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JUNE 24TH, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Мау 16тн, 1877.

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DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY,
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BODIES OF PROMINENT OLD PHILADEL-PHIANS DISINTERRED.

DR. BOARDMAN'S PARISHIONERS

Tenth Presbyterian Congregation Divides Its Valuable Property Between Two Other Churches and Will Perpetuate Its Name.

The old church edifice at the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, which was creeted by and was for sixty-five years the devotional home of the congregation of the Tenth Presbyterian Church of this eity, will soon be a thing of the past.

The building and lot upon which it stands has been sold, and the Episcopal Diocesan House will be erected there. The thirty-five bodies which were interred in the twenty vaults in the small yard at the rear of the church have, during the past week, been transferred to other cemeteries, and the demolition of the old church itself will soon begin.

Tho old church is an object of interest and affection to many old Philadelphians owing to the fact that for forty-two years it was the chargo of the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, a Philadelphia clergyman, whose fame spread over the whole land and whose strong individuality bound to him up to the day of his death a congregation larger than the oldfashioned church structure would accommodate. So strong was this tie between pastor and congregation that the members of this church were distinguished from other Presbyterians of the city by the name, "Boardmanites," and this title still clings to them fourteen years after Dr. Boardman's death.

PROMINENT PHILADELPHIANS' TOMBS.

Tho transfer of the bodies in the cemetery will also awaken memories of men promineut in social, professional and business eircles nearly a century ago, quite a little coteric of whom owned vaults and were interred there. There were twenty vaults in the cemetery and thirty-five bodies rested there. Among the vault owners were Dr. A. W. Mitchell, a prominent physician in the early half of the century; John Knox, John S. Riddle, Thomas Armstrong and many others. The heirs of the vault owners were paid by the church for the ground and also for the expense of the transfer of the bodies, the majority of which went to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

The Tenth Presbyterian Church was projected by Furman Leaming, at that time in the hardware business on Market street. The corner stone was laid on July 13, 1828. It was a plain unpretentious structure more like a Quaker meeting house than a church of this day and was never modernized or enlarged. The church was opened for scrvice in December, 1829.

THE ORIGINAL TRUSTEES.

The first Board of Trustees, which served until May, 1831, were Solomon Allen, William Brown, James Kerr, Furman Leaming, George Ralston, Thomas Fleming, Samuel Hildeburn, James Hunter, Isaac Macaulay, Joshua Tovis, Moses Johnson, Dr. Henry Bond, Charles Watres, Robert Burgess, James Leslie, William W. McMain, John Stille, Jr., and William Watt.

Of these many have doscendants living in the city, among whom are Miss Margery Dickson, a granddaughter of Solomon Allen; Misses Elizabeth, Mary and Fanny Brown and Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, danghters of William Brown; M. T. Johnson, a son of Moses Johnson; two sons of Samuel Hildeburn and a daughter of Furman Leaming. W. G. Stille and Annie Stille, now of Brooklyn, but formerly well-known residents of this city, are the children of John Stille, Jr.

Among the surviving members of the church who joined it within a few years of its founding are Robert Cresswell and Will-

iam L. Dubois.

Among the prominent old-time members of the church were General and Colonel Patterson, Judge Greer, Judge William A. Porter, William E. Dubois and Judge James Thompson.

A LONG PASTORATE.

The first pastor was the Rev. Dr. Thomas McAuley, of New York. He was superseded in 1833 by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, a young man just admitted to the ministry at Princeton, who remained with the church until May, 1876, when he resigned owing to ill health. He was made pastor emeritus and died four years later. During his pastorate the church became very prosperous, many of Philadelphia's wealthiest men belonging to it and the congregation became so large that either a larger building or a division of the

chnrch hecame necessary.

Dr. Boardman advised the forming of a colony to found another church, and his advice heing followed the West Spruec Street Preshyterian Church, at Seventeenth and Spruce streets, was the result. A peculiar fcature of the sale of the old church is that the congregation of the original church now go to their offspring, the West Spruce Street Church, and denate to that church one half Church, and donate to that the proceeds of the salo on the condition that the proceeds of the salo on the adopted. The the name of the old ehurch be adopted. The other half is to be given to the Hollond Me-

morial Church.

Dr. Boardman was followed by the Rev. John Dewitt, who was pastor until 1882, and then by the Rev. William B. Greene, the last

pastor, who retired in 1892.
The church property is 88 feet wide on Waluut street by 125 feet ou I'wel:th and cost when purchased \$11,700. The church structure cost \$21,000. It was sold for \$150,000.

From, Vinces
Ohila Ca.
Date, Apr. 22 1894,

GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGES

THERE HAVE BEEN TWO AND MAY BE A THIRD.

THE SPOT FULL OF MEMORIES

Gray's Gardens Were Once a Popular Resort, and the Old Floating Bridge Carried Both the British and the Continental Armies Across the Schuylkill.

Mayor Stuart, in his last annual message to Councils, directed the attention of that body to the great need of a new hridge across the Schuylkill river at Gray's Ferry, and on the 21st of March Councils' survey committee, on motion of Common Councilman Lewis W. Moore, of the Twenty-seventh ward, agreed to report favorahly on an ordinance appropriating \$133,000 for the city's share of cost in

phia and on summer days to one of the most picturesque and interesting of the many small parks which have recently heen acquired by the city, John Bartram's famous hotanical gardens. These people, it must he remembered, live a long distance away from Fairmount and thus scldom find time, even in summer, to avail themselves of its pleasures,

Gray's Ferry has many historic associations, At one time, long hefore Fairmount Park was thought of, Gray's Gardens, which have long since disappeared, were a popular resort on summer days for all classes and conlitions of Philadelphians. The gardens stood on the eastern hank of the river, at the foot of Gray's Ferry Road, close hy the ferry, just far enough from the city proper to be a delightful walk or drive on a summor after-noon through country roads and shady lanes. The river hanks were laid out pleasant walks and ornamented shruhhery. There were artificial with with islands and waterfalls, howers and grot-toes, and every means had heen taken to make the place attractive. It would he inter-esting to have a list of the names of notable strangers who visited these gardens. Many fetes of great importance were held there, among the most notable of them a reception to General Washington and his family on the 2d of September, 1790. The gardens were elahorately decorated, a prominent feature being a Federal temple, which had for one of its ornaments a vault of twelve stones, representations of the Education senting the Federal Union. From a grove in the receral Union. From a grove in the garden there came at an appointed time thirteen young ladies dressed as shepherdesses and thirteen young men attired as shepherds. They proceeded to the Federal temple, where they sang an ode to liherty, which was diversified by solos, chorus and responses.



erecting a new hridge at Gray's Ferry. And it now seems certain that, as soon as Conncils' financo committee can find the money to hegin its construction, this new hridge will he huilt and thus facilitate, it is thought hy many residents of West Philadelphia, the opening up of a vast section of now practically unused property in the southwestern section of the city. It is also asserted that the new hridge will he of great henefit to residents on the eastern side of the river by affording them ready access to West Philadel-

After this entertainment was over an elaborato collation was served, which was followed at night hy an illumination of the grounds.

Gcorge Gray, who established the gardens, was the second ferry master at what in early days was known as the lower ferry. This lower ferry was probably established shortly after complaint was made in 1673 by the Swedes that Philip England was obstructing their passage at the middle ferry. Benjamin Chambers was the first ferry master. For



PRESENT GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.

some time after its establishment Chambers' Ferry must have been of but minor importance as a means of entering the city, as the present Gray's Ferry road was not laid out until twenty-five years after the lower ferry had been established, when an order was given out directing that the King's great road be laid out from the lower ferry on the Schuylkill to come into the southermost street of Philadelphia, which runs from the Delaware into the Schuylkill, our present South street.

Chambers must have been ferry-master for many years, as in 1706, ahout thirty years after be took charge of the ferry, he made a complaint to Councils that after he had erected his ferry and rendered it very commodious by the invention of a boat of a kind never before known, some one was attempting to set up a rival ferry near him. Three years afterwards he again complained that while repairing his ferry he was interfered with by Rev. Andrew Sandle, the Swedish Minister, who objected that it passed through his land; whereupon Councils admonished Sandle to rofrain from obstructing the Queen's road.

As an offset to this, in 1711 Joseph Growden complained that Chambers was obstructing the road at the ferry by placing his house in the middle of it. It turned out, however, that Growden had no intention of protecting the public, his desire being to henefit bimself hy widening the highway so as to obtain for bimself a ferry right to the mouth of Mill creek, where his mills were established.

Chambers was succeeded by Gray, who gave his name to the ferry. Gray's Ferry was really the first bridge across the river at this point. It was an arrangement of pontoons or boats strung across the river with one of the pontoons arranged like a draw, so that it could swing up or down the stream to permit vessels to pass through. When Gray died in 1748 he bequeathed his interest in the ferry to his wife. For many years after Gray's, death the ferry remained in the charge of his family, but in 1790 George Weed became the ferry master. Weed was succeeded

by George Ogden, but after a time Weed returned. The next tenant was Curtis Grubb, and then came the Kocheshergers, who were in occupancy for many years.

Previous to the construction of the bridge many movements were put on foot to build a permanent structure across the river at Gray's Ferry, but the schemes were strongly antagonized, although a company succeeded in gaining a charter from the Legislature. By this charter the family of George Gray were to have two hundred shares of the stock in payment for their ferry franchise. The company failed to obtain large subscriptions and the floating bridge consequently continued in use, although it was a constant source of complaint and annoyance. Several times it was carried away by floods and renewed, and on each occasion the great need of a permanent structure was agitated.

of a permanent structure was agitated.

At last, in 1838, the old floating bridge was done away with, when the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company was granted a charter and given anthority to build the present railroad bridge at this point, provided it would permit the citizens of Philadelphia county to travel over it at all times. This bridge was built at a cost, including the ferry rights, of nearly \$200,000. At first it was a toll bridge, but by a contract made between the company and the County Commissiouers in 1839, it was made free, the railroad company being paid \$55,000 for the consideration.

The old floating bridge of pontoons was used by the British army and by the Continentals, and Washington crossed it on the 20th of April, 1789, traveling from Mount Vernon to New York to assume the Presidential office. On this occasion it was gayly decorated in his honor, heing walled in and arched over with laurels. As the President passed under the laurel arch a child lowered a lanrel wreath, which rested on his brow, while the guns of Captain Fisher's artillery saluted and the crowds of people assembled

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on the banks of the river cheered. A week afterwards Mrs. Washington, on her way to New York to join her husband, received a public welcome at the hridge.

From, Clinses

Phila Pa,

Date, April 23" 1894,

OLD ST. JOSEPH'S ANNIVERSARY

IT WAS FOUNDED ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

A CHURCH WITH A HISTORY

Interesting Anniversary Exercises in the Weather-Beaten Edifice at Fourth Street and Willings Alley - Father Scully Preaches an Eloquent Sermon on the History of the Second Oldest Church in America.

The one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the huilding of old St. Joseph's Church, on Willing's alley, helow Fourth street, and the fifty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the present church edifice, was eelebrated yesterday morning.

The several priests attached to the parish said Masses from early morning until 10.30 o'clock, when Solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Nagle, with Rev. Father Forum as deacon and Rev. Father Stanton as suh-deacon. After the first gospel the rector, Rev. Father Scully, delivered an eloquent sermon on the history of old St. Joseph's, with a reference to Catholicity in the past, present and future.

Father Scully took for his text: "My house is a house of prayer," from the eighth verse, twenty-fifth Psalm. He compared the existence of St. Joseph's with that of the United States, inasmuch as their histories are contemporaneous. "This church has seen the wrecked hierarchies restored and grown to their old-time splendor. It was on this site, before a Lutheran or a Methodist





ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH A CENTURY AGO.

church made its appearance, that the Catholics of Philadelphia worshiped, seventysix years before New York or Philadelphia received their first bishops.

"It was here in old St. Joseph's that the Catholics of Philadelphia began to honor God when Washington was 1 year old. From 1707 until St. Joseph's was built Mass was celehrated in different places, the exact locality of which is not known, but it is somewhere in St. Joseph's parish. It is a great consolation to he able to worship on this holy ground where our forefathers came in fear and trembling, not knowing when they would be attacked by savages."

AN HISTORIC CHURCH.

In speaking of the enemies of the Catholic Church, Father Scully said: "Our fight is not against Protestantism, but against the infidelity of which Protestantism is the nursing mother."

In the evening there was Solemn Vespers at 8 o'clock, at the conclusion of which Father

Scully delivered another sermon.

Old St. Joseph's Church is the second church consecrated in the United States, the first being in Frederick, Md. There is no other church in the archdiocese of Philadelphia or in the surrounding country which dates back as far as this one. It has been the fountain of the Catholic religion in this part of the country and the scene of the labors of many eminent members of the Society of Jesus

It was in old St. Joseph's that Catholicity first found a resting place in Philadelphia, for previous to its foundation the Catholics had neither church nor pastor. When, in 1731, the Catholics of this city became sufficiently numerous to warrant the erection of a church, the ecclesiastical authorities of Maryland sent Rev. Joseph Greaton, S. J., to build a church in Philadelphia and take up his permanent abode here. Father Greaton purchased a lot of ground near Fourth and Walnut streets, and in the latter part of 1731 the erection of a one-story chapel was begun, and on the 26th of Fehruary, 1732, the first Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's.

EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE CHURCH.

The congregation at that time is com-

puted to have aggregated forty people, but it was soon largely augmented by the arrival of immigrants from Ireland and Germany. Although the size of the chapel was only 18x24 feet, its insignificance did not escape the attention of the other settlers, who were bitterly opposed to the toleration of Catholicity in their midst. So, to secure the protection of the Colonial authorities, Father Greaton had the chapel erected in such a manner as to appear only a part of the clergy's residence.

Father Greaton, who was an Englishman by birth, remained in St. Joseph's until 1750, when he was recalled to Maryland, where he died in September, 1753. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert Harding, who enlarged the

chapel to forty feet square in 1757.

In the year 1783 a school was opened by the pastor, Rev. Father Molyneaux, in a building adjacent to the church. In 1764 the mortality among the Catholics was so great that Father Harding, pastor of St. Joseph's, was required to purchase a lot for a hurial ground at Fourth and Spruce streets, the graveyard at St. Joseph's being almost filled

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylumn, at Seventh and Spruce streets, which was incorporated in 1807, owes its permanent foundation to the Jesuit pastors and congregation of St. Joseph's Church. In 1837 the old church, which had been enlarged a number of times, was torn down and on June 4, 1838, the cornerstone of the present edinic was James Ryder in the presence of Bishop Conwell and a large concourse of people. The consecration of the church took place February 11, 1839.

From, Vines.
Ohila: Pa.
Date, Apr. 234/894.

STORIES LINGER ABOUT THE PLACE

COMMERCE STREET BUILDINGS NOW BEING TORN DOWN.

ONLY A PART OF THEM OLD

A Popular Fallacy Corrected, and Stories Told in Doing It—How a Drover's Dog Saved His Master, and a Preacher's Daughter Became a Countess — Privateering Led to Wealth.

The buildings now being demolished at the northeast corner of Fifth and Commerce streets are popularly supposed to be old—and one city journal has indicated Commerce as one of our ancient streets. This is all a mistake.

Some of the dividing walls in the present huildings are no doubt old, being part of the two-story bricks that stood on Fifth street prior to 1835, but the rest is substantially modern.

In 1834 the block from Market to Arch and from Fourth to Fifth streets was solid, not being intersected by a single thoroughfare. Biddle's court, now Paradise alley, ran north from Market as far as the south wall of Christ Cburch graveyard, and at the head of the street was an ancient house standing in a little courtway. How the Market street stores got along without a back outlet is a matter of wonder, but there is no evidence of any on the city maps of 1828 and '33.

JENNY BECAME A COUNTESS.

West Commerce street, from Fifth to Sixth streets, was formerly South avenue, and the present North street was North avenue. Both date from the beginning of the century and were connected in the middle of the hlock hy Egfeldt's alley and herein lived James Agnew, sexton of the Presbyterian Church, Third and Arch streets. He had a very pretty daughter, who to the father's grief and horror ran away and married a Frenchman named Cotele, and a Catholic, and it is old gossip that Jenny could not speak a word of French, and her hushand knew no English, but this did not prevent the marriage being a happy one. Cotele went back to France and hecame an army contractor, grew very wealthy and was made a count when the

Burbons came in, and pretty Jenny Agnew became Vicomtesse do Cotele. Her father never relented, nor mentioned her name for the rest of his life.

About 1835 the present Commerce street, from Fourth to Fifth, was cut through. At the

About 1835 the present Commerce street, from Fourth to Fifth, was cut through. At the west end, a very ancient tavern, widely known as the "White Horse," was torn down, although it is likely that some of the old walls are incorporated in the new building on the corner.

It is one of the traditions of the old inn that Joe Hare, the noted highwayman, followed a drover named McKim from Harrishurg here, and in the middle of the night entered McKim's room and attacked him. Hare was a giant in strength, hut was haffled by the drover's dog that was sleeping under the hed. He fought so savagely that McKim had a chance to use his pistol and Hare had to leave with a bullet in his arm. He made bis escape.

The old bouse at the head of Biddle's court, now called Paradise alley, was inhabited by an old surly Scotchman named Chisholm. He was a sailor and had heen mate on a South American privateer, which was merely piracy and as such was hroken up in 1820 by Commodore David Porter and the mosquito fleet. Chisholm was reputed rich and was believed to have made his money hy killing a man named Benton in the West Indies.

TREASURE LEADS TO MURDER.

Burton had lived in Philadelphia, was clerk in a grocery and had saved some money. He knew Chisholm and was persuaded by bim to invest his means in chartering a small sloop and go treasure-hunting among the West Indian Islands, Chisholm claiming to know where some of his old associates had huried their plunder. Burton, Chisholm and two others sailed from this port. Two years after the Scotsman returned with plenty of money and gave out that the sloop had been lost on the Windward Islands and the others drowned. The owner of the sloop made inquiry and found that one of the crew, an Irishman named Tibhets, had heen seen subsequently at St. Thomas with plenty of money and when drunk he had said "that they found a big pile of treasure and got in a fight over the division and Chisholm had shot the other two." Whether true or not it was helieved, as nothing further was ever heard of Burton, and Chisholm finally disappeared about 1826, supposed to have gone to Texas.

The entire block north of Commerce street was taken up by the grounds of the Union Methodist Church on Fourth street, the old Academy and Christ Church Cemetery, there being no dwelling houses at all.

From, Verr Schwenksville Pa, Date, Afr, 27"/894,

PHILADELPHIA HISTORY OF LONG AGO.

Penn arrived at Newcastle by the ship "Welcome," in October, 1683. After spending a little time there, and at Chester, he proceeded to Philadelphia, landing

at a low sandy beech fronting the tavern, at the mouth of Dock Creek, which at that time, had grassy banks and rural surroundings. Tradition designates this inn, then is tompleting, as being the first substantial how erected in the city. For many years it was the point at which, landings were mad from small vessels trafficking with New Jersey and New England. It was also used as a ferry-house by persons crossing to Society Hill, to the New Jersey shore, and to Windmill Island, where a Dutch-looking structure ground the grain of the early settlers.

In 1735 the city boasted of but eight four-wheeled coaches, one of which belonged to Deputy-Governor Gordon. The streets were singularly clear of vehicles of every description. There were but six four-wheeled, one-seated chaises, drawn by two horses, besides the one that Shelton had to hire. The carriages, if they could be so called, to be seen were twowheeled, one-horse chaise, a cheap sort of a gig with a plain painted body, ornamented with brass rings and buckles, resting on leathern bands, for springs. The general means of conveyance, both for goods and people, was by horses; farmers' wives came to town on pillions, behind their husbands, and stout market-women rode in from Germantown, panniers, filled with produce, flanking their horses' sides. Much of the freighting of the province was done by pack-horses, and it was a common sight to see a long line of them entering Philadelphia, laden with all manner of merchandise—some so enveloped in fodder as to leave exposed only their noses and hoofs, others bearing heavy casks suspended on either side, whilst still others staggered beneath the weight of bars of iron, so to hang as to escape the bordering trees of the contracting trails and roadways. There were but few carts; the man who brought the silver sand to the different doors each morning owned one. The peculiar Pennsylvania institution, the big blue-bodied wagon, had not yet made its appearance, though it was not many years before the prosperity of the province was such as to result in every farmer having his wagon. The first introduction caused great indignation among the owners of pack-horses who feared that their business would be ruined. In 1755, when Postmaster-General Franklin found Braddock fretting and fuming at Frederick, in Mary land, because his contractors had failed to provide means of transportation, he at once agreed to furnish one hundred and fifty wagons, with four-horse teams, from Pennsylvania, and have them at Will's Creek within ten days. Franklin fulfilled his agreement, and thus was Braddock's army enabled to move on to its disastrous overthrow.

any of the dwellings were the prinitive structures of the early comers. They were built of logs, the interstices filled in with rive 1-rushes and clay, and covered with a thin coat of plaster; their gables confronted the street, and a man of ordinary size could easily touch the eaves of their doubled hipped roofs. The more modern houses were of dark glimmer-stone, with little windows set deep in the thick walls, and with huge chimneys rising at the cerners. These low substantial buildings, with their steep roofs and protecting eaves, were planted well back from the highway, and surrounded by fruit trees.

The first German newspaper in Pennsylvania, and the first in America printed in a foreign language, was issued in German. town in 1726, of the German exodus. This place retained all its German characteristics down to the year 1793. Until that date all the public preaching was in German; it was the language of business and society, and even that of the boys playing in the streets. The outbreak of yellow fever in Philadelphia, in the '93, caused the offices of the general and state governments, and of the city banks, to remove to this suburban town. This introduced an English speaking element, and a population, which proved to be, in part, permanent. Germantown thus becoming favorably known to Philadelphians, rapidly increased the number of its English speaking people.—National Educator.

From, Selegrafia Germantono Ou, Date, Afril 25"/894,

BY REY, S, F. HOTCHKIN.

A newspaper writer well compared Mr. Smith's residence to a baronial castle. It is on the summit of Edge Hill. The place embraces sixty acres. The artistic reputation of its owner ex-

tends to the old world. The American Academy of Music contains exhibitions of his scenic art. One of his masterpieces is a representation of a chained Athenian soldier at Syracuso, who had been taken prisoner, reciting Euripides to gain his liberty, while others wait the same privilege. This work is natural and richly colored, and very beautiful.

Xanthus Smith, the artist and writer, is the son of Russell Smith.

The wooded entrance to Russell Smith's home is beautiful. A squaro tower forms his abode, and there is a splendid view from its summit. The building is of gray stone, and it serves as an observatory. The stone was taken from the excavation for the cellar, so that the tower is indeed founded upon a rock. Mr. Smith has made uso of it in studying the skies for artistic purposes. He has horo painted the aurora at midnight. After a cracking of the walls in an earthquake the height of the tower was lowered, though it did not fall, like Beckford's English tower, described in William North's memoir of him, prefixed to "Vathek." A hrick observatory on the top of the house was removed. The tower can be seen from the Public Buildings in Philadelphia.

Mr. Smith spent several years in Branchtown, and then removed to his present residence on the Plank road, near Weldon. Ho made geological illustrations for Sir James Lyell, and the Professors Silliman, and Professor Rogers, and Professor Henry. He was on the State Geological Survoy of Virginia and Pennsylvania under Professor William Rogers in Virginia, and Professor Henry Rogers in Pennsylvania. He has also executed much landscape work. His present gallery contains some very beautiful paintings, one being a likeness of a sea-captain named Smith, of Philadelphia, by his special friend, the eminent artist, John Neagle. It is represented on shipboard, and has been much admired by artists. Landseapes and animals are mingled on the walls. There are some beautiful chickens, and animals which seem to be living and moving, which were painted by Miss Mary Smith, the daughter of Russell Smith. The pleasant face of this artist, who is dead, adorns the wall. Her father instituted a prize at the Academy of Fine Arts in her memory to be competed for by Philadelphia lady artists. At first, in 1879, there were only two who competed, in the Spring of 1887 there were 90, which shows advance in art. The flower paintings of Mrs. Russell Smith, preserved in a volume, are exquisitely natural, and this is a family of artists. The taking of Fort Fisher is a striking war pieture in this studio. A portrait of Mrs. Russell Smith, by Rembrandt Peale, painted fifty years ago, is fresh and vivid today. A Turner beautifies the wall. Mr. Smith is a very genial man and instructive in conversation. He painted a picture of his mother in his childhood, as Benjamin West began with delineating an infant in its cradls. He has studied ahroad, and his studio contains Italian, French, Swiss, Scotch and American scenes.

The Masonic Hall in Jenkintown has a dropcurtain with a view of Mt. Vernon painted by Russell Smith, as well as two other scenes by the samo artist. The fine natural trees on one of the landscapes, the limbs and leaves of which seem to stand out of the canvas, are representations of trees seen by Mr. Smith, two of them on the Allegheny mountains. An English street scene, including a well with its stone eurb and bucket, is a composition of this artist which has a fine effect. Mt. Vernon, as it appeared on the ground in 1836, is noxt before the eye. The old stone wall was covered with brick from England to adorn it. One of the ornamented wooden gate-posts leans, as if tired of its work, and the other is firm, and a nativo creeper with its searlet flower adorns it. The gate has disappeared. The long and noble old mansion, with its gallery-like extensions on each side, has a natural look; and recalls pleasant memories to one who has beheld it. This picture was painted for the Jenkintown Literary Society in 1831, and presented to that Society by the artist.

The panorama from the roof of Mr. Smith's tower extends to Mount Holly in New Jersey, and to Norristown. Whon Lincoln raised the flag at the State House, Mr. Smith by the aid of a glass, saw it rise, at a distance of twelve or thirteen miles. The scenery here is varied and magnificent. Under mirage Mount

Haycock has been seen.

The surroundings are very pleasant. A little simple eottage near the artist's place with gable end and porch toward the road, and a ereeper upon the roof, is a suitable sketch for a painter. William A. Drown's house among the trees is a pleasant home. Valleys and hills vary the landscape. The road from Moretown to Edge Hill rnns prettily among the trees of a wood. Russell Smith's place has one of its entrances on this road. The valley which extends parallel to this road is exquisitely beautiful. The Northeast Pennsylvania Rail Road runs up this valley. Some farms belonging to the Hamill family lie in this section. The extended woods afford a pleasing shade, and the road is well kept and a credit to the neighborhood. New and startling views meet the rider at overy turn. Mrs. Thomas Smith has a large estate in view near Weldon, which reaches from Weldon to Glenside Station. It contains a fine mansion.

Carmel Preshyterian Church at Edge Hill village has a good high position. It is a neat stone building erected in 1876. Rev. R. H. Bent, now a missionary in China, and Rev. J. H. Dilles, were former pastors here. The Edge Hill Iron Works are near by, and also a stone quarry. The Eagle Hotel and and some stores and a shoe shop give business to the village. Years ago a young man was sitting on the porch of the Eagle Hotel, and was killed by an accidental shot from one who was shooting at a mark, a half a mile away. My informant thought that he had been in the Confederate army, and had escaped the dangers of war to die in peace.

" Many a shaft at random sent, Finds mark the archer little meant."

The old stone house of which the shoe shop is the upper extension, is evidently an antique. The Plank road, now a turnplke, crosses Church road by a bridge above it, after the fashion of elevated railways. The so-called Plank road rnns from Chestnut Hill to Willow Grove. Hammer Hill Methodist Church, and Audenried Public School near it, and Wayerly Heights, where General Patterson once had a mansion, and where Judgo Elcock now resides are notable points in this pleasant drive.

THE MASONIC HALL IN JENKINTOWN.

The Masonic Hall, which has been mentioned, stands opposite the Episcopal Church of Our Savior in Jenkintown. It was built about 1870 from the gray stone of what is now Dobbins' quarry at Jenkintown station. It is four stories high and about forty-five feet by eighty-five feet in dimensions. It was erected by the Masonic Hall Association, but is now owned by the Public Hall Company, Limited. The ledge room is of good size and is finely carpeted, and its division chapter, curtains of blue, purple, scarlet, and white give it a stately look. A past master's apron and sash of beautiful werkmanship and colors, dating from three generations ago, are kept in the wardrobe as a memorial of a mason who anciently lived in this neighborhood. This is one of the handsomest lodge rooms in the State. The view from the roof of this building is extensive in all directions, and is considered the finest one in the neighborhood. The smoke of a railway train has been seen from this point at a distance of twenty miles, and many of the steeples of Philadelphia are visible. New Jersey can be seen in the distance.

The Jenkintown National Bank was established in the two northern rooms of the first floor of this building, and it removed hence to its now building. The Jenkintown Reading Room Association was established and took possession of the front room vacated by the bank. The Abington Library was placed in the rear room at the same time. This ought to be a good town for reading, as the village of Jenkintown is generally quiot, save for the pretty equipages that glide through it or the excitement of the opening of the mail. But one afternoon a load of hay thrown into the street at the post office cornor, and a horse sale at Smith's Jenkintown Hotel, and a smart shower made things lively.

From, Telegraph Germantown Pa, Date, May 2 1894,

AN HISTORIC SCHOOL.

A Sketch of the Birth and Life of the Germantown Academy.

When the residents of Germantown were startled from peaceful sleep near midnight, about a week ago, by the ringing of the Academy bell, many no doubt thought some mischievous students were out on a lark, but in reality the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was about breaking up. The quaint old building of Colonial architecture, at School Lano and Greene street, erected in 1762 and which is one of Philadelphia's many historic landmarks, is one of which our good citizens have just cause to be proud. A brief sketch of this very interesting school would no doubt be of interest to many.

The earliest note extant, recording its organization, states that "a meeting of soveral of the inhabitants of German Town and places adjacent, was held at the house of David Machinett of said town the sixth day of December, 1759." The Machinett house is still standing on Germantown avenue, or Main street as many call; it, and is oc-

cupied by Dr. Alexis Smith.

At this meeting it was unanimously agreed that a "large and commodieus school house should be erected, near the contro of the town, two rooms on the lowest floor thereof shall be for the use of English and High Dutch or German schoel, and be continued for that use and no other for ever, and that there should be convenient dwellings built for the school masters to reside in."

This record is interesting from the fact that at that time, two languages were spoken in the town, and while in other colonies a marked bigotry in the matter of education and religion was manifest, here a harmonieus interest prevailed, which laid for this old school a foundation which has never been undermined. This was owing to the advanced and broad views of its founders, who had in view the education of the young, disregarding their denomination, residence, color or sex. One of the early agreements was that children of any creed should be admitted on the same terms, and two years after the school's foundation there were sixty pupils in the German school and seventy in the English.

No modern delay or red tape of waiting for appropriations was necessitated, since the subscriptions taken at a subsequent meeting held January 1st, 1760, amounted to £1120, 2s. and 1d. which sum was sufficient te proceed at once with the work of erecting the schoel building and teachers' houses, which to-day stand as a lasting monument to the liberality and appreciation of education from pre-revolutionary settlers.

From the completion of the academy building until 1776 no local difficulties arose to mar the harmony that prevailed or interrupt the devolopment of the school. The utilization of this building independent of its educational features

is very interesting.

In 1777 the German master was visited by a messenger from General Washington saying he had orders to bring and lodge the sick soldiers in the school house. The action taken on this by the inhabitants of the place,—many of whom were parents of the pupils of the English school and disapproved of their studies being seriously interfered with—resulted in the soldiers being sent to the hospital in Philadelphia.

The following year part of the British army encamped within the limits of this appropriately named German Town, and for a time little attention was given to the education of the children, the minds of the trustees and parents being occupied with weightier matters, pertaining to the preservation of their property and homes.

The first charter of the school was obtained in 1784, when the former name of "Union School" was abandoned for the title now in use, "The public school of Germantown," which title seems rather inappropriate since the school is a private one, there being a very small fund loft by one Paul Eogle in 1792, the income of which is suf-

ficient only to support two free scholarships yearly. As early as 1798 it was first spoken of in the records as the "Academy."

In 1793 the use of the building was tendered by the trustees to the Congress of the United States, then in session in Philadelphia, This offer was made to protect the executive hody of the country from the yellow fever plague then raging, and carried with it the proviso that Congress should make certain needed repairs. There is, however no record of Congress accepting this liberal opportunity for escape.

In September of 1798 the first story and cellar of the school house were used by the Banks of Pennsylvania and North America, which temporarily moved to Germantown from their Philadelphia offices to avoid the contagious fever prevailing at that time, and in consider ation of such privileges granted them they agreed to put a new roof and two coats of paint on the

schoolbouse.

The German school was abandoned in 1812, and in 1820 a very successful era started, due. no doubt, in a great measure to the character of the trustees. This institution was about the only one in Germantown for many years prior and subsequent to the Revolution, being supported mainly by voluntary contributions from the residents and those most interested in this valuable and practical work. A liberal sum of the Colonial times for an ordinarily well-to-do man was considered five pounds sterling in addition to the tuition fees.

The charges, as fixed in the early history of the school, were as fellows: The dead languages, per annum, £3 10s.; the English tongue grammatically, £3; roading, writing, etc., in the common manner, 40s.; and those parents who could so sfford supplied the books, blanks and nccessary articles for their children's use.

The election of trustees for this famous old sehool has been and is accomplished in rather a unique manner. At first only those who had douated two pounds storling or more were privileged to vote for the trustees. At present only those who have given one hundred dollars or more, any scholar after one year's attendance, and the trustees themselves, have the privilege of attending the elections and casting a ballot.

The building as at first erocted served the purposes of its founders until 1880, when a wing was built from the hack, so that now three hundred scholars are accommodated. In the tower above the roof hangs the bell, whose mellow tones are dear to hearts of so many men, and when heard bring back fond memories of careloss, happy boyhood days spent at the dear old

Germautown Academy.

The iron crown placed on the tower when the building was finished caused much hard feeling during the war for our independence; but despite the bitter aversion towards it by many of the inhabitants it has remained where placed. The weather vane on the tower has many holes in it, pierced by the bullets which flew so thick

in Germautown during its battle.

To the east of the school building stands a fice stone gymnasium, recently erected by the Alumni Association, which overy year meets within its spacious hall and gathers around a substantially spread table, reviewing past events and listening to serious as well as comic speeches.

It would not be out of place to note here some of the many prominent men of earlier days who sorved the community so well as trustees of this famous school. Benjamin Chew, after being educated there, was a trustee for thirty-eight years, acting as President of the Board for the majority of that time. Charles Wister for thirty years looked after the interests of the school, whore he too was educated, and records show that twenty-one members of the Wister family have attended the Academy. The Johnson family also should their appreciation of the institution by five consecutive generations of the men of that family having been trustees, and since the school's organization to the present time a member of that family has always been on the Board of Trustees, besides thirteen of that name having attended the school. Such names as Chew, Fisher, Morris, Schaeffer, Ashmead and Bringhurst appear many times on the records as scholars of this time-honored institution.

True, the old Germantown Academy, replete with associations of historic importance, is an active landmark of which Philadolphia may well be proud. HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

Germantown, April 24, 1894.

hila, Pa

THE OLD INDIAN POLE.

Removal of a Landmark that Had Stood a Century.

A small circular pile of dirt now marks the spot in the little open space formed by the Intersection of Old York Road, Wood and Twenty-first streets, in the Twelfth Ward, where stood for over 100 years an old historic landmark known as "the Old Indian Pole."

The pole was leveled to the ground about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and it now lies in some out-of-the-way spot in the northern part of the city, where it was conveyed on a large truck under the direction of the Commissioner of City Prop-

erty.

A gang of 10 or 12 men were at work nearly all day yesterday making preparations for taking down the old pole. A derrick and ropes were used and the preparatory work was witnessed by a large number of people. The actual work of lowering was a somewhat delicate operation, and called in the skill of expert workmen.

The pole was about 100 feet in height and was surmounted by a figure of an Indian about six feet high, with a bow and arrow in one hand and the other pointing it the direction of the rising sun. A weather vane surmounted the pole, which has been the weather guide of the residents of that part of the city for generations past.

which has been the weather guide of the residents of that part of the city for generations past.

The reason why the old landmark was taken down by the Department of Public Safety was its supposed unsafe condition. It was somewhat decayed at the base, and it had been noticed at times to oscillate from side to side in stormy weather. The old residents of the neighborhood vigorously opposed its removal, and a petition was about being drawn up and signed by citizens urging the municipal authorities to prevent the destruction of the pole, but the old relic was down and removed before the petition was presented. The old pole taken down yesterday was the second one that stood on the spot, and had been standing there for eighty years, and it took the place of a smaller one that stood there for twenty years previously.

vlously.

The original object in erecting the pole there was to mark the place where the old line of stage coaches started from to go to New York by way of the old York road, and it is stated that the stage coach passengers on their way to Philadelphia

from New York would always keep a lookout for the Indian Pole, knowing when they caught sight of it that they were nearing the end of their tedious journey.

Many years ago the vicinity of the Oid Indian Pole was the principal rendezvous of the farmers who brought their produce to the Philadeiphia market, in days before the Callowhili street market houses wero built, and these old farmers, as they drove in toward the city from different distant points in the country would keep looking ahead for the Indian pole as being the first indication of the end of their journey.

The oid Red Lion Hotei, Dunlap's stables, the United States engine house, Assistance engine house, Neptune hose house and other well-known landmarks were near the "old Indian pole."

From, il nignirer Phila, Pa. Date, May 6"1894.

PHILADELPHIA'S HISTORICAL TREES



ENN SAID: "I want Philadelphia to be in appearance as a green country town, always shady healthy." and The settlers closely followed out the founder's ideas in regard to the planting of their flower gardens and the adornment their places with trees and shrubbery, and at one time there was nothing more charae-

teristic of Philadelphia than its trees. Even the streets of the old eity connecting the Delaware and Schuylkill were named for the trees which lined them:

them; Chestnnt, Walnut, Spruce and Pine; Mulberry, Cherry, Sassafras, Vine. And these were not by any means the only highways along which trees grew luxuriantly—they were everywhere—they shaded the great thoroughfares, they adorned and made pieturesque the outlying districts, they were the principal ornaments attached to every public institution, and they were cultivated on lawns and in gardens. Now all is quite changed. The principal streets of the city are almost, if not quite, treeless—only the name being left—and in some eases that has been changed, to suggest their former natural adornments.

eases that has been changed, to suggest their former natural adornments.
This sort of vandalism has been going on for years without protest, but the time has at last arrived when certain Philadelphians have awakened to the

fact that the cutting down of the shade fact that the cutting down of the shade trees in the city, and the failure to plant others in their places, is a short-sighted policy, alike disadvantageous in the end to both city and eitizen. And for some time the Pennsylvania Fores-try Association has been doing what it could to show that there are oppor-tunities in Philadelphia for tree-planting and culture which should not be which should and culture neglected.

Yet, with all the neglect which the trees of Philadelphia have suffered there are still some fine old shade trees in the city which they have survived the in the city which have survived the hardships which they have been eompelied to undergo. The majority of them, however, have been preserved more on account of their historic interest than because of their utilitarian

value.

In old John Bartram's famous botanic garden, on the banks of the Schuylkill River, below Gray's Ferry, are to be seen many valuable and rare specimens of forestry. Perhaps the most interesting is the famous giant cypress, standing nearly 175 feet high, with a circumference at the base of at least 29 feet. It is said to be the most gigantic tree this side of California, and excites the admiration and awe of all who see it. This species of cypress is regarded by the Orientals as an emblem of mourning and death, and is used almost exclusively by the Egyptians for coffins and mummy cases.

The history of the cypress in Bartram's

and nummy cases.

The history of the eypress in Bartram's garden is interesting. John Bartram, while on a journey through the Florida swamps in search of rare botanic specimens, lost his whip, and in looking for a switch wherewith to belabor his jaded nag, he eaught sight of rather a peculiar twig growing erect by a riverside. He stopped his horse, got down on the ground, pulled it up by the roots, and almost immediately his skilled eye discovered it to be a rare specimen of eypress of Eastern origin. Instead of using it for a whip, as was his intention, he put it in his saddlebag, brought it home to Philadelphia and planted it in the northern part of his garden, predicting at the same time that it would grow to an enormous height.

Another historic and interesting tree

grow to an enormous height.

Another historic and interesting tree in the garden, well worthy of mention, is the Petre pear tree. This tree is eon-siderably over 180 years of age, but yet has not been deprived of its usefulness, for this spring it sent forth a profusion of sweet-scented blossoms. The Petre pear tree is situated at the southern end of the mansion. It was ealled by Bartram Petre pear in honor of Lady Petre, who sent him the seedling from England in 1735.

Washington was extremely fond of the

England in 1735.

Washington was extremely fond of the fruit of this tree, and there is an authentic story told in this connection: When Washington was once visiting the place with the Marquis de Lafayette, a halt was called under this tree, while the General partook of the fruit, which was then ripe. Upon the ground lay a cannonball, on which Lafayette placed his foot, remarking at the same time: "What nature of fruit is this, General?" the Christ thorn, sent to Bartram "Ah!" replied Washington, "that is a fruit hard of digestion."

Growing close np against Bartram's quaint old mansion and not far away



The Dundas elm is at least a century old, and when the Dundas property was known as the Vauxhall Garden, years ago, the elm tree was a great attraction. On September 8, 1809, the place was set on fire by a mob who were incensed at the failure of an aeronaut to make a balloon ascension from the gar-den as advertised. During the fire the tree was in danger of destruction several times, but was saved by the energetic efforts of the firemen.

Besides the old elm, there are many other noteworthy plants and trees upon the Dundas place. Perhaps, the most temarkable of these is a hawthorn tree which grows ou the Broad street side of the property between the house and the fence. This tree is of the double the fence. This tree is of the double white variety, and was planted by Mr. Dundas himself. He imported the tree from Edinburgh, in 1839. It was then an old tree and Mr. Dundas is said to exhibited great anxiety as to have exhibited great anxiety as to whether it would take root and grow. Its branches extend over Broad street pavement and beyond the curb, and at one time they were much larger than at present, but during a severe illness of Mr. Dundas, some years ago, many limbs were cut away in order that he might see an illumination at the Union

One of the rarest trees in the Dundas garden is a specimen of the Southern magnolia, which grows on the Broad street side of the grounds. This tree, and another in Laurel Hill Cemetery, near the group of Old Mortality, which by the way is a much larger and handsomer specimen, are the only two trees of this character growing out of doors in Philadelphia, as our climate is generally considered too cold for their successful culture.

League.

In the southeast oner of the yard snrrounding the Orthon x Friends' Meet-ing House, on Twe street above Chestnut, grows a sup of elm of historic interest, as the tree is a shoot of the famous treaty elm, the site of which has recently been beantified under the orders of the Bureau of City Property, as Penn's Treaty Park. There are several other shoots of the treaty tree to be seen in various sections of the city. One very fine specimen grows in the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital, close by the Clinic Building. This tree, however, is not the first, but the second generative the treaty trees as all the original. is not the first, but the second generation of the treaty tree, as all the original shoots that were planted in the Pennsylvania Hospital grounds were cut down in 1838 to make way for additional buildings for the hospital. William Malin was then steward. He was a lover of trees and plant life, and fearing that the stock of the old treaty tree might become extinct, he secured a shoot from one of the trees and planted the from one of the trees and planted the noble specimen to be seen growing to-

There are many other fine trees in the hospital grounds worthy of mention. Among them are several grand old sycamore and buttonwood trees, which, although past their prime, are still noble specimens of their species. These buttonwoods were planted as long ago as 1756, by Hugh Roberts, one of the first managers of the institution.

Another tree of interest, in these grounds, is a large Japanese ginko, known to botanists as the Saloburea Adeantifolia. The name Adeantifolia is derived from adeaum, or maiden-hair

fern, and the tree is so nam count of the resemblance of its leaves to those of this feru. The ginko is commonly called the maiden-hair-fern tree. It. bears a fruit about as large as a goodsized plum, which it somewhat resembles,

At Woodford, in the East Park, a very fine specimen of the rare Franklin tree is to be seen. The history of this tree is one of the most remarkable in the vege-table kiugdom. It was first discovered in 1791 on the Alyamha River in Georgia, near where Fort Barrington now is, by William Bartram, the son of John Bartram, the founder of the famous garden. He brought the seed here and planted it in his father's gardeu, and curiously enough, another specimen of the tree could never be found, although the country has been searched in every spot where it was thought similar trees might be found. And even in the original location, near Fort Barrington, no trace of the tree has been discovered. Hence the tree in Bartram's garden became a remarkable treasure to lovers of beautiful trees, and all the specimens in any part of the world have been raised from the Bartram tree. When in blossom, this tree presents a beautiful appearance, the flowers being snow-white and camellia-

Two beautiful specimens of the sugar maple tree spread their branches protectingly above the grave of Benjamin Franklin in the northwestern corner of the burial ground, at Fifth and Arch streets. These trees are the oldest of their variety in the city, their tenacity to me being due perhaps to the pro-tection from the street that the wall of the grave yard provides and the unlimited space for the extension of their

branches which the open lot affords.

In the grounds of the old Physick mansion, on Fourth street, below Spruce, the home of Dr. Philip Syng Physick, the most noted physician of Philadelphia during his day, there grows a mighty elm, which, although not quite so hand-some as the Dundas elm, is still an object of admiration and a great source of speculation regarding its age to the hundreds of working people who daily pass up and down Fourth street.

At Belmont Mansion, in the Park, a white walnut tree is to be seen which was planted by the Marquis de Lafayette when on his visit to America in 1824.

In old-fashioned Germantown there

In old-fashioned Germantown there are many remarkable and interesting trees. The early residents of this quaint settlement were lovers of flowers and rare specimens of forestry. Chestnut Hill, too, is another place noted for the rare and valuable trees which grace its lawns and sidewalks.

On the lawn of Upsala, the famous old Johnson place, on Main street, opposite the Chew Honse, grows an American yew tree, which is probably the oldest, undoubtedly the finest specimen of its kind in the country. It has a circumference of seven feet ard is over 143 feet in height. When last seen by the writer, several years ago, it was in perfect health, and its peculiar creeping habit and dark green foliage made it an object of curiosity to all visitors.

A fine silver fir tree growing on the Johnson place has for many years been one of the sights of the neighborhood,

There was for a long time a tradition that it was planted by General Washington. This story, however, is proved to be without foundation, as the tree was planted in 1800. It is a very rapid grower, however, and at present is over 100 feet high.

On the grounds of Vernon, the old Wister homestead, which since the death of Miss Anna Wistar has been purchased by the city for a public park, there are many notable specimens of fine plants and trees. At the entrance to Vernon stands a magnificent horse-chestnut tree, which has a girth of over fifteen feet and is undoubtedly a relic of the primeval forest. So great has been the owner's desire to preserve all of its noble fruit, that chains have been placed around its limbs to prevent their being broken by the wind.

placed around its limbs to prevent their being broken by the wind.

There is also a very fine specimen of a rare magnolia on the Vernon place, which was brought to this country from North Carolina by an enterprising botanist, named Ker, who had a botanic garden near Germantown Junction.

On the grounds of Charles J. Wister's place, in Germantown, there grows a rare specimen of the Virgilla Lutea. A few of these trees were transplanted to this part of the country from Kentucky, where they grow wild sparingly along the Kentucky River. The trees bear a white flower, which resembles that of the wisteria. The wood is hard and has a yellow color. On this account the tree has been commonly called "the yellow wood."

At Stenton, the country seat of James

At Stenton, the country seat of James Logan, Penn's secretary, and which will some day form another of the small parks of Philadelphia, a grove of giant hemlock trees surrounds the old manse. Tradition tells that these trees were planted by the proprietor himself. Whether this is true or not is a question, but the trees are at least as old as the dwelling, and most probably have

many interesting connections.

Out in Chestnut Hill a semi-circle of aged willow trees in front of the Mermaid Hotel marks the borders of an ancient pond which a century ago was a favorite spot held by the Dunkers

for baptismal purposes.

for baptismal purposes.

At Wootton, the country seat of the late George W. Childs, a superior collection of some of the noblest, biggest and most interesting trees in America are to be found. During his life, Mr. Childs revived the old English custom of having friends who were visiting him plant memorial trees, and thus raised quite a monumental memorial forest. There are trees growing on the lawn at Wootton planted by famous Englishmen, great artists, such as Christine Nilsson and Henry Irving, and celebrities, such as George Bancroft, the historian; Robert C. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Cleveland and others.

But, apart from the memorial trees,

But, apart from the memorial trees, the feature that at first attracts the at-tention of the visitor to Wootton is the great number of magnificent old trees in which the grounds abound, many of them relics of the primeval forest. There is one splendid specimen of a hickory, over 300 years old. Oak trees of many varieties abound, and there are numerous popular in the specimen of t

lars, pines, chestnuts, tulips and becches.
Of the few rows of trees still growing in the old section of the city, perhaps

the most notable and interesting are the ailanthus trees, standing in front of the Hotel Bellevue. In size they are all very much alike, and, perhaps, for this reason they have been nicknamed "the Nine Muses." Another fine old row of ailanthus and maple trees is to be seen on the north side of Pine street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Date, May 13"/894.

Y BECKETT'S EAT ESTATE

ORPHANS' COURT PROCEEDINGS RECALL A NOTABLE CHARACTER.

AN OLD-TIME MERCHANT

Though He Made Money and Married a Fortune Here He Hated America, Yet Was the Bosom Friend of Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides."

Judgo Ferguson last week in the Orphans' Court had before him the second account of the trustees of the Henry Beckett estate, whose assets are very large, the capital account amounting to \$1,208,438.96.

Although Mr. Beckett died in 1871, he had lived a sceluded life for many years and was almost totally unknown to the present generation. Sixty years ago he was a leader in the most exclusive section of society in the United States, and his entertainments were attended by eminent men from all parts of the world.

He was horn at Somerby Park, Lancashire, the home of his father, Sir John Beckett, Baronct. His mother was Mary, daughter of tho Right Rev. Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, and granddaughter of the Bishop of London. So he started in life with many advantages. In 1825 he was a merchant at 228 Walnut street and agent for the Irish linen manufacturers and succeeded so well that he definitely quit business in 1830.

But his fortune was made in 1818 by his marriage with Mary, daughter of James Lyle and Ann Hamilton. His wife was a very beautiful woman, inheriting the charms of her Hebrew grandmother, Abigait Franks, wife of Andrew Hamilton, of the Woodlands. This union made Beckett a rich man, but ho was singularly fortunate through life, and his executor, the late John B. Newman, told the writor that from his English connection he had inherited 112 legacies. One brother

left him £50,000, and another £3,000 per an-

A FRIEND OF "OLD IRONSIDES."

Mr. Beekett was distinguished in appearance and erect to the last. He was six feet two inches tall. Reserved and supercilious in manner, he sincerely despised everything American, and he was not backward in speaking his mind. In this connection it is curious that his most intimate friend was Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," but there was a bond of union hetween these two. They were the best judges of wine in Ameriea. and the hardest drinkers. The Mansion House, on Third street, above Spruce, with Joseph Head for landlord, was the resort of the best class in Philadelphia, and the wines unsurpassed in excellence. There, as late as 1838; Stewart and Beckett would sit down to whist at 10 P. M. and drink Madeira until daylight, when coffee was brought in, and each made his way home, leaving a dozen empty hottles on the floor. Yet both lived to be octogenarians.

Mr. Beckett's oldest child was a daughter, Marianne, who was horn in 1820 and mar-ried Sir Thomas Wichcoat, haronet, in 1839 and died in 1849, without issue. Her husband was paid \$12,000 a year out of the Beckett estate until his death.

Hamilton Beckett, the son, was born in 1829 and married in 1854 a daughter of Lord Lyndhurst, High Chancellor of England. The union was not a happy one, and they soon separated. Hamilton developed in a high degree a capacity for spending money, and making a visit here frightened the executors by a demand for \$60,000 to pay his racing In fact but for the energetic measures taken by those gentlemen none of the Beekett fortune would be in existence.

THE SURVIVING HEIRS.

The survivors are the younger daughter, now Lady Brace, and Harry Lyndhurst Beckett, Hamilton's son, and their shares in the estate are in the hands of trustees here and in England.

The first Mr. Beckett died in 1829 and in 1840 Henry married Eliza B., daughter of Robert Walsh, a well-known scholar and writer, who died United States Consul at Paris, in 1851.

In 1850 Beckett bought Point Breeze, the magnificent Joseph Bonaparte place at Bordentown. The Frenchman's cultivated taste had made this a paradise, and Beckett went to work and soon obliterated all its beauties. He. moreover, became a martyr to the gout and developed a temper that made living with him a thing to be dreaded. He was bitterly disliked by the people around and they annoyed him in every way. He died in 1871 leaving to his widow \$12,000 a year for life and to her niece, Alice McBlair, \$500 per annum, and she is the only annuitant surviving. Nursed by the present trustees, there is a chance for the great Beckett estate to survive the present generation.

Date, May 20'1894.

billiputian Houses

Sandwiched in between some of the large buildings of the city are a number of unique little dwellings so very small that they are seldom noticed unless attention is particularly called to them. The majority of these odd houses have a history, and many of them are of considerable age. In most cases they were not originally erected as they exist to-day, being mere fragments of their former greatness, leavings from larger buildings which have been torn down or altered. Thus they have been thrown into obscurity and when standing next a large building so insignificant do they appear that it is a wonder that they are not ashamed to exist at all. But in spite of their insignificance, they are entered on the tax collector's book and help to bear the city's burdens just like of unique little dwellings so very small help to bear the city's burdens just like any of the larger and more imposing dwellings.

Most people who have occasion to pass along Chestnut street in the vicinpass along Chestnut street in the vicinity of Exchange Place have noticed that on the corner of this street, 324 Chestnut street, stands all that is left of a large store, the greater portion of which was torn down by the city a number of years are in order to make years for years ago in order to make way for Exchange Place. Only a slice of the building was left standing and this still

exists in good condition.

It is built of brick and is four stories high, but has a frontage of only five feet; its rooms measure less than four and one-half feet in width, and the depth of the structure is exactly one hundred and forty-four feet; but the back of the building is nine inches less in width than the front; altogether it is one of the most curiously formed struc-tures in Philadelphia. The front room, which is used as a cigar store, is the largest apartment in the house, but its dimensions are only four feet four inches by ten feet. This quaint dwelling was erected nearly seventy years ago and its present owner, who has lived in it for twenty years, takes great pride in its appearance. He declares that there is not another house like it in the city and doubtless no one will refute his asser-

"Yes, my narrow home," he said the other day, "always excites curiosity, and many are the inquisitive questions asked me about it. Some people seem to be under the impression that it forms part of the building next door, but such is not the case."

An old structure which for years has been noted for its exceedingly narrow ner of Front and Brown streets. Like many of the dwellings of small front-front is situated at the southeast corage, so far as depth is concerned, the house might be termed large, as it runs back along Brown street for a considerable distance, and has many good sized windows facing that thoroughfare. The width of this house, however, is but six and one-half feet. It is four stories in height and the rooms are necessarily in height and the rooms are necessarily

oblong in shape.

A very odd house, and yet it is seldom noticed by passers-by, stands at the northwest corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets. Its frontage is less than four feet, but it widens, as it extends back, to ten feet. It is about two stories in height and was built with a view of finishing off the end of a row of of finishing off the end of a row of buildings to give them a shipshape ap-pearance as viewed from Callowhill

A newly married couple recently went street. the rounds of the real estate offices in the rounds of the real estate offices in quest of a small dwelling. Many diminutive houses were offered them, but they found not one to suit. They wanted a house not over one window wide, they stated, and such a dwelling, they were informed, was most difficult to find. At length, however, they chanced upon a very tiny house, number 616 North Second street. It is only seven feet wide, and besides it is exceedingly modwide, and besides it is exceedingly modest in appearance, and not over conspicuous, nestled in between its two larger neighbors. It was just what the bride and groom wanted, and they rented it immediately.

They thought for sure they had secured the smallest house in the city, but if they had chanced to be near Second and Washington avenue they would have found their mistake, as at 129 Washington avenue stands a wooden Washington avenue stands a wooden structure two stories high, with a slanting roof, which takes off a considerable amount of space from the upper apartments. This dwelling has a frontage of only six and one-half feet, resulting from an odd fancy of the former owner, who, having one large house on his hands which he could not rent advantageously, divided it off unevenly, believing that he could thus make money out of the property. But why he should not have split the structure in an exact half is a mystery. Alongside of the diminutive dwelling still stands its former, and now decided better half, as when compared with the little building next door it is quite large and preten-

Some of the tenants in a number of the diminutive houses visited were quite willing and even anxious to show their dwelling when asked. But at one house in the upper portion of the city an irate German woman was encountered. She met with most discouraging rebuffs all attempts which were made to gain admission to her house, and in a loud voice she asserted that whoever said her dwelling was a small one prevaricated, and she wouldn't have any such stories told about it. She could not even be told about it. She could not even be made to agree that her habitation was not quite as large as the Public Buildings. And even after she had calmed down by no amount of persuasion could she be induced to allow the visitor to peep at her back room or the two apartments upstairs. The staircase in this house, which was noticed through the open doorway, occupied pretty much all the available space in the hall, and

yet it was still very narrow and would tax the ingenuity of a very corpulent person to ascend it.

At 1311 Race street there is a very narrow house, although it makes up in height for what it lacks in width, as it is four stories high. A genial Irishman resides in this dwelling, and when informed that his visitor was in search of information regarding the small houses of Philadelphia he said:
"Sure, come in; ye've found one of

thim. Entering the parlor, which the host said was three feet three inches wide, and about eight feet in length, the vis-

itor was invited to be seated.
"There's three rooms on this floor,"
said mine host. "And it's really a very comfortable house. There is one foine thing about it. You can sit on the first floor and hold a conversation with any one on the fourth. The ceiling being so close together, they act as a sort of a

"What's that? Not much room for yer feet on the floor? Well, then, rest thim in the wall; make yerself at home, gen-

tlemen.

"Was this house always so small?",

was asked.

"No; it's the remain' portion of a building that was torn down years

ago."
The answer was rather surprising, as no one by an observation of the outward structure would suspect that it has ever been any different in appearance, as it is apparently complete, and has no remarkable features, with the exception of its particularly small size.

An exceedingly odd and small frame

dwelling but two stories in height has doubtless often been noticed by those passing No. 945 North Fourth street. This house looks more like a liliputian dwelling for children to play dolls in than a practical every day habitation. The first floor front room, which was used for some time as a store, is only six by seven feet, while the bulk window of this store measures exactly two by

four feet, and it is probably the smallest show window in the city.
On entering this dwelling it was curious to notice how the furniture was ar-

ranged to take up the least possible space. Small folding beds were used in space. Small folding beds were used in the sleeping apartments and all the furniture was correspondingly diminutive and arranged as closely to the walls as possible. But the tenants claim that the rooms are deceiving and that much more ean be placed in them than the casual observer would suppose.

Although not a small dwelling a very

Although not a small dwelling, a very peculiar structure, which owes its odd appearance to much the same sort of treatment to which many of the small houses have been subjected is situated at 422 Walnut street, and is said to be the oldest building in the neighborhood. It was probably erected about 1810. It is but half a house of the old style is but half a nouse of the gable roof architecture, common in the city fifty or sixty years ago. The building, which was once what is known as a double house, had years ago two owners. Consequently, the side towards Fifth street was sold and pulled down, and in its stead now stands a large brown stone building.

brown stone building.

The house has evidently seen better days, and was once used as a private residence. Traces of its former glory



are still to be discovered, particularly in the second-story front room, which has not been as much used as the other apartments. The floor of this room is richly inlaid with expensive wood, while on the walls faint traces of handsome frescoing still exist. When the large building next door was in course of construction the workmen employed on it remarked on the strength of the joists and the walls of the old house.

Undoubtedly the most diminutive house, in point of frontage, at least, in Philadelphia, is situated at the intersection of Fourth street and old York road. The exact measurement of this

road. The exact measurement of this



quaint dwelling, which is popularly and very properly known as "The Point," is just nine inches. It widens, however, as it exetends backwards to about ten feet, while its depth is 40 feet. The exact date of the erection of this curious little huilding is not known but it has little building is not known, but it has been standing for some years, and has been used and occupied both as a dwelling and store. It was built shortly after Fourth street was cut through, intersecting ald. Your read and thus protersecting old York road, and thus producing at the corner a curious triangular shaped lot on which the house was erected, conforming to the shape of the

As viewed directly in front, the building does not disclose its diminutive proportions, owing to a wide wooden partition which supports two rows of old-fashioned balconies surrounding the house. At one time the place was used

as a saloon and the balconies then played

as a saloon and the balconies then played a prominent part on summer evenings, as it was the custom of the neighbors to congregate in them and sit at little tables while they sipped their beer.

Until within a few days there stood at the edge of the pavement directly before "The Point" a famous old Indian pole. For many years this pole was a land mark, but a complaint having been receutly made to the city authorities, that it was unsafe on account of its rotten condition, it was pulled down, and in its place an unsightly electric light pole was erected. The oldest inhabitants of the neighborhood stoutly affirm that this was a piece of unwarranted vandalism, as although they acknowledge that the old pole was unsafe, it was their desire that a new and commemorative Indian pole should be erected when the old one was taken down.

dian pole should be erected when the old one was taken down.

In front of "The Point" stands a marble fountain, simply inscribed "Mitchell, 1865." This fountain has long been out of use and has lost all the little beauty which it may once have possessed. The neighbors say that there was a time when this drinking place was used by all the neighbors roundabout and that the fountain gave forth a delicious water, cold as ice and clear as crystal, from a deep well, fed by a cooling spring.

From, Vinces Date, May 27" 1894.

GOSSIP OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING IN STATE HOUSE ROW.

ITS MANY FAMOUS TRIALS

The Room First Held the House of Representatives-Nowadays Its Grim Walls Preserve the Memory of Terrible Crimes Whose Perpetrators Faced Justice Here.

If you will step aside from busy Chestnut street some day and cast a glanco at the wosternmost side of the historic State House building you will observe an old-fashioned, twostory structure, surrounded on one side by a dilapidated iron railing and approached by a flight of rickety wooden steps. The bricks of the walls are faded and discolored by time, and the windows, which are too high above your head to be seen through, are colonial in shape, for the building was erected many, many years ago and, so far as the exterior is concerned, has never heen improved or moderuized.

This is the "Old Court," a placeless known to Philadelphians than it deserves to he, for it is a place filled with memories of tragedy and comedy, of struggles for life and liherty,

of sorrow, degradation and sin.

Inside the huilding is even more old-fashioned, and, although the dingy old room has long since heen abandoned for the purpose of hringing criminals to justice, a spirit of gloom and mystery seems still to pervade it. From the western windows fall two streaks of pale light, leaving in deeper shadow the remoter corners of the room, while on the east it is sheltered by the venerable trees of Independence Squarc. In the quiet twilight of a summer afternoon one can almost imagine that the place is peopled with the ghosts of the grim past that make up its history, for within its four walls were tried all the famous murdor cases of Philadelphia's past. Look intently and over in you corner you will see the stooping figure of Probst, most fiendish of murderers, as he leans forward, gnawing his thumbless hand and drinking in the words that are sending him to his doom. Step aside, but quietly, or you will disturb the bats nesting in the eaves, and beyond the shadow of that stately old pillar perhaps you can desery the lecring face of Arthur Spring awaiting, with emotionless in-difference, his sentence of death. Who knows but that in the devleage of the state of the but that in the darkness of the night the spirits of these one-time men rise in their old places and whisper together and lament their cruel fates, for doubtless, among their great number are some who were sent to the gallows for crimes they never committed, while between the old henches flit the ghosts of the old-time lawyers with their knee-breeches and woolen stockings and buckled slippers.

It was as the House of Representatives that the room first came into history, and looking at its quaint construction, one can scarcely believe that the old Federal statesmen, whose vigorous phrases resounded there, regarded it as a "fine apartment." The greater portion of the southern wall is cut into a semi-circular recess occupied by the bench of the court. This is separated from the main apartment by two wooden fluted columns, stained with the accumulated dust and dirt of years. About half way hetween the south and north sides two other heavy columns support the ceiling, and the walls have but a single decoration—a dilapidated plaster frioze, classic in design, placed close to the ceiling.

By an act of Assembly of March 4, 1789, the huilding was offered, together with the other county offices, to the Natioual Congress when the seat of government was removed from New York to Philadelphia. When vacated by the House of Representatives the room was taken for the Quarter Sessions Court and was so used until 1891, when the Crimiual

Courts were transferred to the City Hall.

For many years and until "the New Court House"—which itself has long since outlived its title—was built in Independence Square, the Old Court was the only place the county had to try criminal cases. Here prison and hail cases were tried indiscriminately, while on every Friday the tragedy gave way to the low comedy of the Desertion Court. At one time tho Old Court was called the "slaughter house," hecause of the vast number and variety of the cases which were disposed of

within its walls. The appellation was not inappropriate, for the room was dark, dirty and gloomy in itself, apart from the associations of shadow and sorrow which hung over it. The furniture, for the most part, was made up of cheap wood, painted a dark brown and worn with age and use. The floor was covered with oilcloth so deeply marked by the dirty shoes and offensive habits of the frequenters of the court that its original design had become indistinguishable; the kalsomine was scaling off and the walls and windows were covered with dust and dirt.

Even when unoccupied the place was dismal enough, but during the progress of trials it was disgusting, for it was usually filled with a crowd of witnesses, jurors and idlers, while the noisome stench, resulting from insufficient ventilation and unwashed spectators, was calculated to almost overcome a per-

son of least delicate senses.

Not alone for the trial of murderers is the Old Court noted, hut even for a murder committed within its walls.

The centre of attraction was, of course, the deck, or the "pen." as it was more appropriately called. This was a small enclosure, scarcely large enough to hold more than one prisoner at a time. It was square in shape and made of low iron railing. The dock stood almost directly in front of the jury-box, and the hapless wretch who turned to hear his fate pronounced confronted his twelve dooms-

men at less than a yard's distance.

One day a young man named Joseph Lees was arrested for committing a felonious assault on a little German girl. All the parties lived in the neighborhood of Fourth and Poplar streets. Lees' attorney was John Goforth, and he made various excusos from time to time to defer the trial of the accused man. On a number of occasions the delay craved for was granted, and each time the father of the girl, who seemed to be consumed hy an insatiable thirst for vengeance, grew wilder with rage. Finally, a day fixed for Lees' trial arrived and he was brought up from prison and placed in the dock. The usual formalities were gone through with and the case was called, when Goforth arose and became to patition the Court for another and began to petitiou the Court for another postponement. Evidently forearmed for such a movement the old German waited but to hear the lawyer's first words and, as their meaning entered his mind, he slowly arose and moved by gradual steps towards the dock. Casting a stealthy glance about him he suddenly raised his arm, and the lawyer's harangue was punctuated by the sharp crack of a pistol, while the man for whose liberty he was pleading, fell across the railing of the dock-dead.

There was the wildest excitement in the court roem for a few miuutes, but the old man calmly submitted to arrest. He had satisfied his vengeance for the wrong dono his little child and was ready to abide by the consequences. He was indicted for murder, but after some hard work by his lawyers the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

In the grim Old Court was tried a series of cases which affected the interests and aroused the sympathies of every Philadelphian. They were the cases which grew out of the Native American riots of 1844, when a number of Cathelic churches were burned by the rioters. The first man brought into court was one John Dealy, who had been indicted for murder. Dealy had been seen passing between two groups of citizens who attacked the mob which was destroying St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. At the trial the only evi-

dence of Dealy's intention was that something white, like sheet lead, had been seen in his hand. During a recess of the court he remarked to the then Clerk, Bernard Sharkey: "I don't know what I'm here for. I don't know what they meau by charging me with murder for carrying a niece of sheet lead." He was, however, convicted of mur-der in the second degree and was sent to the

penitentiary for ten years.

Another riot case was that of Isaac Hare, who was indicted for the murder of James Rice. During one of the riots Rice was standing in the yard of his house on Cadwalader street, looking over the fence at the mob, whou he was deliberately murdered by Hare. According to the recollections of old lawyers the proof was as clear as daylight, but Hare was convicted of murder in the second degree, and after serving a short term was pardoned. Afterwards he went to the Mexican war, under General Scott, but even there he got into trouble. During the war ho, with a companion, was accused of breaking into a bank, was tried by court-martial and was condemned to be shot, but ho was subsequently pardoned by Scott and disappeared.

A judicial expression, which is of special meaning in these days of strikes and riots, was made during the trial of one of these cases. The accused man was James Sherry, charged with murdering a man named Grehle, while the latter was siding in the burning of St. Michael's Church. The indietments were found against Sherry and one, James Campbell, for the crime, and the caso hinged upon the interpretation of an act of Assembly of the State, which provides that the city or county is responsible for the restoration of the value of property destroyed by a moh. Judge King held that as the county was responsible for the loss, the destruction of property by a mob was an act of trespass for which the owner had redress against the county for the value of the same, and that he ought not to resort to violence or the taking of life to repel the invaders. Under this ruling all the evidence went against Sherry and he was convicted, it having been proved that he and Campbeli had fired upon the mob. Fortunately for the condemned man this did not decido the case.

Sherry's attorneys took an appeal to the Supreme Court and in the course of time the case came up for a hearing there before Chief Justice John Bannister Gihson. After hearing the arguments the Chief Justice delivered a decision, setting aside the verdict of guilty, and referring the case back for a new

trial. In the course of his opinion he said:
"A strange doctrine has been enunciated at the trial of this cause by the officers of this Commouwcalth. The law is this. If the owner of property has reasou to helieve that a combination of men or mob is about to destroy his property or do him personal injury he has a right to take up deadly weapons of any character to defend either or both, or place weapons in the hands of others to aid him, and they can go out and meet the invaders and repel force by force, only being responsible for the intention of the invaders. Such is the law of Pennsylvania, my native State. If there were any other law in this matter I would not live in it a single day."

The second trial resulted in a summary acquittal. After this definition of the law none of the others indicted on the same grounds

wore tried.

These occurrences followed the hurning of St. Michael's and St. Augustine's Roman

Catholic Churches, and shortly afterwards the excitement was renewed by the breaking out of riots in another part of the town. Au attempt was made to burn St. Philip's Church. at Second and Queen streets, in Southwark, and the riot that followed was quelled only when the militia was, called out. In the mob was a man named McLean, who mounted a cannon on a dray and drove through the crowd, standing upon the wagon, with a red handkerchief tied around his head. During the riot McLean caused the gun to he discharged and a volunteer of the Germantown Blues was killed.

McLean was an amateur pugilist and gave sparring lessons. In physique he was a giant, not very tall, but of wonderful strength and finely proportioned. The tipstaves scemed to fear him and kept their distance of the state of t tance from the dock when he was brought up for his trial, which nltimately resulted in au acquittal. During his court experience Mc-Lean formed a liking for Clerk Sharkey, as the sequel will show. After the trial Mr.

Sharkey, of course, lost sight of the fellow.
"About fifteen years afterwards," the exclerk relates, "I went down to Point Breeze with a party of friends, and on our way home we stopped at a tavern to get something to drink. The bar room was full of men, and presently one of them walked up to me, and, pntting his arm across my shoulder, cried out:
'Who is there here that has a grudge against
this man?' No oue answered. 'I only want
to say,' he continued, 'that if there are any who want their differences with this gentleman settled and will come forward, I will take his place, and I can settle them right here.' It was McLean, and that was his way of showing his gratitude, because one hot day during his trial I took him out into the square

Mr. Sharkey is one of the oldest living clerks of the court, and was in office for tweuty-one years from the year 1842. In re-calling reminiscences of the riot cases he said: "All through the riots Judge Parsons had his sympathies on the side of peace and order, and it went hard for any one of the rioters who came before him for sentence. They used to say that the Judge was a tartar where any rioters were within his jurisdic-tion. I remember the night of the attack on St. Philip's Church. I went down there and happened to he present during part of the riots. It was on a Sunday evening, and late in the night I was told that Judge Parsons wanted to see me. The Judge lived on Spruce street, near 'Schuylkill Eighth' (now Fifteenth street), while Judge King lived on Schuylkill Eighth, near Spruce, the two houses forming a sort of L, so that the occu-

houses forming a sort of L, so that the occupants of one house could pass to the other without going out on the street. Late as it was I found Judge Parsons up, and Judge King was with him. They had heard the firing of guns down at St. Philip's Church and were eager to learn all the details of the fight. I told them all I knew, and when I had finished Judge Parsons said: 'This disorder will have to be stopped. If they withdraw the troops from the church I will go draw the troops from the church I will go down there and sit as a Committing Magistrate to punish the offenders.' The next morning he went down to the scene of tho riots as a Magistrate."

for a few moments.'

Another of the Old Court is Colonel William B. Mann, now Prothonotary of the Common Pleas Courts. His association with the place was as Assistant District Attorney and District Attorney, his service there heginning as long ago as 1850. It was during his term of office that the city was shocked and startled by one of the most dastardly crimes ever perpetrated within its limits—the murder of the Deering family hy Anton Probst. The victims were seven in number-Mr. and Mrs. Deering, their niece, a boy in the fields, and three little children. The motive was robbery. The trial of Probst took place in the Old Court in June, 1866, and the city was in such a state of everteenen. such a state of excitement over the atrocious character of the crime that it was necessary to exercise unusual precautions to protect the murderer from violence. At that time there was an iron fence around Independence Square, with several entrances, and during the trial of Probst all the gates were closed when it was intended to bring the prisoner to the Court House. Policemen were stated. to the Court House. Policemen were stationed at the gates and no one was allowed to enter. Probst who was finally convicted and hanged. was brought up from prison in a van surrounded by a cordon of police. The van was driven down Walnut'street and through a great crowd of people to the double gate, by means of which the van entered the square and was driven across it to the old Ceurt.

Another celebrated case tried in the historic old room was that of Matthias and Blaise Skupinski, two brothers, who wero convicted of the murder of Jacob Lehming, a 19-year-old peddler. The boy was killed in Richmond, in January, 1852, and his body was cut into three pieces and thrown inte the river, where it froze in the ice, and was not discovered until the ice melted. Upon one of the accused Poles was found a little ring given to the lad hy his mother, and worn on his finger when he was murdered. A search was made of the house where the men had heen living, and in the asks of a stove was found the metal clasp of the young peddler's pursc. which the Skupinskis, had burned. Both men had been sentenced te death, the elder brother, Matthias, heing executed first. After he had been hanged, a theory was agitated to the effect that a third party had been implicated in the murder, and that this unknown man was in part responsible. Blaise Skupinski, who was awaiting execution, was granted a respite, but, after considerable delay and discussion, the theory was exploded, and he too paid the penalty of

The identity of a horse was ene of the main points in the trial of Thomas J. Armstrong, who was arraigned in the Old Court in September, 1860, for the killing of Robert Crawford. Like so many others this murder was committed for a paltry sum of money-\$100 in gold. Armstrong hired a horse and wagon from a liveryman and took his victim out in it on the pretence of selling some yarn. While driving together Armstrong shot Crawford, threw the body out and returned the team to the liveryman. Blood was afterwards found in the wagon, but Armstrong asserted that it was chicken blood, and at the trial a number of experts were examined in an attempt to prove that it was human

The trial had proceeded to argument, with the evidence of the presence of Armstrong near the scene of the murder about the time the crime was committed, depending upon the testimony of the witness who positively identified the horse Armstrong was driving as being near the place of murder, although the same witness could not identify Armstrong.
At the last moment a witness was feund who could identify Armstrong, having seen his face by the flash of the pistol. The counsel for the defense contended that The this evidence could not be admitted because the testimony had closed and the case goue to argument. Finally, District Attorney Manu was obliged to swear that he had just discovered the knowledge possessed by the witness and the evidence was admitted. In his argument Colonel Mann elaborated at length the theory that a horse was as easily if not more easily identified than a man, owing to the shape, size and gait of the animal, and he cited numerous instances in history in which the horse had played prominent parts, the devotion of horses to their masters, etc. Armstrong was finally convicted and executed.

The annals of the Old Court contain no more fiendish-crime than that of Arthur Spring, who, for a paltry sum of money, killed twe defenseless women-Honora Shaw and Ellen Lynch, her sister, at a house on Federal street, near Seventh. Mrs. Lynch's husband was a marine in the United States navy, and sent home to his wife \$80 in gold. Spring, by some means or other, received intelligence of the fact, and was seized with a wild desire to get the money. His first idea was to become one of the family, and he proposed marriage to Honora Shaw, hut she refused, and, in a transport of rage, he murdered both the women.

At the trial the late Judge Doran appeared for the defense, but Spring was summarily

convicted and hanged.

In appearance, as well as in nature, this man was a veritable Mr. Hyde. His face was seamed and coarse from degraded living, and the expression was brutal in the extreme, while his forehead receded at such an angle that a post-mortem examination of the skull denoted that he belonged to the lowest order of human creatures.

Another famous murder case tried in the Old Court was the old St. Lawrence Hotel case. The hotel was on the south side of Chestnut street, below Eleventh, and in it Thomas Washington Smith murdered a man named Richard Carter. The trial occurred in 1857, and the defense was insanity.

It appeared from the evidence that Carter had been guardian of Smith's wife and that he was quite a wealthy man. Smith had a simple, trusting nature, it was shown, and above all for his wife, until two or three months after his marriage, when it was rumored that Carter had been improperly intimate with the woman. Upon learning of these rumors Smith, in a fit of jealousy, went on a search after Carter and, meeting him in the botel, shot and killed him. In conse-quence of the "woman in the case" it at-tracted widespread attention. The evidence was largely in Smith's favor, and he was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Apart from its memories of sin and crime the Old Court is filled with other associations, for within its gloomy walls many a youthful and unknown attorney has pushed his way to greatness, although, with a few exceptions they have all long since passed into oblivion, and now they are forgotten almost as completely as the wretches for whose lives they fought and struggled. But the old court still stands as a monument to the weakness of human nature and the futility of human

Date, May 28"/894.

OLD SWEDES' NEARING A DOUBLE CENTURY.

Impressive Exercises Attending Its 194th Anniversary.

REV. MR. GILBERSON'S SERMON.

He Speaks of the Faith and Courage of Our Forefathers and the Glorious Heritage They Have Left to the World To-Day.

Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei.) was crowded with worshippers last night. It was the 194th anniversary of the founding of the church and the ceremonwere impressive to a degree made every person that upon the edifice with veneration. There were no decorations. Everything was as simple as it was a century ago.

The sermon was preached by Rev. S. Lord Gilberson, rector of St. James' Church of Kingsessing. He preached in an impassioned style on the theme of "The Faith and Courage of our Forefathers." The anniversary ceremonies were quite elaborate. There were many prayers and the responsive readings took up

nearly one hour.

In the sermon Rev. Mr. Gilberson said among other things: "When Christ was among other things: "When Christ was condemned the disciples were faltering. They were timid and would naturally say that they had no excuse ... being such. Christ was the embodiment of all that was powerful. His strength was greater than that of all of His enemics. He was the perfect man. He had healed the sick, made the blind see, made the dumb speak and his miracles were without number at most. With such a leader we might deign to say that if we were we might deign to say that if we were the disciples we would not forsake Him or falter in our stand.

THE HIGHEST IDEAL.

""In the time of his crucifixion Christ was an example of the highest ideal. He placed before the world an object lesson that centuries will cherish and that will never be equalled. The human mind can never rival the Infinite. His sufferings were the sufferings of an infinite being, for he was the Son of God."

"If we were in the place of His disciple we might say: 'I would not be shaken in my support of Christ.' But in the first place we must remember that constant dependence upon a strong arm inclines to reveal weakness. After that strong arm is removed, then the love of it is missed. So it was with the disciples. They placed all their confidence in the Saviour. His moral strength carried them through all their trials. He was their light and their leader.

"I know well the bravery of the men who live in this district. In the days of my youth I remember the courage that has been displayed time and time again. But there is lacking apparently that high religious courage that characterized the early |Swedish settlers. They started out in a small boat in a broad tempestious ocean, not knowing the land to which they were coming. Here they built this church. For nearly two centuries it has stood. It is a monument to the piety of those noble men. Every man was filled with the highest courage. They built this church and it seems as if the edifice is as sturdy to-day as it was a century ago. God has blessed this place and He will continue to bless it.

MEN TO EMULATE.

MEN TO EMULATE.

"We should try to emulate our fore-fathers. They have given to us a glorious heritage. Though we may go to other churches, yet we always think of Gloria churches, yet we always think of Gloria Dei. It has been the mother of churches. How thankful we are to be within the walls! we seem to see those cheering faces of years ago, those staunch, earnest, victorious Christians. Let us earn our reward. It is our duty to do good. Every person can do some good. Though we are weak, yet by the grace of our Heavenly Father we are strong.

"We love to be in these sacred walls. How years have rolled by and the steeple of the church still points to the skies! Keep fast to the church. Do not let a stone fall. Remain true and steadfast. Cherish every hour that you spend here. God will bless you for it."

From.

COURT

THE VENERABLE BERNARD SHARKEY WRITES OF SHERRY'S CASE.

JUDGE GIBSON'S CHARGE

Reminiscences of the Trials Spoken Of in a Former Article in "The Times"-Important Cases Before Judge Allison-Mr. Sharkey Recalls Old Days.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

In THE TIMES of-May 27 appeared a wellwritten article on "The Old Court. Gossip of the Historic Building in State House Row." There are one or two inaccuracies therein which you will please permit me to correct.

With regard to Sherry's case. Edwin Greble was killed while aiding in the burning of St. Michael's Church and the school house heside it. He was not a rough character; he was connected with a marble yard in West Chestnut street. A number of those who attended the church resorted to deadly weapons to defend the huildings. Among them was James Sherry and James Campbell. They were separately indicted for the murder of Greble. That they were engaged in firing upon the mob the evidence was positive. In their defense three of our most able lawyers were employed. First came the conviction in our Oyer and Terminer of little John Daily for the same murder, on President Judge King's construction of the law, on a special charge to the grand jury adopted by Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General. The Judge said that the county of Philadelphia, being by act of Assembly liable for the damages, those engaged in burning the churches were only guilty of trespass; that the owners of property about to be so destroyed were not justified in resorting to deadly weapons to protect it; if they did and took life they were guilty of murder. The counsel for Sherry and Campbell were alarmed by the conviction of Daily. Thinking the writer might be able to aid them, they called upon him. He told them he had two suggestions to submit. First, as the evidence against their clients was positive, and under President Judge King's construction of the law, enforced by Attorney Generai Johnson, their conviction was certain, their client oughts to appear in court, enter pleas of guilty and Judge King would sentence them to be hanged. That was one. The other was to go to the Supreme Court, then in session here, and endeavor to get the indictments removed to that tribunal, It then had the power to try eriminal cases, it has not now. If successful they could have Judge King's interpretation of the law tested.

This gave them some encouragement. The application was successful. The Supreme Court assigned its Chief Justice, the Hon. John Bannister Gibson, to preside at the trial. A special pancl of jurors were drawn and summoned. As the working elerk of tho Over and Terminer I prepared the record, including the indictments, sent it duly certified to the Supreme Court office. The Chief Justice fixed the date for the trial. The Prothonotary of the Court, Mr. Cohon, called on me and said he had no experience in keeping the record of such cases, and would he greatly obliged if I would act for him. After some reflection I assented. The court opened, James Sherry was put on trial. The testimony against him, that he had fired upon the mob engaged in hurning the church, that Greble was killed. Attorney General Johnson and his assistant pressed for a verdict of murder of the first degree, relying on Judge King's construction of the law under which little Daily was convicted and then under sentence. No defense could be made by Sherry's counsel. They agreed the case should be submitted under the charge of the Court. Chief Justice Gibson in person was a large man; as a lawyer was considered of large knowledge. During the testimeny and the remarks of counsel on both sides he apparently seemed to take little interest. When it became his duty to charge the jury his manner suddenly changed. What he said, although in a great measure in your last issue truly stated, I will rewrite. Said he: "Geutlemen of the jury, strange doctrine has been enunciated and endeavored to be enforced by the Attorney General on behalf of the Commonwealth in the trial of this case. I will tell you what the law is. If the owner of property has reason to believe that a com-hination of men, a mob, are approaching to destroy it or to do himself personal injury, he has the right to take up deadly weapons to defend both or either. He has the right to put such weapons into the hands of his friends who are willing to aid him. And further, he and they have the right to go out, meet the invaders, repel them by force, even to the taking of life, holding themselves responsible for the intention of the invaders. Such, gentlemen of the jury, is the law of Pennsylvania, my native State. If there were any other law in such a matter, I would not wish to live in it a single day."

As soon as the jury went out I walked into the Common Pleas, where Judge King was disposing of civil cases. I went in front of him, hehind the railing. I repeated to him, word for word, what the Chief Justice had said to the jury. Ho uttered something in-audible. He was considered an able lawyer. Like many others, I think he was mentally paralyzed by fear. In that respect he was not alone. Bishop Kenrick, nearly all the priests and several leading eitizens were fugitives from vengeance. I was a marked mau. Late one afternoon I was mobbed at Ninth and Chestnut streets. I was on my way home from the Sessions office. I stood my ground and faced the fellows. I think my courage saved me. Had I run they would have caught me and beaten me badly. Some were tied to lamp-posts and beaten. Such was the effect

of a new political party. After my interview with Judge King I had hardly time to reach the court room when hardly time to reach the court room when the jury in Sherry's case came in with a verdict of "Not Guilty." His Honor ordered Sherry out of the dock, discharged. The Attorney General did not attempt to try Campbell. The Judge ordered me to have him discharged. You will perceive that James Sherry was not convicted, as was stated in The Times article. Joe Myers, the brother of John B. Myers, the auctioneer was a jurge, and come round. Myers, the brother of John B. Myers, the auctioneer, was a juror, and came round to me and said: "The Judge did not leave much for the jury to do." Morton McMichael was Sheriff. While the trial was going on he came in close by my desk, looked at the jury, named one—If forget the name, he was a stranger to me—and said: "Ho is a rigid Catholic and will never convict a man for Catholic and will never convict a man for killing a church-burner." He was a retired husiness man who lived on Fifteenth street, above Arch. He came round to me and asked me if I did not think it was expecting too much that he should convict a man of murder who had shot another while engaged in burning a church. He added: "They hroke and demolished the marble tomb over my father and grandfather, close to St. Augustine's Church."

Your articlo mentioned Armstrong's case. He was arrested during the last month I was connected with the court. He confessed he bad taken part in the murder, there was another who was principal. Ho was quietly arrested, made it apparent he was in no way connected with it. Armstrong's frieuds employed Ex-Judgo Kelley and William M. Bull to defend him. He asked me if I would aid them and said they would compensate me. I said I would aid them only in my own way. They asked me how I would act. I replied I supposed what they wanted me for was to see if the case would he legally tried. They said that was their object.

I said if I went into court with them, sat and consulted with them, Judges Thompson and Ludlow, who were to preside, and William B. Maun, who was to prosecute, would conclude that I was been with them.

I said if I went into court with them, sat and consulted with them, Judges Thompson and Ludlow, who were to preside, and William B. Maun, who was to prosecute, would conclude that I was brought on to watch them, and would be particularly careful. I would stay in Judge Kelley's office, on Sixth, below Walnut street; they could report the proceedings each session. The case began; it took to the end of the second day to empanel a jury. They reported to me that the twelve were in the hox. I inquired if they had been qualified. They replied that they had been qualified and heen. I inquired how it had heen done. I was told the District Attorney bad stated to the Court "that the twelve jurors were selocted—bow should they be qualified?" His Honor, Judge Thompson, replied: "As in other cases—those who swore should be sworn, those who affirmed should he affirmed," which was done. I remarked there was error committed.

They desired instruction how to proceed. I told them to make their defense. It took more than a day. I told Mr. Bull to examine the docket. I thought nothing would appear upon it after the arraignment of the prisoner. What followed bad probably been written in a small blotter, entered on the docket after the case was closed. He reported I was right. Then I prepared a motion to be en-tered upon the docket setting forth how the jurors were qualified, the instruction of Judge Thompson, how it should be dono, to request the Court to permit it to be entered of record. Judge Thompson at once suspected there was something wrong, asked Mr. Bull why he did not make the offer at the proper time, meaning after the jury had been qualified, if any mistake had heon made. It could then bave been corrected. Mr. Bull replied he did not know then nor now that any mistake had been made, but a fact that transpired during the trial, it may be due to the defendant, it should appear of record; the docket was in a proper coudition to bave it entered. was in a proper condition to have it entered. Judge Thompson, an unsual thing, seemed to loso his temper, and said: "Mr. Bull, you are trifling with the Court. It shall not be entered of record." I knew his Honor would not begin the case de novo. The jury roturned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The manner in which the jury were qualified was made a reason for a new trial qualified was made a reason for a new trial. Overruled. Also in arrest of judgment, overruled. Armstrong was sentenced to be hanged. A writ of error was obtained from the Supreme Court.

While these proceedings were going on bere a man named McClunan was convicted of murder in the first degree in Clearfield county. The record was taken hefore the Supreme Court. The error alleged that the jury were qualified the same as in Armstrong's case. This was unknown here. The Supremo Court in the Clearfield county case decided that the record did not show that any effort had heen made during the trial to get the manner in which the jury was qualified entered upon the record. It was brought before

the Court upon the oaths of two members of the bar who were present. Under the English rule the Court decided it could not go outside the record. Judge Woodward delivered a dissenting opinion. stating when the error was brought before the Court on veritable testimony it was entitled to consideration. A new trial refused, McClunan committed suicido. Under this decision Armstrong would baye received a new trial. When his case was heard before the Supreme Court Armstrong withdrew his writ of error. I saw bis withdrawal, bis name to it. He was executed. He would have been convicted on the second trial. I snppose he knew it.

Little John Daily was in the penitentiary for the murder of Greble. In the Shorry case Chief Justice Gibson decided the law in his favor. In 1847 Shunk was elected Governor. I sent him the record of Daily's conviction. Alone I bressed for his pardon. In six months I obtained it. I never saw him after his pardon. I don't helieve be knew how he got pardoned. I considered it unjust to keep the little fellow in the penitentiary. Daily asserted that while he was present he had no sheet lead in his hands, had never seen any, had never loaded a pistol or gun, did not know how and never fired either.

In many of the cases mentioned, and others of like character, Judge Allison presided—it seemed to be his luck. The first, that of the brothers Shepinski in 1852, was over forty years ago. He has been on the bench ever since, a longer period than any other Judge sat on the criminal hench in this State. How he has performed bis duty in civil as well as criminal cases is well known. A few years ago he was urged to be president of Girard College. Many of his friends, among them the writer, advised him not to permit himself to he sbut up in that great mausoleum to Stephen Girard; he was too useful to this community in his present position. He would he retained so long as be could perform his duty. He acted upon this advice. The last case of importance, particularly as to the length of time, several weeks, occupied by the trial, at which be presided, was the Whit-aker will case, it being alleged that the will was fraudulent. On both sides several of the leading members of the har were engaged, and many witnesses were examined. While the case was on trial the writer incidentally met his Honor and said to bim "tbat his usual luck seemed to adhere to him, to get all the prominent, the tedious cases, the testimony being so voluminous the jury would not he able to remember all of it. One thing they would agree upon, it it would be to wait to hear what Judge Allison would say." This I said to his Honor, who very properly made no reply. His Honor charged against the genuineness of the will. The jury hy its verdict declared it to be fraud-As to the signature of the testator and the witnesses thereto, the writer testified they were genuine, still the will might be fraudu-lent. It was written on several leaves of paper by the same hand and one could readily, easily be taken out, another substituted. He was not examined on this point, only as to the signa-tures. He believes in the substitution, that the will was fraudulent and justly condemned.

The writer has been often asked why he did not write and have printed recollections of what transpired during his long counection with the Court. While it would not have been as interesting as Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate," it might have had readers. Against its being published one reason had weight—it might in part not have been pleasant reading to some of his friends.

The caso of Charles Langfeldt for the murder of Mrs. Rademacher, a hrutal murder, was hefore Judge Allison became Judge. He was sentenced hy Judge King to he hanged. Next day the sentence appeared in the newspapers The Supreme Court was then in session here. Chief Justice Gibson called upon Judge King and told him that to put a man to death hy means of such a sentonice would he judicial murder. The error consisted in his being sentenced in the plural "you, Charles Langfeldt," the plural heing used throughout the sontence. He was again hrought hefore the Court and resentenced. It begun thus: It is considered and adjudged that Charles Langfeldt, the prisoner at the bar, he taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, from there to the place of executiou, that he be then hanged hy the neck until he is dead. The word "you" doesn't appear. Both sentences in my handwriting appear upon the record. Here the new form has been strictly observed. So far as it appears hy newspaper publications in other judicial districts it is not.

LIBERTY BELL'S CASE.

Description of the Handsome Quartered Oak and Glass Pavilion Made for It...

The old Liberty Bell was taken down yesterday from the place where it has been suspended in Independence Hall and was placed in a handsome square pavilion made of quartered oak and glass. It is

While I am so engaged I will notice that newspaper reporters and members of the bar in connection with murder cases say murder in the first, murder in the second dogree. There is no crime known to the laws of this State, nor to any other that I have knowledge of, of murder "in" a degree. It is murder "of." There is a great difference between the meaning of the two prepositions in and of. One may he in a country and not of it; of a country, not in it.

1827 GREEN Street, May 29.

B. SHARKEY.

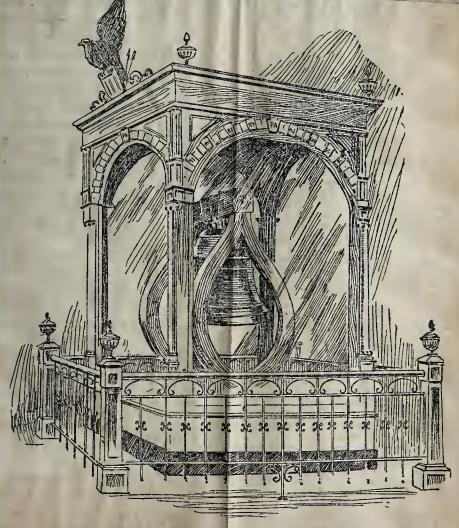
From, Press

Phila Pa

Date, June 14"/894

situated now in the middle of the east room, ocupying seventy-two square feet of floor space, and is the most striking of all the relics, by reason of its magnificent house.

The case is made of selected quartered white oak, is 5 feet 10 inches square and 10 feet high, with a front of 12 feet in height. On each of the four sides is a large plate glass, over 4 feet wide and 7



THE HANDSOME QUARTERED OAK PAVILION CASE IN WHICH THE LIBERTY BELL IS NOW PLACED.

feet high in the center. At each corner is a bronze pillar, surmounted by neat carved work, while over each of the glass

carved work, while over each of the glass sides is an arch with the names of the thirteen original States carved, that of Pennsylvania being on a keystone.

On the cornice, looking down at the doorway, is a beautifully carved model of "Old Abe," the famous war eagle, the wings measuring fifty-four inches from tip to tip. In his claws the eagle grasps a shield and arrows rear their barbed heads on each side of his figure. Beneath, on the top part of the case, is the scriptural inscription copied from the bell, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the world unto all the lnhabitants theraof." world unto all the Inhabitants theraof."

On each corner of the top is a polished bronze urn. The bell is suspended within the case from the marred old yoke on which it hung when it made its historic peal. The yoke itself was made from a tree just back of the hall. This is supported by columns of bronze, shaped something like an inverted V, 4 feet 4 inches high, and the yoke is bolted to

The supports are very substantial, being 5½ inches square. The bell and its columns rest on a truck which fits snugly Inside the case, and appears to be simply a floor. The top of the truck is of polished quartered oak, and is four feet square. Beneath are four rubber-tired wheels. The supports are on the north and south sides, so as to give a clear view of the bell from the entrance. On the north side the whole side of the case ls made to swing open, and a key to it is held by the man in charge of the room. The rail on that side is left unfastened, so that in case of fire it can be thrown out

quickly, the door opened and the truck with the bell pulled out of the building.

The railing around the case of ornate polished bronze, 2 feet 7 inches high, is held in place by four columns 3 feet 11 inches in height. The pavilion case cost \$1500.

From, Olines

A LANDMARK DESTROYED

An Old Toll-Gate House on Kensington Pike Burned to the Ground.

The old turnpike toll-gate house at Kensington avenue and Hart lane was completely destroyed by fire last night.

This ancient frame structure had withstood the ravages of time for many a year, and what the elements during all that period failed to do the flames accomplished in about ten minutes.

The historic structure was occupied by Andrew Crawford as a second-hand store. A little after 8 o'clock a gasoline lamp exploded while the proprietor was busy taking an account of stock.

He picked up the lamp and threw it outside the door, where it struck Edward Turnbolt on the leg, sctting fire to his trousers. By the time the firemen arrived the ancient place was a mass of fire.

Mr. Crawford estimated his loss at about \$1,000, upon which there was no insurance. The burned building was said to be the oldest north of Girard avenue and was owned by Jacob Peters, of Frankford.

MONG OLD CO

The History of Civilization Written on Imperishable Metal.

VARIOUS TYPES OF ROMAN BEAUTY.

Empresses of the World Whose Portraits Remain on Money.

NONE OF THEM GOOD LOOKING.

One of the finest collection of coins in the world is to be found at the United States mint, Philadelphia. With the coins of the whole world spread out like the leaves of a universal history of humanity, there is opportunity to study numismatography from the time of the Pharaohs, through every century to those recent manifestations of numismatic art, Queen Victoria's jubilee coins and the special Columbian issues. Wherever the visitor to the mint turns in the room



Julia Svaemlas. Octacilia. called the coin cabinet he finds the subject prismatic with interest. Coins are landmarks of history; and their surfaces of bronze, silver and gold reflect the life

of a nation as truly as does its architecture, painting or sculpture. Law, politics, religion, customs, art, science is the language of coius.

An invigorating echo of early life is apparent as the visitor spells the first letters of this wonderful romance of money written out in the oabinet. Poring over the earliest coins exhibited, those of the Greek republic, B. C. 700-300, the mind is absorbed in a world peopled with gods and goddesses; a beauty-loving, sunshine-breathing world, everywhere throbbing with ideality. This poetle feeling is instinct in the beat coins of the Greeks and bears fitting testimony to their culture, and the high degree of artistic and technical excellence they attained, and which has never yet been surpassed. The catalogue notes "the highest point of excellence in engraving or die sinking,



Julia Domna | Plantilla Falvia, either in ancient or modern times, was about the time of the fourth century before Christ." Any lover of art can study with delight the admirable and practically flawless execution, and the boldness and freedom of design that bring witness to the palmy days of the art.

These coins, gold, silver and copper, are a constant procession of gods, goddesses and heroes, those of the Greek republic alone representing 85 different cities and colonies, each district favoring its tutelary divinity in the choice of a subject for its coins. The head of Alexander the Great is the first to appear on a coin, an early demonstration of the belief in the "divine right of kings." As proof of the artistic cousideration which the conqueror of the world thought meet that his coins should receive, Horace tells: "Alexander ordained that no one should take his portrait in gems but Pyrgoteles, no one should paint him but Apelles and no one should stamp his head on coips but Lysippus."

The coins of the Greek monarchies are followed with a rich and varied pageantry of Roman currency, which we have only to study to appreciate the rise and fall of political parties; the vastness of conquests of the queen city of the Tiber. The coins of Rome are careful to



leave no doubt who was mistress of the world. Here too are the family coins, the "charts of Roman respectability, the trusted patents of aristooracy," as someone oalls them, and from these one sees the inheritance from Persia, stamped with the mysticism of its fire worshipers; the coins of the Turks tinctured with the Moslem's faith in "There is no God but Allah. Mohammed is the apostle of GoG;" the cabalistic currency of China, Japan, old and new, pass in glitering and almost bewildering panorama.

Probably the most populor case is that devoted to a miscellaneous collection of the most interesting of ancient and modern coins, the meaning of which one need not necessarily be a savant to understand. Almost every visitor who comes to the mint demands to see that most celebrated coin in the world, the widow's mite. He finds it in the miscellaneous collection. Another exceedingly rare coin is Ezyp



Agrippina | Antonio.

ian, bearing the head of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemy, which was found in 1868 and bought by the United States government for a large sum. Here may also be noted the curious bullet gold and silver money of Siam, the African copper ring money, the pieces of Annam which are more like miniature coal scuttles than anything else, the glass coins of the Arabian caliphs of Egypt of the twelfth century and the porcelain coins which have played an eventful part among the gambling Siamese.

The currency of every country in the world is represented in a distinct section, but the visitor is a patriotic man and will therefore linger longest over the coins of his own country. The story of the "almighty dollar" is traced unerringly, beginning with pieces of early colonial ourrency, such as the Sommer island coins, supposed to be the earliest struck for America and believed by some to be current about 1616; the Grandby conners.



Flacilla Eudoxia.

which others say were the first made in America by one John Higley at the town of Granby, Conn., from 1737 to 1739; the Fugois or Franklin cents, the earliest coins issued by the authority of the United States. At this point it is interesting to trace the gradual evolution of "Liberty" from the pioneer, with flowing hair and eves cast up with supplicating glance

toward heaven, to the type which now does duty.

One phase of the collection cannot fail to impress the visitor as being essentially valuable—that of portraiture. Coins are the only source which furnishes authentic portraits of some of the greatest men and women of early times. Nowhere is this characteristic phase more forcibly and more interestingly illustrated than in the Roman section, on the coins of the emperors and empresses. Studying the latter, a number of whose portraits have been reproduced, one must conclude that royalty 1,000 or 2,000 years ago was about as celebrated for its good looks as it is today. The most generous critic could not without a violent wrench of conscience, call the types of femininity



presented in this article types of beauty. The classic poet of the first centuries may have been satisfied with the superior qualities of the swan-like and Junoesque necs, but the disciplined intellect of the nineteenth century demands a higher order of beauty which provides less neck. Then, too, the Roman nose may be historical, but it is not at all pretty, and every one of the "beauties" shown to-day fails to give a satisfactory "side view."

The impression has gone abroad—Cornelia and the mother of Coriolanus are probably responsible for it—that the Roman matron was a paragon. The fruth is—that many of them—were naughty, quite naughty. Take, for example, Julia Svaemias, mother of Elagabalus. She was the first woman who took a place in the Roman senate. Goldsmith says Elagabalus bnilt a separate senate house for women and made his mother president. They met several times, but all their debates turned on the fashions of the day and the different formalities to be used in giving and receiving visits. The catalogue supplies the date of Julia Svaemias's death. She was killed A. D. 222 and as her life was not pure, her body was subjected to every indignity after death. Otaoilia Severa Marcia was the wife of Philippus I. We know very little of her, but her portrait indicates that she was a woman who obeyed her nusband, took care of his children and was the Christian many writers believe her to have been. The greatest fame of Flacilla is probably that of being the wife of a great emperor, Theodosius I. Eudoxia, however, enjoyed a wider personal reputation. The catalogue describes her as a "woman of high spirit and possessed of great influence over her husband," which we can readily believe after examining the cut of her mouth and chin. Eudoxia is perhaps



Domitia Longina.

Julia.

best known to posterity as the prosecutrix of St. Chrysostom, the most eloquent of the early fathers.

The character of Faustina Junior as the bad daughter of a bad mother is written in her face. But with all her wickedness, which the pages of history blush to record, Faustina must have been a smart woman. She married herself to the wisest and best man of his age, Marcus Aurelius, who totally ignored her vile acts, cherished her living and honored her after death.

Wife of Commodus, unfaithful, divorced, banished to Capreal and put to death is the terse but eloquent blography with which Crispina is dismissed. Despite her rather objectionable nose, Julia Domnia looks the woman she was—a patron of the arts and sciences and a woman of such powerful intellect and vast ambition that she starved herself to death upon less of power. Plantilla Fulvia and Sabina seem to nave had an unfortunate time in life. Both were unhappy in their matrimenial relations. The first was married to Caracalla, who very seen after banished her and finally had her murdered. Sabina, wife of Hadrian, took a more speedy way of ridding herself of the matrimenial yoke. She committed suicide.

Agrippina, Antonia, Julia and Domitia are a quartet too well known to need introduction. The biography of Matidia can be written in one brief line—"honored in life and deified after death."

From, Junes

Date, June 17" 1894.

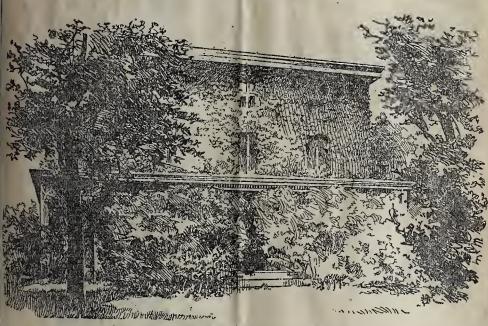
The Aunter Mansion

THE RESIDENCE OF THE EX-RECEIVER OF TAXES WITH ITS BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS FALLING INTO DECAY.

Picturesque in its wild entanglement of vines and ivy, dense untrimmed shrubbery and giant oaks and elms, stands the deserted country residence of John Hunter, ex-Receiver of Taxes, at Fifty-sixth street and Lansdowne avenue. The house and grounds are on a tract of land covering one hundred acres, a part of the old Hunter estate which John Hunter inherited from his father, and in 1857 built the mansion and outbuildings, which for the past seven years, with the exception of one summer, havo remained nutenanted. For thirty years Mr. Hunter lived

roofed conscrvatories, stone water tower, gymnasium, dairy and children's play house, are and have been for years open to the general public. In walking through its lovely parks one comes across the charred ends of logs and heaps of ashes where a party of tramps or band of gypsys may have camped. The lazy bat and wakeful owl now find a home of undisturbed quiet in its giant elms or about its ivied towers. Its orchard is the prey of marauding boys.

The mansion itself is so embowered with tail trees and dense shrubbery that it cannot be seen from the readside but a few yards



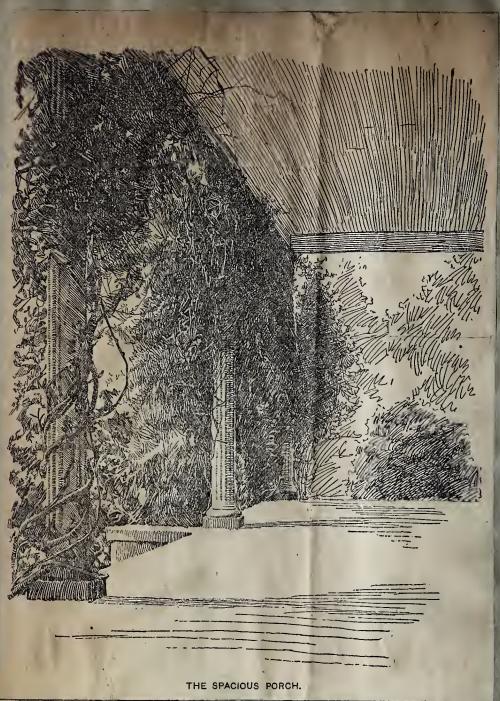
THE DESERTED MANSION.

on this property. The conservatories were famed as among the finest in the country. One plant alone, a magnificent palm for which he was offered \$250, he gave to the city and it now forms one of the attractions of Horticultural Hall.

For a number of years past the old mansion with its hundred acres of wood and dell, deer park and orchard, lovely lawns and market gardens, has not known the rejuvenating touch of paint or the blade of the pruning hook. Its outbuildings are fast succumbing to the destructive influence of sun and frost, wind and rain. No rare plants or rich exotics now bloom in its conservatories, no praucing steeds feed in its stables, no mild-eyed deer roam through its deserted park. The clinging ivy has climbed over wall and tower until the beautiful mansion and its outbuildings are one mass of living green. The grounds, orchard and deer park, with its acre of glass-

distant from its eastern wing. The house a two and one-half story brick of generous dimensions, rough-coated to resemble stone, is the only building on the ground that is not open to the public. The asphalt walks around it are seamed and broken by the swelling roots of trees, and the cracks are filled with green moss. A wide open porch with fluted iron columns surmounted with Coriuthian eapitals extends the entire length of the northern wing of the mausion, and is almost entirely shut in from wind and rain with a dense mass of honeysuckles, grapevines and the trailing arbutus that twine about its massive columns. Two immense boxwood trees within which half a dozen men could hide, guard the entrance to this porch. It looks out over what was once a deer park fenced in with iron netting to a height of ten feet.

The park is filled with giant oaks and elms. cone-shaped larehes, Norway pines, spruces and shapely fir trees, with here and there a



chestnut tree. Each of these trees was once protected with a wire netting to a height of twelve feet, and in many cases their giant trunks are deeply indented with the iron bands encircling them. Some have burst their bonds, while others are still pinched by the iron bracelets that are embedded several inches deep in their trunks.

Back of the house is a small oval-shaped building, with bell-shaped tin roof and overhanging ornamented eaves that in no wise corsponds with the architecture of the other buildings. It was the Bible house at the Centennial Exposition and was moved entire to its present location. Loose boards and a pair of wooden steps float on about two feet of water in a stoned-walled cellar built beneath it. It was placed there as a gymnasium and play house for the children in stormy weather.

Between the play house and the mansion is

the remains of a fish pond and fountain, the iron tank of which is half full of loose rocks. Its iron walls are fast corroding for the want of paint, and great scales of rust a quarter of an inch thick can be peeled from its sides with a lead pencil.

Between the empty fishpond and the hot houses, five in number, stands a round water tower built of blocks of dressed stone. It is about forty feet high, with three floors on the inside. The two upper floors are carpeted with lead, on which stand large cedar tanks. When Mr. Hunter occupied the property he built and maintained a small water works on Mill creek, near the northern edge of the estate, which supplied the tanks in the tower with water. He supplied a number of his neighbors with water free of all cost. Mill creek is now a thing of the past. It has been converted into a closed sewer all of the way from the mansion to where it empties into the



Schuylkill river, above Gray's Ferry bridge. The massive stone tower still stands, but its tanks are empty. Beneath the tower is a deep cellar, in the centre of which is a five-foot stone well of unknown depth. So completely is the tower overgrown with ivy that many of its windows are hidden from view. It is said to have cost as much as a modern dwelling to build, and from its roof a fine view of the grounds is obtained. The inlet and outlet pipes, with branches leading to the house, stables, fish pond and conservatories, are still in place, but badly roughened by rust. The beavy leaden floors have been partly removed by thieves. A narrow wooden stairway, winding like a spiral around the tanks, reaches from the cellar to the roof.

Shutting in the play house and conservatories from the open pasture fields beyond are a number of rows of overgrown, un-



trimmed arbor vitæ. The croquet ground and splendid lawns that once were close cut and velvety in appearance are now overgrown with rank woeds and briars, and the uncut grass is in many places waist high. Here and there are large patches of red clover or yellow-eyed daisies in full bloom. Back of the hothouses is an acre or more of shrubbery so dense that it resembles an African jungle. Behind it is a nursery of young shade trees ready for transplanting.

The conservatories, five in number, cover nearly an acre. They are built of stone and brick, with iron and glass roofs, just to the south of the water tower. Two of the hothouses have deep stone walled cellars, in one of which is a large steam boiler partly submerged in water. Scattered about the hothouses are piles of unused phosphate, bone meal and lime. All of the flower pots have been taken away or broken, and the long reaches of benches on which they rested are fast crumbling into decay. One of the conservatories contains about thirty vigorous looking grape vines trained up under the glass roof and are laden with millions of young grapes, now no larger than small shot. It is strange that during all of the years of neglect but very few of the thousands of pancs of glass forming the roofs of the hothouses have been broken,

Back of the conservatories in the kitchen garden are growing in wild profusion immense quantities of blackberries, red raspberries, grapes, artichokes, rhubarb and asparagus.

Between the hothouses and the public road is a fine orchard, every tree of which gives promise of a rich yield of fruit. In this orchard are peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums and quince trees of many varieties. The orchard is much in need of the pruning hook and saw.

hook and saw.
Just across Lansdowne avenue to the east of the mansion is the agricultural out-buildings, consisting of an immense two-story stone barn, a carriage house and stables, together with a hennery and cow sbeds which are in use.

The Hunter mansion and grounds are for rent, but the present owner has not succeeded in procuring a tenant and all is rapidly tumbling into decay.

From Selegrafi

The old Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, at Main and Carpenter streets, has been leveled to the ground, and another of Mt. Airy's old landmarks has disappeared. The building was conspicuous on account of its height and narrowness. The main part of the building, consisting of two stories with a slanting roof, was erected the transfer of the presence of about 1773, and is said to have been a popular stopping place for farmers from this and adjoining counties. During the battle of Germantown a number of American soldiers found shelter thore. In 1848 the building was enlarged two and one-half stories, making in all four and onehalf stories. The hostelry was conducted for a number of years by Andrew Godfroy, who was succeeded by Samuel Godfrey and subsequently by Daniel Scull and Philip Murphey. 🤏

From, Independent Germanteron (

OUR STREET NAMES

The Matter of Their Orthography Given an Airing.

WHAT THE OLD MINUTES SHOW

Many of the Principal Thoroughfares in the Town Were Christened in Honor of Distinguished Revolutionary Heroes-The Vowel "E" in Some of the Names Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

For some time past there has been considerable contention and discussion among the residents of Germautown as to the correct way of spelling one of the principal thoroughfares running on the west side. Some were of the opinion that it should be spelled Green street, while others were equally positive that it should be Greene, as it was named in honor of General Greene of Revolutionary fame. The INDEPENDENT has received a number of communications on this subject, and we have endeavored to get some positive authority relating thereto.

After considerable research we came across the minutes of the Borough of. Germantown, of January 21, 1850, which contained the desired information.

The Town Council at that time was composed of C. M. Stokes, Burgess; Jos. Handsberry, John Rittenhouse, Samuel Y. Harmer, Frederick Flemins, George W. Carpenter, F. William Bockius and Charles Prevost, Councillors.

The committee on streets, roads and bridges, to whom had been referred the subject of naming the new streets of the Borough as laid down in the Town Plot, report as follows, viz:

rst—The street extending from Main street to Wissahickon street, in a line with Logan street, shall be named West Logan street.

2nd—The first street northwest of West Washington street, extending from Main street to Wissahickon street, shall be named Johnson street. street.

3d—The first street northwest of Johnson street, extending from Main to Wissahickon street, shall be named Franklin street.

shall be hamed Flankin street.

4th—The street on the southwest side of Main street, running from Manheim street, northwest to Queen street, named Green street, which by Town Plot extends from Manheim street to Main street, and from Queen street to Carpenter street, shall be named Green street.

5th—The first street southwest of Green street, running northwest and southwest shall be named Wayne street.

6th—The second street southwest of Green street, running northwest and sontheast, shall be named Morris street.

7th—The first street northeast of Green street, extending from Harvey street to Johnson street, shall be named Adams street.

8th—The first street northeast of Green street, extending from Johnson street to Carpenter, shall be named Jefferson street.

9th—The street on the northeast side of Main street, called Sharpnack street, which street by Town Plot extends to Bristol street, shall be named Sharpnack street. -The street on the southwest side of Main

named Sharpnack street.
10th—The first street northeast of Main street,

noth—The first street northeast of Main street, extending from Sharpnack street southeast to Washington street, shall be named Nash street. 11th—The first street northeast of Main street, extending from Washington to Haines street, shall be named Morton street.

12th—The first street northeast of Main street, extending from Haines street to Mill street, shall be called Hancock street.

13th—The first street northeast of Main street, extending from Mill street to Wister street, in a line with Wakefield street, shall be named Wakefield street.

ifield street.

14th—The first street northeast of Wakefield street, extending from Wister street, with two branches to Penn street, shall be named Mercer street, the branch terminating at the intersection of Penn and Peal streets, shall be named Peast Marcer street.

East Mercer street.

15th—The street extending from Penn to Mill street, in a line with Peal street, shall be named

Peal street.
16th—The first street northeast of Peal street, extending from Penn to Mill street, shall be named Ross street.

17th—The second street northeast of Main street, extending from Mill street to Haines street, shall be named Wilson street.

street, shall be named Wilson street.

18th—The street extending from East Washingington street southeast in a line with Chew street to Bristol street, shall be named Chew street.

19th—The first street northeast of Chew street, extending from Gorgas street southeast to Bristol street, shall be named Sullivan street.

20th—The street extending from Wister street to Peal street shall be named Armstrong street.

21st—The street extending from Main street to Chew street shall be named Church street.

22d—The street extending from Harvey street to Wissahickon street, at the county bridge, shall be named West Harvey street.

The above report which was signed.

The above report, which was signed by Charles Prevost and John Rittenhouse, both old residents of Germantown, was unanimously adopted by the

Town Conneil.

.This committee, no doubt, named the This committee, no doubt, named the streets of Germantown after distinguished Revolutionary persons, and local land owners, and there can be no doubt that the intention was to name Greene street, after that distinguished Revolutionary soldier, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who took such a prominent part in the battle of Germantown.

Wayne street was named after General Anthony Wayne, another Revolu-tionary hero, who commanded a divi-sion at the battle of Germantown.

Sullivan street was also named after another Revolutionary hero, General John Sullivan, who fought at the battle of Germantown.

Logan street was named after James Logan, the statesman and scientist, who died at "Stenton," in lower Germantown, in 1751. Johnson street took its name from the Johnson family, and Franklin street was named after Benja-

min Franklin.

Morris street was named after Robert Morris, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the financier who raised several millions of dollars for the Continental army. Adams street was no doubt named in honor of John Adams, the second President of the United States, and Jefferson street after Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence. Sharpnack street was named after the Sharpnack family in upper Germantown, Chew street, after the Chew family, Armstrong street after the family of that name, and Harvey street after the Harvey family. Nash street was named after another Revolutionary hero, Gen. Francis Nash, who commanded a brigade under Washing-ton at Germantown. Morton street was named in honor of John Morton, who gave the casting vote in the affirmative upon the question of adopting the Declaration of Independence. Peal street was named in honor of the Peale family, one of whom was captain of volunteers at the battle of Germantown, the proprietor of Peale's Museum, and a resident of Germantown, the street that bears his name running through his property. On the minutes of the Town Council the name is spelled Peal instead of Peale, the e having been dropped no doubt in transcribing the minutes, as was done in spelling Greene without an e.

There cannot be any doubt as to the intention of the Borough Council when Green street was named, for the spirit of patriotism was uppermost in their hearts when the names of Revolutionary heroes were selected for the streets of our historic old town. The misfortune is that all the deeds and records of the town, and the minutes of the Town Council, have Green street spelled

without an e.

From, Inguirer Date, June 24"/894,

** One of the oldest landmarks inthe upper portion of Germantown is the Farmers and Drovers' Hotel, corner of Main and Carpenter streets, which is now being razed to make way for modern improvements. The building was conspicuous on account of its height and narrowness. The main part, consisting of two stories with a slanting roof, was erected about 1773, and is said to have been a popular stopping place for farmers from Philadelphia and adjoining counties. During the battle of Germantown a number of Amerlcan soldlers found shelter in the old building. In 1848 the building was enlarged two and one-half stories, making in all four and one-half stories.

From, Covance Managunk Ca. Date, June 20, 1894

HISTORIC RELICS.

Interesting Facts in Reference to Old Buildings Along the Creek.

"Under the sobriquet of 'The Hermit of the Ridge,' John Kelpius has hung upon the edges of Philadelphia tradition like a historic ghost," declares Francis Howard Williams in a current magazine. He endeavors to explain more lucidly the pietism of this Transylvanian emigrant to the city of Penn in 1694. "Kelpius had become the natural successor of Zimmerman at Rotterdam. He was inspired by a spiritual exaltation bordering upon fanaticism. The lonely hermit, given to incessant contemplation, came at last to regard his mental visions as a veritable new apocalypse, He looked for the millennium at an early day, calling his band the Society of the Woman-in-the-Wilderness, after Revelations. The superstitions of alchemy the philosopher's stone and the old miracles lingered in his dreams. He held regular religious services and taught the children of the neighboring settlers, steadfastly refusing all compensation. Though in delicate health, he performed his share

of agricultural labor. For 14 years he labored in the little community, working, preaching, prophesying and almost ruling. His life quickly burned out through its own intensity. He died at 35 in his garden, surrounded by his spiritual children, who wept for him as a beloved father."

The Kelpius relics and memorials are fully recorded, probably for the first time. "There is little doubt," states Mr. Williams, "that Kelpius dwelt not in a cave, but in an artificially-constructed stone cavern, partly excavated in the side of a hill on the west bank of the Wissahickon, a mile and a half from the Schuylkill. It became the cellar to Mrs. Phœbe Riter's log house, and was eventually walled up to keep away sight-seers. The place is still spoken of as 'The Hermitage,' and the road from Roxborough is known as Hermit lane. His diary, a 101-page volume, 31x6 inches in dimensions, is now owned by Charles J.

Wister, of Germantown. Its entri are in Latin, German and English with occasional references in Greek and Hebrew., The Pennsylvania Historical Society cherishes a manuscript volume, 5x71 inches in size, containing a number of his hymns. He composed music with facility, and one of these hymns boasts 136 stanzas. Through Conrad Beissel the Wilderness Society survived in the Ephrata Community, the nexus being still visible in 'The Monastery,' a large stone building, now used as a farmhouse, situated on the left bank of the Wissahickon. nearly opposite Mount Airy. It is in excellent preservation and retains its old-time features."

From, Inquirer! Phila. Pa, Date, June 24/1894

HISTORIC MANSIONS

OLD HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA WITH INTER-ESTING AND ROMANTIC STORIES.

Graeme Park, Penn's House, Old Harriton and Other Moss=Grown Spots—How Bartram's Gardens Were Saved.

Philadelphia offers many attractions to the historian antiquary and passing traveler in search of the picturesque and antique in a new country. Particularly rich is this city in historic buildings, and its famed old mansions are replete with interesting associations, besides being far more numerous than those of any other city in America. Some few of these dwellings are in the city proper, but the great majority are to be found in the suburbs, their comparative isolation from the beaten lines of travel probably having been of great assistance to their preservation.

One of the most remote, and at the same time the most interesting of these historic suburban mansions is Graeme Park, about three miles northwest of Hatboro, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia.

The house, which was for some years the residence of Sir William Keith, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, is in an almost perfect state of preservation, although it has not

been occupied for some years. Its doors and windows are securely fastened, principally to keep out vandals, who have, in times past, mutilated portions of the old mansion. Upon the occasion of the writer's visit, the other day, however, permission was readily granted by its present owner, Abel Penrose, to inspect the interior of the quaint old manor.

ITS INTERIOR.

The rooms on the first floor are large and airy, with walls two feet thick, high ceilings and kng windows; the fireplaces are roomy and several of the high mantels are handsomely carved. The north room on the first floor is twenty-one feet square and is used as the parlor or sitting room. The four walls of this apartment are handsomely wainscoted with black and white marble tiles, imported at great expense by Sir William from England.

Above the door in the drawing room.

Above the door in the drawing room, a panel, bearing the coat of arms of the Keith family is said to have been hung, but this has disappeared years ago, and



the only coat of arms now to be seen about the honse is on the old iron backplate in the fireplace of Sir William's bedroom on the second floor. It bears the Keith motto, "Remember thy end." Governor Keith was the proprietor of an iron furnace in New Castle, Delaware, which was erected previous to 1730, and it is probable that Keith, the iromaster, cast his own backplate.

An old chronicler in writing about the place in Keith's day says that the portraits of Sir William and Lady Anne Keith, painted by Lely, hung in a prominent position in the hall, and high china mandarin jars stood beside the stairway. In the summer time these were filled with rose leaves from Lady Anne's garden. The outbuildings, inclusive of the slaves' quarters, were extensive, as all the labors of the plantation were performed by slaves. The tenants' houses and the stables, by the way, have now all disappeared with the ex-

ception of an old stone wall which marks where the slaves' quarters were.

A DESERTED COURTYARD.

Two tall and vigorous sycamore trees stand directly in front of the house at a distance of about forty yards. These trees denote the principal approach to the courtyard, where there was once a gateway, but all traces of it have long since been obliterated.

It has been determined from best ac-

counts that Keith commenced the erection of this house in the spring of 1722. But the Governor soon fell into pecuniary difficulties and went to England. The estate was then sold to a Philadelphia merchant, who held possession until 1739, when the property was bought by Dr. Thomas Graeme, the son-in-law of Governor Keith.

The romance in connection Graeme Park is associated with Miss Graeme. When quite young she was



THE BARTRAM MANSION.

betrothed to a young man, who, disregarding his vows with Miss Graeme, married a wealthy English woman. When made aware of her-lover's infidelity. Miss Graeme's health failed and ity, Miss Graeme's health failed, and her father sent her to England. When she returned to Philadelphia, she made a hasty marriage, unknown to her father, with Mr. Hugh Ferguson. Upon gaining possession of Graeme Park on her father's death Mrs. Ferguson and her husband took up their residence

In September, 1775. Mr. Ferguson sailed for England and did not return until September, 1777, about the time the British took possession of Philadelphia. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and placed himself directly under the protection of the British. He was made by General Howe, commissary general, which induced him to espouse the cause of the mother country, against the entreaties of his wife, who attempted to keep him at least neutral, by requesting that he stay with her at the Park.

Her efforts in this direction proved

Her efforts in this direction proved unavailing, and the result was that they

unavailing, and the result was that they never subsequently lived together. After General Howe left the city, Ferguson was cited for high treason, but he made his escape to England.

One incident in Mrs. Ferguson's carcer must not be overlooked. On October 16, 1777, General Washington, in a letter to the President of Congress, wrote: "I, yesterday, through the influence of Mrs. Ferguson, of Graeme Park, received a letter of a very curious nature from Dr. Duche, which I have thought proper to transmit to Congress." Duche's letter to Washington was an appeal, urging him to give up the American cause while there was yet time, as the ultimate result of the struggle was bound to be disastrous to the colonics.

Why Mrs. Ferguson allowed herself to be used for the purpose of transmitting this letter it is difficult to understand as her sympathies were undoubtedly with the cause of the Colonies. Mrs. Ferguson continued to live at Graeme Park until her death in 1801.

CHARLES THOMSON'S RESIDENCE.

The dwelling of a man like Charles The dwelling of a man like Charles Thomson, who was the perpetual secretary of the Continental Congress, during the war of the Revolution, from 1774 until March 1789, is of necessity a historic building, no matter how humble its former occupants or how insignificant its architecture. its architecture.

The old Harriton mansion is situated in Lower Merion township, Montgomery County, just twelve miles from the State

House.
Mr. Thomson seems to have lived a bachelor life until he was 45 years old, when he wooed and won the heart and when he woold and won the heart and hand of Hannah Harrison, the daughter of Richard Harrison, of Harriton. They were married in the beginning of Sep-tember, 1774, about the time the first Continental Congress assembled in Phila

delphia. Miss Harrison was heir to the Harriton estate, on which Mr. Thomson and his bride decided to settle down for a comfortable rural existence. Their honeymoon, however, was destinct to be of short duration, as the choice of a Secretary of Congress was soon settled, Charles Thomson being nominated and elected to the position. President Randolph immediately discharged a messenger to his house to notify him to come to Carpenters' Hall. When the message arrived, Thomson was just alighting from the chaise with his bride, whom he had brought from Harriton, where they had been married the day before. "For what purpose am I wanted at Carpenters' Hall?" inquired Thomson.



He soon found out upon his arrival at

that historie building.
"Mr. Thomson," said President Randolph, "we have sent for you to keep the minutes and proceedings of this Con-

Thomson took his seat at the table with pen and ink before him, and entered upon his duties.

OLD HARRITON.

After the revolution, Mr. Thomson and his wife made their residence at Harriton, and there he gathered a large amount of curious and valuable material for a history of the civil and military

events of the war.

The Harriton mansion was built in the year 1704 by Rowland Ellis, an early Welsh settler and a preacher among the Frieuds. In 1719 he sold his plantation to Bishard Harrison a friend plantation to Richard Harrison, a friend from Annapolis, Maryland. The mansion from Annapolis, Maryland. The mansion is of stone and remains in nearly the same condition that it was at the period of the Revolutiouary War. It is two stories in height and dormer windows. It stands about a half-a-mile from Bryn Mawr on the Peunsylvania Railroad, and a short distance back of the old Gulf Road. The shape of the house is that of the letter. T. the top of the letter being the front. The main doorway opens into the principal room on the first floor, which oecupies more than one-half of that part of the house. On the right hand of the doorway as you enter is a smaller room which was used enter is a smaller room which was used as a parlor. The leg of the T is twenty-two by nineteen feet, and contains the staircase, which is approached from the side entrance, thus leaving the large room in the main building entirely private.

reliuquishing his position as

secretary of Congress, Mr. Thomson eutered upon a literary career, his labors in this direction being crowned with success. He lived to a good old age dying on the 16th of August, 1824. His remains were placed in the family burying ground, a mile southeast from Harriton mansion. There they were allowed to remain until about 1838, when they were exhumed and reburied in Laurel Hill Cemetery in a conspicuous place near the river.

BARTRAM'S MANSION.

BARTRAM'S MANSION.

For many years the famous old Bartram mansion on the banks of the Schuyikill, below Gray's Ferry, was allowed to slumber away, mould and decay undisturbed. But recently, through cay undisturbed. But recently, through the influence of public-spirited men, this property has been acquired by the city, and has been turned into a public park. It is one of the most interesting of all the historic mansions in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and its rescuers deserve the thanks of the present generation as well as of posterity.

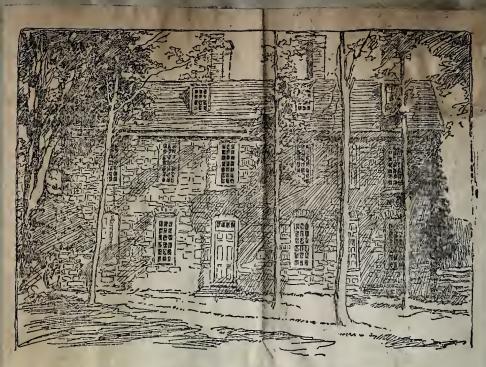
In September, 1728, John Bartram, a good old Quaker farmer, bought at

good old Quaker farmer, bought, at a good old Quaker farmer, bought, at Sheriff's sale, a piece of ground on the west side of the Schuylkill, below the lower ferry. On this property he commenced in 1730 and finished in 1731 a house of hewn stone, of quaint, old-fashioned style, of architecture which, solid and enduring in its material, has stood against the dilapidating fingers of Time.

It is said that Bartram built this house with his own hands, and upon a stone

with his own hands, and upon a stone built in the wall engraved this inscrip-tion: "John and Anna Bartram, 1731." Nearly four years afterwards Bartram

engraved this couplet on another stone: "Tis God alone, Almighty Lord,



THE OLD GRAEME MANSION.

The Holy one, by me adored. John Bartram, 1770.

This stone is built in the wall over

the front window of the apartment which he used as his study.

But Bartram and his house would doubtless long since have been forgotten had it not been for the famed botanic garden which he laid out on the property adjoining his mansion and which, by the exercise of his skill, industry and taste became one of the most attractive places in Philadelphia.

GATHERING RARE SPECIMENS. In the fall, when the labors of the farm did not require his presence, it was Bartram's custom to travel extensively throughout America, searching

for the wildest portion of the country and there to secure rare specimens for his garden. On one of these journeys he traveled as far south as Florida, and another time visited Lakes Ontario and

Cayuga. Bartram was succeeded at his garden and farm by his son, William, who inherited all the tastes of the father, and during his lifetime he kept the garden in a perfect state of cultivation, besides adding many curious specimens to its botanic treasures. William Bartram never married, and at the time of his death the garden passed into the hands of collateral descendants. It was finally purchased by Andrew Fastwick nally purchased by Andrew Eastwick, who built an elegant mansion a short distance from Bartram's house.

At Mr. Eastwick's death the place was abandoned as a place of residence by his heirs, and was occupied only by a tenant for some years previous to its purchase by the city.

In 1883 the historic old Penn cottage, which for generations had stood in Letitia Court, was removed to Fairmount Park, and erected in a prominent situation about 100 yards from the Zoological Gardens upon a high bluff near Lausdowne drive. It is unfortunate that this house was ever removed from its original situation, as it is undoubtedly

one of the most interesting buildings in Philadelphia, having been at one time the residence of the founder of the city: but at the same time it is fortunate that it was preserved at all, as when the property was sold it was fully expected that this ancient historic relic would be demolished to make room for storage warehouses.

It was only through the intervention of Henry T. Coates, the well-known publisher, that the house was saved. Mr. Coates fortunately realized that its destruction would be a great loss to Philadelphia, and through his energetic solicitations it was consequently preserved integt and removed to its present served intact and removed to its present situation, at a cost of about \$4000.

OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

It has been asserted by some historians that Penn's cottage was the first house creeted in the city. It must have been commenced before Penn's arrival

some time during the year 1681.

In regard to the material used in the construction of the cottage, Watson says that some of the finer fittings of the says that some of the iner fittings of the interior were imported in the first vessel, but the bricks which compose its walls were likely made in this city. The house erected for the Governor was plain in appearance and small. It was two and one-half stories in height, with garret, room and small back building. The doorway was in the centre, with a bracketed porch roof above it. There were rooms on each side.

At what time this house was finished is not known; it must have been, however, after the proprietor's arrival, October 24, 1682, and it is likely Penn did not occupy the house until 1683. Penn's entire family were at that time in England and he kept something like "bachelor's hall."

When he returned to the old country he commissioned the Provincial Council to get in his stead, and made Markham

to act in his stead, and made Markham sccretary, assigning him the use of his mansion during his absence. This little house was, therefore, for some time the State House of the Province. It was

the place where the officers of the Government met and where the Provincial Council deliberated.

When Penn came to Pennsylvania the second time he brought his wife and daughter, Letitia, and whilst in the city transferred the cottage in Letitia Court to his daughter on the 29th of March, 1701. Letitia resided in the house but a very short time, as she conceived no fondness for America and returned to England at the very earliest possibly opportunity. portunity

After her death the property in Letitia Court passed through a various line of ownership; finally about 1800 the old house fell into neglect and its historic character became lost altogether. Even its exact location was for a tlme in doubt and just previous to its rejuvenation and removal to Fairmount Park it was used as a low groggery.

From, Refeorder Washington Ca

HIS BIRTHPLACE CRUMBLING.

A Plea to Retain Blaine's Home in Its Original Condition.

The pillars of the old Blaine homestead, West Brownsville, fell in last week and the brick were carted away. The Browns-ville Clipper thoughtfully and rightfully pleads for the preservation of the lament-ed statesman's boyhood home, in the fol-

Cannot steps be taken to preserve the birthplace of one of America's greatest sons before it is too late? Is there not pride enough in these three towns to start such a movement? Such a movement well started, we doubt not the whole country would contribute. The crumbling brick structure is our birthright, if we but knew it. Travelers crowd to the car windows to catch a glimpse of to the car windows to catch a glimpse of it in passing. Restored and preserved in, as nearly as may be, its original condition, it would be a mecca for Americans to visit, Americans who are proud of their country and its great names. Let the movement looking to this restoration and preservation be begun.

A LANDMARK RENOVATED.

Flagpole and Indian to be Replaced at Fourth Street and Old York Road.

The old flag, with a heroic figure of an Indian on top for a weather vane, which for a century was a conspicuous landmark at the Intersection of Old York avenue, Buttonwood

and Fourth streets, will be replaced on Tuesday morning next, after a thorough renovation, at the expense of citizens of the Sixth and Twelfth Wards. The Indian has been repaired and repainted, and is now at the office of Samuel H. French & Co., York avenue, Callowhill and Fourth streets, together with the metallic plate which was put on the top of the pole on July 3, 1835, when it was last repaired. The plate has stamped upon it these names: James Mitchell, W. M. Souder, J. Johnson, R. Rantia, F. F. Johnson, H. Clymer, Henry W. Barnes and J. Mitchell, About two months ago the pole was taken

About two months ago the pole was taken down by the city nuthorities, who deemed it unsafe. Correspondence was at once begun by Howard B. French, with a view to saving at least the Indian, and a subscription was made up sufficient to put the landmark again in good condition. The figure will stand on top of a new pole, 85 feet in height, in a gaudy new dress of paint. The figure is 8 feet 9 inches in height; is of white plue, braced with iron, and shows considerable wear. The Iniron, and shows considerable wear. The Indian carries a bow, nearly 7 feet long, in one hand. An outstretched arm points the direction of the wind. Beneath the figure will be a large gilded ball and four gllded letters, indicating the points of the compass.

In the days of the volunteer firemen the ownership of the landmark was credited to the old United States Engine Company, and the numerous bullets that were extracted from the wooden body of the Indian may have been relics of the battles with rival companies or merely the result of Idle marks-manship. When the United States Company got the second steam engine, after the city had purchased the first, the stream was tested in the presence of an immeuse crowd by being directed at the Indian landmark. When the tream shot over the head of the figure there

vas great enthüslasm.

MAKING THE AMERICAN FLAG

How "Old Glory" is Manufactured-Its Cost and Workmanship. The Average Life of a Flag.

MRS. BETSY ROSS, THE WOMAN WHO DESIGNED THE FIRST FLAG.

There are 5,000,000 flags made in the United States every year; and these are brought from the factories and sold to small boys, political clubs, public buildings and citizens, until, at the end of the year, the entire supply is exhausted and the mills and factories are full of orders for more. Americans never tire of the floor. of the flag

A great many of the number are sent A great many of the number are sent out of the country to other lands, where there are American citizens, who yearn for a sight of Old Glory and must have it waving over their colony—wherever that may be. And others go out on ships to float over the ocean telling their story of American citizenship and American rights; while many others start out with of American citizenship and American rights; while many others start out with explorers upon expeditions of strange discovery, and are lost in the trials that beset the discoverers, ere there has been a chance to plant the flag and repose under its folds.

But by far the greatest number stay right here in America; and are used up in the legitimate service expected of a country's flag.

HOW THE FLAG IS MADE.

HOW THE FLAG IS MADE.

In the mind of the average citizen the flag springs into existence as mysteriously as Santa Claus to the small boy—a splendid thing without birth or death and requiring no human toil for its accomplishment. This is their idea of the

That flag making is a great industry of the country, that thousands of women and girls—uot counting the skilled labor are employed upon its manof the men—are employed upon its manufacture, and that it is the sole support of certain manufacturing towns of New England is an idea which has never occurred to them. Yet such is

There are flag factories all over the country, but the largest number centre around the region where the first flag was made—Philadelphia and northward of this State. In Massachusetts there are many, and for years was mentioned for the factory which ran there. This factory turned out bunting cloth to be used in making flags. And that it was good bunting and warranted to support the Stars and Stripes in splendor for a long period of usage no one who knew the patriotism of its owner could doubt. At the flag-bunting factories there are

the patriotism of its owner could doubt. At the flag-bunting factories there are all sorts of kinds of machinery for turning out the flag material—regular weaves for the kind all woven in one piece, and curious stamping machines for those that are put underneath and turned out one after another like newspapers out of a press. While for the

ones that are sewed in strips there are long stripes of the red and white turned out apparently without end, day after day, and week after week, until you, who drop in as a spectator to watch the machinery, begin to realize what a great country is your own, and how apparently without end is its patriotism. And still the long narrow stripes come turning out. And still the girls go on sewing, over-handing them together, never stopping, not even on the Fourth of July, unless they so desire.

WHAT OLD GLORY COSTS.

The average life of a flag is

The average life of a flag is like the average life of a man—different in different climates. In this country, in New York city, a flag lasts only one day of 24 hours, if it is left out over night when the wind is blowing and it is raining; and in some of the very windy mountainous regions it is not safe to allow the flag to fly even a whole day if the flag steeples are very exposed and the elements very furious. The quick flapping slits the flag.

The largest flags are those used at political meetings to drape the walls above the orators, or for trimming the front of the club house. The largest flag, unless made to order, is 40 by 60 feet, and its cost is \$75. There are a great many flags of this size in use, and in Presidential years the demand is so great for them that the flag factories begin to get ready a year before and are kept husy as been all dur-

and in Presidential years the demand is so great for them that the flag factories begin to get ready a year before and are kept busy as bees all during the campaign. Not only do political clubs want them during these years, but many patriotic private individuals purchase them. And the demand for flag poles becomes great also.

Silk flags cost much more than the figures charged for bunting flags. The largest silk flag made in commerce is 12 by 18 feet, and it costs \$150, but there is little demand for it, even from those who want a silk flag, as the size smaller, which retails for \$100, is about as high in price as the most enthusiastic flag-buyer cares to go. Even small silk flags cost \$12, and the tiny little one which the schoolgirl fastens upon a pin and sticks in the bosom of her dress is 10 cents, while if she were to be contented with a printed flag—a muslin one—of the small boy variety, she could get even a larger one than her little 2-inch silk affair for 1 cent. Silk is always dear.

The silk used is always American silk, and so far as possible domestic machinery and labor of all sorts are employed. There is no written law for this, and the buyer pays no more for his

this, and the buyer pays no more for his



flag because it was made at nome by home hands and from home material. But this fact of home preference—call it sentiment, if you please—rules all flag factories and is never violated.

HOW A PROPER FLAG IS MADE.

The American flag, made properly, has 13 stripes. This rule is sometimes passed over in very small flags, but in all cases where the flag is to go in a place of trust and honor it is planned with all 13 of its stripes. In the upper left-hand corner, where you have often seen them, are the stars—one for every State—now 44. The stripes are red and white; and the stars are either white or gold upon a blue ground.

blue ground.

In stamping the flag upon silk, white silk is used. Then the machinery need go over it only twice; once for the red stripes and again for the stars. The blue ground is stamped upon the silk, leaving open white places for the white stars. Thus the white stripes and the white stars are the silk showing in its unstamped state. The increase in the number of stars has been a source of great trouble to the manufacturers of flags; yet they cannot say "Flags will cost you more now, since you have made Washington a State and taken in the Dakotas!"

It would be highly inhospitable to do this and would seem as though Uncle Sam had not accommodations for all of



MRS. BETSY ROSS, WHO DESIGNED AND MADE THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG, IN PHILADER-PHIA, 1777.

his increasing family. But it is the fact that flags cost more now than they did before so many States had to be represented by stars. And it is a fact that each time a State is added there must be a readjustment of the weaving machinery to accommodate another star; and on flags that have the star printed there must be also a readjustment; while the hand-sewed stars have just so many more stitches put upon them. Therefore, it is with feelings not of the most patriotic kind that flag manufacturers hear of the prospective admittance of a new his increasing family. But it is the fact of the prospective admittance of a new

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.

The first American flag was made by Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, and was adopted by Congress in 1777. The house where she made the flag still stands, and the very window panes out of which she watched for the coming of General Washington and his Congress, to see it as it progressed, are still preserved.

Authorities differ about the designing of the flag. Mrs. Ross' descendants say that she designed it herself, although the records give the credit to the Father of His Country. A pamphlet issued by some Congressmen in obedience to the wishes of some people greatly interested in the flag has these lines:

"The American Congress in session at Philadelphia, established by its resolution of June 14, 1777, a national flag for the United States, as follows:

"Resolved, That the flag of the 13

From, Ungueror July 121/894.

H STORIC MANSIONS

SOME FAMOUS SPOTS IN FAIRMOUNT PARK WHERE CELEBRITIES LIVED.

The Old Mount Pleasant Mansion and Its Story. Historical Associations of Lemon Hill Mansion and "Solitude," John Penn's Old House.

Besides the many natural attractions of which Fairmount Park can boast, the of which Fairmount Park can boast, the historic mansions in the confines of the city's favorite play-ground are alone sufficient to make this section of Philadelphia of the greatest value and interest. As a matter of fact, our park is almost entirely made up of a combination of what were formerly magnificent country places of wealthy Philadelphians.

The first of these properties secured by the city was Robert Morris' place known as "The Hills." During the days when Morris was financier of the revo-

when Morris was financier of the revo-lution and boasted of fluent circum-stances, "The Hills" was the scene of unbounded hospitality, in which meny Americans and foreigners participated. The building stood on, or very close to, the site of the present Lemon Hill man-sion and occurred a portion of the plasion and occupied a portion of the plateau on which in 1876 the Lemon Hill Observatory was built.

It was a square structure with basement partly below ground, and two principal stories and a high hip roof, below which was a commodious garret. below which was a commodious garret. A semi-circular bay, having three windows, rose from the ground to the full height of the other walis, and was finished with a roof of curved form. Morris loved this house and frequently when the cares of business and the worries of the Revolutionary period beset him he sought refuge and rest there, and finally when his affairs became involved and there was danger of his arrest he retreated to "The Hills," locked the

doors and bid defiance to the shcriff and

doors and bid defiance to the sheriff and constable. He was, however, arrested and served a term of imprisonment in the old Prune street jail.

In March of 1799, "The Hills" was sold in two parcels of ground. The sonthern portion was bought by Henry Pratt, who made "The Hills," to which he gave the name of "Lemon Hill," his country seat. The old mansion of Robert Morris, was torn down and in

Robert Morris was torn down, and in its place was erected the present extensive dwelling. For years it was a show place, famous on account of its natural and artificial beauties.

Mr. Pratt died February 6, 1838. "Lemon Hill" after that time was in the market. It was bought by the Bank of the United States, and held by that institution until it became insolvent, when the city purchased the tract of fifty-two acres for \$75.000. After passing into the possession of the city, the property remained for some time without any special use, until the 18th of September, 1855, when the "Lemon Hill" estate was dedicated as a public park, being the commencement of our present Fairmount.

One of the most attractive and interest-One of the most attractive and interesting of the historic old mansions of the Park is Belmont. The property belonged to William Peters, quite a prominent, character in colonial Philadelphia. He ptrchased his estate in July of 1742, and immediately commenced the erection



of a small house of stone, fronting the Schuylkill, with a bay at the southern end. The house was finished by 1743, and the estate named "Belmont." In 1786, the property at Belmont was conveyed by William Peters and his wife to their son Richard, famous as a patriot and as a judge of the U.S. District fourt in Pennsylvania. Shortly before William Peters turned his property over to his son, or almost immediately after the transfer, it is not nositively known. the transfer, it is not positively known which, a large mansion was built adjoining the original house.

The principal characteristics of this mansion are a broad hall and dormitories, small window glasses and heavy sashes, highly ornamented and high mansacteristics. tel pieces, a comfortable dining room and open fire places. Over one of these in the hall was formerly a panel which held a landscape, while the coat-of-arms of the family still remained perfect on the ceiling. Other devices about the mansion are recognizable as belonging to the colonial period, although the ing to the colouial period, although the architecture of the house has been considerably changed, as in 1876 an addition was made on the sonthern front, extending from the most ancient of the Belment honse, part of which was demolished, to the pavilion which was connected with it. A portico was also placed around three sides of the principal building

placed around three sides of the principal building.

These changes have materially altered the interesting old-time appearance of the mansion, but, fortunately the surroundings of Belmont have not been so much changed as the dwelling, and some of the finest trees in America are to be seen growing in that part of the Park. After the death of Judge Peters, Belmont remained in the possession of the family until the enlargement of Fairmount Park, in 1867, when this

property, together with the adjoining estates of Lansdowne, Prospect Hill, Sweet Brier and Egglesfield, came into the possession of the city of Philadelphia. From that time to the present day Belmont has been a Park restaurant.

The historic associations of the house are numerous indeed, as it was frequented by the most prominent people of the colonial and revolutionary period.

Washington was there more than once. It is pleasant on a bright summer afternoon to take the broad well-shaded avenue, on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, at Fairmount, and saunter Schuylkill, at Fairmount, and saunter slowly along, until it brings yon to the old Mount Pleasant mansion, the country scat of Benedict Arnold, bestowed by him, as a marriage gift, upon his newly made bride, in April, 1779.

The Arnold mansion has practically been but little altered from its original appearance. The modern improver has not yet commenced his work there

not yet commenced his work there. There is, consequently, the curious distinct flavor of antiquity about the place. The wood work around the doors and windows has bravely stood the corroding tooth of time, while the masonry is still of such an honest solidity as may well cause the dweller in modern brick and sandy mortar to sigh for times." "good old

Although the house appears to be extremely large, it contains but few rooms, and none of these are so spacious as might reasonably be expected from the ontside. The stairways are singularly contrived, the landings non the ontside. the contrived, the floors occupying sufficient space for goodly sized chambers. In two of the rooms are queer corner fire-places, where doubtless once blazed hnge hickory fires, now long since extingnished. In one of the upper rooms is an odd sort of closet, the shelves of which are furnished with low railings,



presumably a protection for the handsome and valuable china which was once stored on them. One curious thing about the old house is, that in none of the rooms is there any convenience whatever for cooking purposes, an omission which inclines most people to believe that one of the detatched wings was used for a kitchen, as in both of them there are large fire-places very suitable for the getting up of good dinners. The grounds about Mount Pleasant have

been much altered of late years, and the garden long since destroyed.

But brief tenure held the fair owner of Mount Pleasant. A year and one-half after the date upon her title deeds, the Republic claimed the traitor Arnold's possessions, and his pretty wife was turned forth by the executive council to find a home with strangers, but four-teen days being granted her in which to prepare for her journey.



THE LEMON FILL MANSION.

the Mount Pleasant mansion was built by a quaint old sea captain, named Macpherson, who erected the house in 1761. Previous to its purchase by Benedict Arnold, it was leased to Don Juan de Merailles, Spanish Agent or Ambassador to the Colonies. In 1781, Mount Pleasant having been confiscated, it was conveyed to Colonel Richard Hampton, for Arnold's life estate. He held it for two years, when it passed into the possession of Blair McClenachan, merchant, who parted with it after a few years. It then, passed into the hands of Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of Penusylvania, who held it until 1792, when he conveyed it to General Jonathan Williams, an old-time patriot. After General William's family sold it in 1853, it had several owners, until it was finally bought by the city in 1868.

Most people when visiting the Zoological Garden have noticed the quaint little house of old-fashioned architecture now used as an office for the superintendent, but few are aware, however, that this is another of the historic mansions of the city. Such nevertheless is the case, as it was built by John Penn, a relative of the founder.

relative of the founder.

Penn purchased this property in 1784 and named it after the Duke of Wurtzemburg's place, "Solitude." It was beautiful spot, just such a one as a poet would pick out for his residet e, and Mr. Penn was a poet, or at least he thought so. Penn took possession of "Solitude" in 1785. It was a small house, just big enough for a bachelor and cozy enough for a poet. Evidently he expected very little con pany and when friends did occasionally drop in to see him he was much disturbed to

to see him he was much disturbed to know what to do with them.

"Solitude" is a square house of the dimensions of 26 by 26 feet. On the first floor is a large parior fronting the Schuylkill and opening with glass door.

inpon a portico, from which there was in Penn's time, a fine view up and down the river. The western side of the mansion was occupied by a hall 9 feet in width which extended along the entire western front. The library was in the southeast corner, Into this small room Penn managed to crowd 500 to 600 books. His collection was particularly strong in the classics and in poetry.

According to tradition there was an

According to tradition there was an underground passage which led to the kitchen and dining-room and another passage to the river to be used in case of an attack upon the house by Mr. Penn's enemies, or Indians or wild beasts. Mr. Penn is also credited with planting all the trees in the vicinity of "Solitude" with his own hands.

with his own hands.

He resided at "Solitude" until 1789 when he went back to England and the house was taken possession of by a care-taker. Its owner never returned to this country. During Governor Richard Penn's sojourn in this city he resided at "Solitude" for a time, but after he returned to the mother country, it is probable that for many years there was no Penn at "Solitude," but in 1851 Granville John Penn came to this country and settled for a time in Philadelphia, making his home, for a portion of his stay, in the old house in the Zoo Garden. After John Penn returned to England it remained for many years without a tenant, until it became a part of Fairmount Park.

From, Visues Phila, Pa,

Date, July 1' 1894.

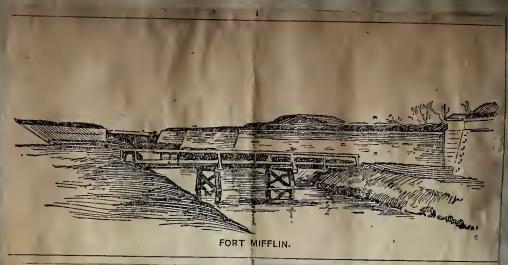
The Delaware Forts

OUR DEFENSES FROM FOREIGN INVASION, THEIR PAST HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

At this moment when the problem of an adequate coast defense for the large cities along the Atlantic seaboard is being very generally discussed, the condition of the forts along the Delaware river is of interest.

It is not generally known that during the history of the Quaker-City the port of Philadelphia, notwithstanding its inland position, has been guarded by a greater number of forts than any other city on the coast. The fertile country along the valley of the Delaware early attracted settlers from Sweden, Holland and England, and the first buildings erected were necessarily forts, as the Indians were frequently unfriendly and the white settlers of various nations were hostile to one another; consequently for a long period the Delaware was the scene of a spirited four-cornered fight.

As early as 1623 some Dutch settlers pushed their way up the Delaware river almost as far as the present site of Philadelphia and erected a fort of logs, which they named "Nassau." The fort was located "about fifteen leagues up the Delaware river, on the east shore," and is supposed to have stood near Gloucester Point. For many years this remained the centre of Dutch power in this part of the country. The next fort was crected by the Dutch on the Schuylkill, in the section of the city now known as Passyunk. This fort was called "Beversrede," taking its name from the traffic in beaver skins with the Indians, by which the shrewd Dutch traders soon grew wealthy. The fort some years later was, however, attacked and overcome by the Indians and its occupants were massacred.



With the rapid growth of settlements, forts, of course, sprang up upon every vantago point along the river. In March, 1638, the Dutch, uuder the direction of Peter Minnit, erected a fort on the Christiana creek, near the present site of Wilmington, which they called "Fort Christiaua," and in 1650 "Fort Casimer" was built a few miles down the river on the same side.

It will be remembered that the Dutch and Swedes had occupied the country long before the coming of William Penn, and hefore the gentle Quaker's reign of peaco petty warfare was the order of tho day. The early settlers bought the land from the Indians for trifles of tohacco or beads. The Indians, though ignorant of the value of the property, were, nevertheless, shrewd enough to sell the same land over and over again to different nations and this caused, naturally, a great complexity of conflicting claims, and the quarrels which resulted regarding the ownership of

this land had great influence upon the number and strength of the forts.

The Swedes arrived at "Fort Christiana" in 1643 and soon after Governor John Printz huilt a fort on Tinicum Island, named "Fort Guttenhurg," This fort commanded the mouth of the Schuylkill, which at the time was considered an important position, as it prevented the passage of the Dutch up the river. Two forts, one on either side of the river, were next built, and the Swedes bolieved their position assured. In 1655, however, all these forts were captured by the Dutch, who became the ruling power along tbe river.

The period between the settlement of Philadelphia and the breaking out of the revolutionary war was an interesting one in the history of the defense of Philadelphia. With tho growth of trade came a new danger in the form of pirates, and so hold and daring wero they that it finally became necessary for tho colonial government of Pennsylvania to take some firm steps in the matter in order to protect the commerce of the city. In the records of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as early as 1693, we find a proposition to build a fort on the Delaware to command the channel "to secure and defend trade." Such warlike measures were always opposed by the Quaker element and as a result the city was very inadequately defended.

In the year 1707 Governor Evans, however, succeeded in erecting a fort at Now Castle and required a fee from every vessel passing

fer "powder money." The Governor, moreover, tried to excite a military spirit among Philadelphians, but the policy of the people was against him and he failed. There was a change of sentiment, however, if not among the Quakers, at least among all other inhabitions of the control of th itants of the city, in 1748, Great Britain at that time being at war with France, and there was considerable fear of the visits of hostile privateers or ships of war and no military defense on either side of the Delaware from tho Capes up to the city to keep them away. It was proposed to fortify Red Bank, since the channel at that point was narrow.

Artillery clubs were formed and each week a club would visit the hattery and ex-

ercise the cannon. At an expense of \$7,500



THE BOUNDARY LINE OF FORT MIFFLIN.

some thirty-nino cannon were purchased and brought from Boston. Public interest reached a high notch. Other batteries were erected, one helow Swedes' Chnrch, called "association battery." Another, called "the battery on Atwood's wharf," lay under the bank of Society Hill in Southwark. The expense of building and maintaining the forts was met by individual contributions and by public lotteries.

The actual excitement which brought ahout all this activity in defensive measures was eaused by some threats made in Havana that thoir privateers would come up the river and bombard Philadelphia. A French privateor in 1749 had indeed come up the Delaware as far as New Castle and had done some damago



there. Braddock's defeat served to increase

this very general alarm.

With the revolution came the great battles which give to the forts of the Delaware their great historic interest. The work on Mud Fort. since named Fort Mifflin, was begun long hefore the revolution. Some portions of the fortifications were completed before the year 1774, and at the breaking out of the war it was strong enough to meet the demands made upon it. The first famous battle on the Delaware was hetween three English frigates and the old Mud Fort, assisted by galleys, floating hatteries and fireships. The noise of the battle was heard in Philadelphia, but eight miles distant, and public excitement reached fever heat. The honors of the hattle were with the Americans, and two of the three British frigates were lost. Then followed the famous siege.

The British erected hatteries on both sides of the Schuylkill near its mouth and mounted twenty guns. In the fort meanwhile were but three hundred men, while from the enemy's ships and forts, twe hundred and sixty-three guns were brought into action against them. The siege lasted for six days, in which time one thousand and thirty-six

shots were fired at the fort. The loss of life inside the fort was very large, but there was no sign of surrender until the last day of the fight. The British managed to get on the west side of the fort between the island and the shore. This move was totally unexpected and no defense had been provided. The walls on the exposed side were soon destroyed and the fort was captured. Of the three hundred men in the fort, two hundred and fifty were killed, the few remaining made their escape and no prisoners were taken. The fort was, however, so badly damaged as to be of little use.

After the British evacuated Philadelphia Fort Mifflin was patched up and a garrison of fifty men occupied it until the end of the war. Until April 15, 1795, the fort remained under the jurisdiction of the State, when an act of Assembly was passed ceding the fort and island to the United States. It was about this time that it hegan to he called Fort Miffiin. Shortly after the National Government gained possession of the fort work was commenced on its reconstruction, Major Peter Charles L'Enfant being appointed temporary engineer in charge. In 1806 the fort was described as a regular inclosed work, with batteries, magazines and barracks.

The Independent Blues, Captain William Mitchell, and the Junior Artillerists, Captain Jacob H. Fisler, with 160 men, occupied Fort Mifflin during a portion of the war of 1812. From 1844 to 1853 there was a company of United States artillery stationed at the fort which mounted 53 guns.

Since that time, with the exception of a few months during the late war, the old fort has not heen occupied, save by a custodian, and it has, consequently, heen rapidly going to decay until to-day it bears a forlern aspect. The ramparts are as a child's playhouse to the wielders of modern orduance, and the black guns which stand frowning within the walls are useful only as reminders of the march of progress.

In the interior of the fort over the sallyport a small marble tablet bears the inscription:

Er. A. D. MDCCXCVIII.

JOHN ADAMS, Pt. U. S.

JAMES M. HENRY, SYC. OF WARS.

On the Plain of

MAJOR LEWIS TOUSARD.

From a picturesque point of view the old fort is most delightfully attractive. From the rampart tops an exquisite view is to be obtained. The Delaware, shining as a mirror in the sunlight, with green banks and wooded country, is to be seen for miles.

The Revolutionary honors of the forts along the Delaware were not, however, confined alone to Fort Mifflin, as an almost equally important part was played by Fort Mercer, situated en the opposite side of the river at Red Bank, N. J. Fort Mercer was constructed under the authority of the Couucil of Safety of Philadelphia. The principal

reason for the construction of this fort was for the purpose of defending the Chevaux-defrise, which were sunk in the narrow channel of the river just opposite Billingsport and but a short distance south of Red Bank.

Work on Fort Mercer was begun December 23, 1776, the engineer in charge being the Howe arrived in Philadelphia, in 1777, he considered the reduction of Fort Mercer a matter of the greatest importance, as this fort, together with the Chevaux-de-frise, completely closed the river to the British.

The general therefore sent Count Donop, with about 2,000 Hessians, across the river ou the 22nd of October to make a land attack on the fort, while the British fleet, cousisting of the warships Ducio, with sixty-four guns; the Roehuck, with forty-four guns: the Liverpool, with twenty-eight guns; the Pearl, with thirty-two guns; the Merlin, with eighteen guns, and the Cornwallis, with thirty guns, were to make the attack by water.

Chevaux - de - frise, however, had changed the channel of the river to such an extent that three of the ships went an extent that three of the ships went aground. The America is in the fort under the command of Colonel Christopher Green, of Rhode Island, at once took advantage of the predicament that the British ships were in, and attacked them. One of the ships took fire and blew up, and another was abandoned by the green, while the rest of the abandoned by the crew, while the rest of the

flect were driven back.

Count Donop, on arriving at the fort, at once summoned the commander and his little garrison of four hundred men to surrender. They refused, although they had but fourteen guns mounted for defense. Donop then made an attempt to carry the works by storm, but was repulsed after a short conflict. The Count was mortally wounded and died the next day.

After Fort Mifflin was evacuated the Brit-

ish sent five thousand men against Fort Mercer under the command of Cornwallis and General Sir Thomas Wilson. They occupied Billingsport without resistance, and General Varnum, who was then in charge of the fort, with a force far inferior to the British, pru-

dently withdrew.

Fort Mercer has now long since been demolished, but there still remains at Red Bank some interesting relics of the times that tried men's souls. Although they are but seldom visited, being exceedingly difficult of access, requiring, loug before they are reached, a journey first to the Red Bank Sanitarium and then a walk along a hot sandy road, and through sweet smelling pine woods and paths covered with a growth which bids fair at times to effectually stop progress. Altogether a very toilsome half hour must be passed, before a little rough cast stone sunk deep in the ground, upon one side of which is marked in large letters "U. S.," is reached. This stone marks the boundery of forty acres of United States Government property, which include the site of the old fort. Following the path which leads from this boundery liue for about five minutes through the woods, the visitor cmerges into a small open space, in the centre of which is a small ohelisk of Pennsylvania blue marble, which bears the following inscription:

This Monument was
Erected the 22nd of October, 1829,
to transmit to posterity
the grateful rememberance
of the patriotism and gallantry
of Lieut. Col. Christopher Green
who, with 400 men,
conquered the Hessian army
of 2,000 troops, then in
the British service, at

Red Bank,
on the 22nd of October, 1777.
Among the wounded was
found their Commander,
Count Donop, who died of
his wounds, and whose body
is interred near the spot
where he feil.

On the other side:

A number of the New York and Pennsylva-nia volunteers, being desirons to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished officers and soldiers, who fought and bled in the glorious struggle for American Independence, have erected this monument, 22nd of October 1829.

Close by the old monument, which, by the way, has been badly defaced by the namewriting vandal, some traces of the old earthworks remain. Serious inroads, however, have been made on them by parties from the city in quest of building sand. Even the foundations of the monument were in this way undermined. A few years ago the structure threatened to topple over into the Delaware. This matter being brought to the notice of the national authorities the monument was removed further inland to its present position.

After the war of 1812 the United States Government bought Peapatch Island on the Delaware river below New Castle, for the site of a new fort. The plans, which, after some delay, were adopted, called for the erection of a very strong and formidable fort, to be

called Fort Delaware:

The only claim upon the fortifications of The only claim upon the fortifications of Philadelphia since 1812 was during the late war. Many will remember the consternation in the city when the Merrimae threatened to enter our harbor. This called forth much anxiety as to the harbor defenses, but it ended in talk, as no new forts were built at any time during the research of the same during the research of the same forts. any time during the war, and the only use to which Fort Delaware was put during the war was as a prison, where many Confederates found a grateful hospitality. Fort Delaware as a means of harbor defense and never been put to a practical test, and against the warships of modern times its cannon would doubtless be of little use. years it has been practically abandoned and

the property has fallen into decay.

(The armed military force for several years consisted of a sergeant of the United States army, who carod for the government property, and with his wife lived in one of the numerous houses on the island. The pair had a cow, some fowls, and conducted a farm on a small scale. The malarial atmosphere of the swampy island, however, was of such a malignant type that the sergeant died, and his widow alone remained as sentry over the

Date.

ON TOP AGAIN,

The Big Indian Once More Stands at Fourth and York Avenue.

That old landmark, the Indian on the flag-pole, which had stood at the junction of Fourth and Wood streets and York avenue

just 59 years, after enjoying the privilege of a month's vacation and a new coat o paint, was again placed in position yesterday after-

noon on top of a new pole.

some time ago it was noticed by citizens and business people of the neighborhood that the flag-pole was rotting, as well as the Indian's outstretched arm. So the figure was taken down and repainted and repaired. A new pole, 85 feet high when in position, was purchased, and, with a new gilt ball to stand upon, the rejuverated warrior was piaced at its top and raised into position. its top and raised into position.

No formal ccremony attended the raising of the pole, but the people in the vicinity exploded numerous large and small fire crackers and indulged in cheering as a flag was raised to the top of the staff.

In the gilt bail on which the Indian stands was placed a rolled leaden scroll, on which was engraved the following:

"This Indian pole was crected many years ago, repaired and replaced on July 3.1, 1835. The leaden plate covering the top of the old pole bore the following names: J. Mitchell, J. Johnson, W. M. Souder, F. F. Johnson, H. Clymer, Henry W. Barnes, A. J. B., and had fire starting of on coals. five stamps of an eagle, similar in design to that used on the capes and hats of the United States Engine Company. This plate was dated July 3d, 1835, and is now deposited with the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The pole was removed on May 3d, 1894, and afterwards replaced on July 3d, 1894."

Then followed the names of the city officials and the request that if the leaden scroll was ever removed it should be deposited with the

Pennsylvania Historical Society.

When the pole was placed in position three by 36 feet; a 4 by 8 foot flag of the same grade and the civic colors, 4 by 8 feet. This flag of Philadelphia's colors, light bine and golden yellow, was designed by Mr. Howard B. French, and was the first flag of Philadelphia colors raised in the city. A leaden tube was also placed in the ball, in which was one of each of Philadelphia's papers.

From, 0/12202 Date,

The Pennypackers in the Civil War.

It is said that the Pennypacker family, of Pennsylvania, sent more soldiers to the Civil War than any other American family. Of the descendants of Hendrick Pannebecker, a Dutch surveyor, who came to Pennsylvania before the year 1700, 144 were in the Union or Confederate armies, and 27 of the 144 were commissioned officers, two of them being generals and four colonels. There were 103 soldiers in the Union army and 41 in the Confederate service. These statistics are from Judge Pennypacker's biography of his ancestor, which has re-cently been printed. Hendrick Pannebecker was a surveyor for the Penns, and surveyed their manors and many of the townships and present roads of Montgomery (then Philadelphia) county. General Galusha Pennypacker, who General Terry said was the hero of Fort Fisher, was the youngest officer in the Union armies to attain the full rank of general, having been made a brigadier and brevet major general at the age of twenty-two.

It Was Built by Stephen Girard.

AFTERWARDS HOTEL

Now It is Used as a Police Sub-Station.

At the corner of Twenty-eighth and Ritner streets, in the very heart of the section known as Point Breeze, there stands a large brown-stone building with the sign "Pelice Station" over the spacious doorway. The structure is occupied all a sub-station of the Seventeenth District Police Station, with Sergeant Wilson la charge.

How many of the large number of people who daily pass the building ever give a thought to its history, or wonder what its changes have been since the mason and carpenter placed the last stone in position or drove the final nail home?

Yet at one time, and a time within the recollection of the average old "Necker," that pile of stone and mortar was used for a vastly different purpose than that which it is put to now. Many times did its walls resound with the echoes of song and laughter, and on a dark and stormy night the warm and inviting lights streaming through its many windows, the citnk-ing of glasses and the hum of happy voices rendered the structure a welcome sight to the storm-beaten and weary trav-

eier.

Once upon a time the sun-station of the Seventeenth District was a hotel.

It was a hostelry that the old-time resaidents of the southwestern section of the city were proud of, and still look back upon with fond recellections and a happy femembrances of the jollity and good cheer that once reigned within its confines.

cheer that once reigned within its confines.

The building was erected about forty years ago by the great philanthropist, Stephen Girard.

At that time Point Breeze was a beautiful country spot, replete with verdant fields and blooming flowers. The birds sang blithely in the trees and a soothing hreeze came from the romantic Schuylkill and cooled the heated brow of the travelstained arrival at the hotel.

Then the odor of the gas and oil works was not known. There was nothing taint the pure atmosphere, which contained health and strength in every breath. The old structure was known as the Girard Hotel.

It was leased by Chas P. Hoffner and

Girard Hotel.

It was leased by Chas. P. Hoffner and hecame a road house, where wealthy gentlemen with sporting proclivities sojourned that they might give full sway to their desire for pleasure. Many were the pigeon shooting matches that took place there, and often dld lovers of horsefiesh stop there while the races were in progress at the Philadelphia and old Hamburg race tracks.

there while the races were in progress at the Phlladelphia and old Hamburg race tracks.

Long lane, or Point Breeze avenue, which is now made unsightly by the network of wires used in running the Trolley cars, the hrlck yards and other objects, was then a hcautiful country road, over which pleasure vehicles of all descriptions were drawn by hlooded animals and driven by the hon-ton of Phlladelphia.

The Girard Hotel, as it stood then, occupied the center of a large-lot of ground. To the north were the stables and carriage sheds, in the rear of which was a Summer kitchen, over which numerous trees waved their green-leaved hranches, while in the front and at the south grass plots and green trees helped to add to the attractiveness of the place.

The house is a three-story gabled structure. It is substantially built and from present appearances will last forever. It is directly in the line of Twenty-cighth street, and some day, when the city desires to cut that thoroughfare through, all traces of the hostelry will he eliminated.

A wide porch leads into a hroad hallway, from which a massive stairway rises to the second floor.

On each side of the hall are two large rooms. The front apartment on the north side of the corridor was used as a barroom. That opposite was the parior, and the rear rooms were used as sitting rooms.

On the second floor the apartments are the same, but in the third floor there are five rooms, roofed by a slanting ceiling, such as will be found in nearly all the old-time residences.

From the windows of the chambers on the top floor an excellent view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

When the structure was used as a hotel, according to Mounted Officer William Green, of the suh-station, an "old residenter," it was well worth one's while to stand at the windows and gaze upon the scene. Truck patohes of all sizes environed

the place, and one particularly attractive spot was the old homestead of Stephen Glrard, a short distance away to the north. The stables and sheds attached to the hotel, which once were occupied hy hiooded animals and handsome vehicles, now contain the hard-worked hut strong horses and the cumhersome wagons of a hrick company.

company.

The room that was a substantially furnished parlor is now doing service as a roil room for the police, and one of the slttlng rooms now contains two cells.

The north side of the huilding is occupled hy a small family who take care of the police station.

The property is still in possession of the Girard estate. The city rents it at the rats of \$1 per year.

There are other old landmarks in the vicinity, which the older residents of the "Neck" still remember. There is the Swan Hotel, which, 30 years ago, was kept by Hiram Mosler. It stands at the old Passyunk and River road, and in the old days was the scene of many a night's merrymaking.

was the scene of many a night's merrymaking.

The Hamhurg Hotel, which was situated at the Hamhurg race track, on River road below Passyunk avenue, is now surrounded hy gas works hulldings, the track and grounds having heen purchased hy the city and the gas works erected there.

John Goldey's Hotel, "Jim" Lafferty's hostelry and "Shohe" Lafferty's Iun are also situated near hy. These places were great resorts in Winter for sleighing parties, who, after a cold ride, would stop in until their hiood again circulated freely and then return to the city.

Point Breeze is a historic section of the city, and those interested in local history would do well to pay the district a visit and view some of the old landmarks, which every old "Necker" points to with pride.

Date, July 8" 1894,

Historic Mansions

RARE OLD HOUSES WITH HISTORIES SCAT-TERED THROUGH GERMANTOWN.

Chew House of Revolutionary Fame—The Morris House and Wistar Mansion—Sten= ton's Interesting Story.

In picturesque and historic old Germantown, quaint as an antique painting and as fresh and pretty as a June rose, there are many mansions of great interest are many mansions of great interest, and one experiences an almost romantic pleasure in wandering leisurely along the winding Germantown road and noting the houses which have known all the epochs of the town's gradual rise. They are quaint and queer, with their pent roofs, their many-paned win-

dows, their solid masonry or rough, stuc-cocd sides; then all at once one gains a glimpse of an English-looking lawn, full of bloom and verdure, sleeping be-neath the tall oaks and maples and magnolias. Ask any resident in Ger-mantown: "What old house is that back on the lawn?" and they will look at you a moment, surprised, even pained, at your ignorance, then will reply: "Why, that's the Chew House, famous for its connection with the battle of German-town." dows, their solid masonry or rough, stuc-



"CLIVEDEN" -- CHEW HOUSE.

There is no doubt about it, the Chew mansion is the show place in this quaint old settlement of antique dwellings. It was creeted by Chief Justice Chew, one of the leading and wealthy eitizens in Philadelphia prior to the Revolution. He possessed an elegant mansion on Fourth street, which he used as his winter residence, while the retreat in Germantown, which was built about 1763, was simply a summer home.

The house is a fine old stone mansion beautiful about 1763.

The house is a fine old stone mansion, beautifully preserved, designed aecording to the architectural taste of the time, handsome and quite spacious. It is two stories in height, with central doorway and wide hall or vestibule at the entranee, and is divided into small rooms; the garret is lighted by dormers. There are also the eustomary ornand pediments, characteristic of the style mentations of urns upon the roof gable of building of the last century.

and pediments, characteristic of the style mentations of urns upon the roof gable of building of the last century.

To this Chief Justice Chew gave the name of Cliveden, and for some time after it was finished, and during the prosperous times which followed its erection, it was the abode of elegance, hospitality and ease.

It was in and around this notable

house that on October the 4th, 1777, occurred one of the mest memorable incidents of the battle of Germantown. It is unnecessary to state the incidents in connection with the battle, sufficient that as the reserve under Nash and Maxwell were passing the Chew house, ignorant of its occupation, they were startled by the firing of musketry from the windows of the mansion. The Americans halted, while General Washington, who was with the soldiers, conferred as to whether it would be best to dislodge the enemy in the Chew house or to pass on. The general thought that on summoning the commander of this post he would readily surrender, and an American officer was sent, preceded by a drum and displaying a white handkerehief. It was imagined that he would incur not the slightest risk, but the enemy answered this officer by a musket shot and killed him on the spot.

The Americans immediately commenced a bombardment of the house,

The Americans immediately commenced a bombardment of the house, the doors and windows of which were shut and fastened. There are yet many traces of musket ball and grape shot on the walls and ceilings, and marks of cannon balls are also visible in places on the exterior of the wall, although only one appears to have pene-



THE LOGAN HOUSE-"STENTON."

roof. The artillery trated below the seems to have made no impression on the walls of the house beyond a few slight indentures, with the exception of one stroke in the rear, which started the wall.

Perhaps the condition of the property after the evacuation caused a feeling of after the evacuation caused a feeling of regret which induced Mr. Chew to part with Cliveden. He sold it on September 3, 1779, to Blair McClenahan, who occupied it as his country seat for nearly 18 years. There were associations connected with the house, however, which caused Mr. Chew to regret the sale, and which ultimately led to its repurchase, Mr. McClenahan, on the 15th of April, 1797, eonveying the property to Benjamin Chew, who again took possession of the old seat, and from that time to this the property has remained in the possession of the Chew family.

When General Howe first took up his headquarters at Germantown he settled on Logan's country seat, to which further reference will be made later on, but he soon came into Germantown and occupied what is now Elliston Morris' liouse, opposite Market Square, then belonging to Isaac Frank. Some after Howe evacuated these headquarters the house was occupied by the general's most formidable antagonist, President Washington, in 1793, the President having left Philadelphia on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever at that time in the city.

Both the outer and inner appearances of the Morris House have been weil preas when it was the Executive Mansion. You can see in it the actual rooms where Washington lived. It is a large, comfortable dwelling, old-fashioned and quaint, as was all colonial architecture.

Its hall is large and fine, and its walls are wainsected and paneled from floor to ceiling with heavy cornices. The woodwork, old as it is, remains perfect to this day, and the door knobs, latches and fastenings are of a good fashion, unspoiled by modern improvements.

Some of Washington's furniture, gathered from other places, has been added to that of this house, and every room is rich in suggestion of the storied times of the last century. From the doorway of this respected dwelling it was the President's habit to issue regularly twice a day during his residence in Germantown; once for a walk and again mantown; once for a walk and again for a ride, or when the roads were sufficiently good, an airing with Mrs. Washington in her phaeton.

On Sunday morning, the moment the bell began to toll at the Reformed Dutch Church opposite his house in Market Square, the door of the Executive Mansion opened, and the General and Mrs. Washington marshaled their entire household to religious services. The party was generally augmented by several members of the Cabinet and other attaches of Washington's official household, who had adjoining quarters in a large stone house, adjoining quarters in a large stone house, still standing.

In the lower part of Germantown, not far from Germantown Junction, is a tract of land, all that remains of what was once a very famous estate, known as Stenton. On this property there still stands an old house, which was built and occupied for many years by Wil-

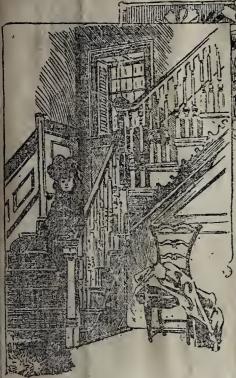
liam Penn's confidential secretary, adviser and trusty friend, James Logan.

Logan eame to America in 1699, and resided first with Penn in the famous old slate-roofed house on Second street. But in 1728 he built the plain two-story brick house, with pent roof

and at ics, which is still standing. When Stenfon was first built it was occupied as a summer residence, but in time it became Logan's permanent dwelling, and were transacted here. From August, 1736, to August, 1738, Logan was President of the Council, and many consultations of great importance to the future growth of Philadelphia were held at Stenton.

Deputations of Indians, who visited Philadelphia, found it convenient to seek the seat near Germantown, and accommodations which might be called permanent were made for their reception on the grounds. On some occasions there were three or four hundred Indians at Stenton at one time.

James Logan died on the 31st of October, 1751, and was succeeded at Stenton by his eldest son, William, who



STAIR CASE-MORRIS HOUSE.

was born there. He traveled extensive, ly and was in England during the War of the Revolution. His house however, was not unoccupied, as after the American army left Philadelphia, Howe used Stenton as his headquarters, and it was there that early on an October morning, he received intelligence of the advance of Washington which led to the battle of Germantown.

Washington was also quartered there on the night of August 23, 1777. Stenton has always remained in the possession of the Logan family, but on the death of the present owner it will come to the city and will then be transformed into a public park for the use of the residents of Germantown, Nieetown and

vicinity.



THE MORRIS HOUSE, GERMANTOWN.

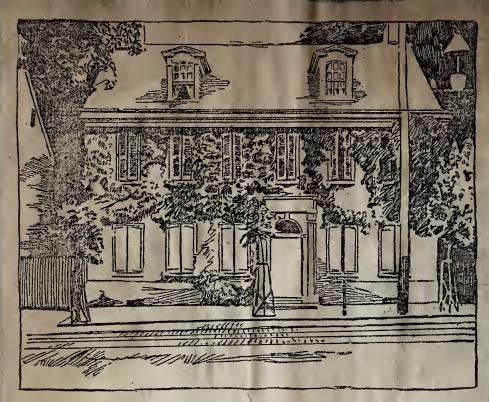
Of late years the house has not been occupied and the property has been allowed to go down very much. At one time the grounds were adorned with fine old trees, the majority of which have been blown down or decayed, resulting in their necessary destruction.

A splendid avenue of hemlocks, which legend declares were planted by liam Pcnn, led up to the house. Wingohocking, now an unpicturesque sewer, once was a babbling brook and meandered through the plantation, lighting the landscape with brightness wherever its placid surface was seen. landscape with brightness

To the rear of the house were large gardens full of old-fashioned flowers. The poultry yard and stable were connected with the house by means of an under-ground passage, which led to a concealed staircase and a door under the roof. It is supposed this was designed for escape in case of an attack upon the house by Indians.

The rear portion of the house is I shaped, the wing being used for the transaction of public business, in Logan's time. One enters the main house by a broad hall, opposite to which is a magnificent double staircase, while to the right and left are lofty rooms, covered with fine, old-fashioned woodwork, in some of them the wainscoting being carried up to the ceiling, while in all the apartments there are vast fireplaces set around with blue and white scriptural tiles.

Half of the front of the house in the seeond story is taken up by one large, finely-lighted room, the library of the



THE WIST R HOUSE.

book-loving master of the place, and in this room Logan prepared most of the works which gave him a literary fame.

The first mansion erected for a country seat for a citizen of Philadelphia was built by Johann Wister in 1744, on Main street, Germantown. This old house is still standing, although differing materially in its appearance from its original style of architecture. The hand of improvement has been at work with the old dwelling. The original Wister house was of stone and was what might be called a double house, surmounted with a high-pitched roof with a high-pitched roof.

The Wister place possessed many rural charms when Johann Wister became its owner. The property stretched from Germantown road over to the east, and consisted of field and forest, a portion of which yet remains and has been known in Germantown for a century as "Wister's woods."

The stone of which the house was built was quarried on the grounds and the timbers loiets and refters of our the timbers.

built was quarried on the grounds and the timbers, joists and rafters of oak were cut from Wister's own trees. Like most Germans, Johann Wister brought with him from the old country a love for flowers and fruit. It was his pride to adorn his grounds with the finest fruit-bearing trees and floral specimens to be procured in the colonies.

For more than thirty years after the house was built the Wister family occupied it in summer. During the Revolutionary war, when the British approached Philadelphia, the house at Germantown was under the care of a servant woman. As it was one of the most conspicuous dwellings in the village it was only natural that the British officers should seize upon it as an available headquarters, Brevet Brigadier General James Agnew assuming charge of the mansion without protest from the old care-taker. According to tradition, after

the Battle of Germantown, in which General Agnew was mortally wounded, Wister house, where he died, and stains are shown on the floor, which were from the blood of his wounds.

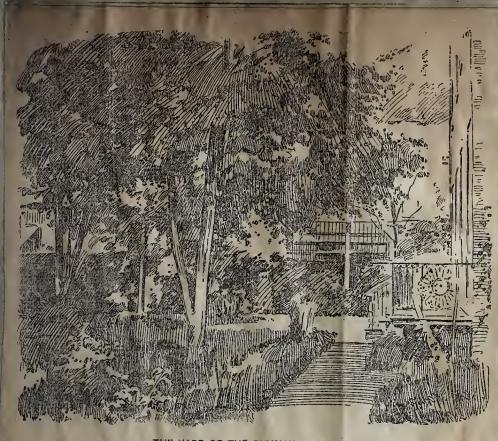
During the British occupation of Philadelphia it is not probable that the Wister house was exempted but after the

adelphia it is not probable that the Wister house was occupied, but after the evacuation of the city Major David Lennox, a Continental officer, became a resident of the premises. Succeeding Major Lennox, Johann Wister's son, Daniel, took possession of the mansion

Daniel, took possession of the mansion and lived there peaceably during the remainder of his days.

The tenants of the Wister house have preserved some curious relies of the past. On a panel in the hall is a full-length figure of a British grenadier in the costume of the period of the revolution. Tradition credits the unfortunate Major Andre with the execution of this painting.

Prom, Fines.
Phila. Pr.
Date, July 8'1894.



THE YARD OF THE PHYSICK MANSION.

Some City Gardens

SPOTS OF GREEN IN THE HEART OF THE CITY'S BRICK AND MORTAR.

Though Philadelphia is not to be compared, unfortunately, to other cities for the number of private gardens within its built up portion, there yet are a number of houses whose owners pay large taxes for the privilege of maintaining gardens, the area of which in many cases is several times in excess of the space actually occupied by the buildings.

One of the most notable instances of this kind is the Baldwin mansion, No. 1118 Chestnut street, which is surrounded on three sides hy one of the most lovely private gardens in the city. Although a large dwelling it occupies but one-fourth of the lot on which it stands. The grounds extend from Chestnut to Sansom street, a distance of 235 feet, and are nearly two hundred feet wide.

Offers have been repeatedly made for this lot at figures exceeding half a million dollars, but the present owners prefer to retain it as a winter residence. The garden itself, with its lovely lawns, shade and fruit trees, sparkling fountains and bright flower beds, contains several thousand square feet, exclusive of the green house and conservatories by which it is flanked. When one is once within

the noble grounds the noise and bustle of Chestnut street are no longer heard, and nothing is left to remind the visitor that but a few feet distant is one of the husicst thoroughfares in the throbbing heart of a great city. The greenhouse on the side of the east Chestnut street front of the old mansion exhibits a wealth of floral beauty to the passerby, but in their crowded space but a fraction of the botanical treasures heyond can be exhibited.

Along the entire leugth of the garden extends a series of splendidly kept green-houses, hot-houses and conservatories, filled with the choicest treasures of the vegetable kingdom. Entering the orchid conservatory one is first shown the peculiar golden and silver ferns which, when touched, cover the hands with a fine impalpable powder resembling gold or silver dust. There are also to be seen delicate purple ferns from the Fiji Islands and palms from the Azorcs; the gigantic knita from Australia towers above one's head, while around its base is a profusion of lycopodium. The regal-looking anthurium, with its large oval green leaves, delicately ribhed with milk white veins, is in striking contrast with the



AN OLD-FASHIONED PHILADELPHIA GARDEN.

The Savage Place, Twelfth and Spruce streets. Now built over.

ascetic holy ghost, or dove plant, from the Isthmus of Panama.

On leaving the humid heat of the orchid house and entering the green house the change seems almost to chill one. All around in luxuriant profusion are growing, magnificent palms, azalcas, cocos palms and india rubber plants. The cocos palm is the largest specimen in the city, while the wax ceroxylon is valued hecanse there are but few specimens in the United States.

A dragon tree stands beside a Chinese fan palm. A pot, containing mass of sea green, white varied phoenicophocia sechellanium from South America, was in striking contrast to the stately latania harbonica, with its flowing fronds. On the north side of the mansion, hetween the conservatory and Chestnut street, is a small garden, in which until recently stood the famous sparrow tree. The conservatory runs along the south wing of the old mansion and connects with its immense drawing room. In it are some of the richest hotanical treasnres in the city. A variegated pineapple, with gold-tinted leaves, is more heautiful, but not so curious as a number of elk horn ferns that resemble immense sea shells suspended from the glass roof by wires. Another heautiful but curious freak of vegetable growth is the morgravia pradoxa, a plant that grows upwards and apparently hackwards, fastening its large green leaves flat against the wall with minute little tongues or feelers.

Leaving the glass-roofed buildings, one comes upon the magnificent garden. It is almost square, covered with a closely-shaven lawn and dotted here and there with tall

shade and fruit trees and clumps of shrubbery. There is a remarkably tall pear tree and a large mulberry tree, both bearing fruit. Along the south side of the garden is a row of orange trees, with the golden-yellow fruit of the tropics hanging to their hranches. A tall twin cherry tree, a horse chestnut and a silver leaf maple catch the rays of the southern sun at the hottest part of the day. Bordering the walks in large hoxes are American aloes—sometimes called the century plant—azaleas and japonicas. Dotted about the lawn are beds of scarlet geraniums, roses and other flowering plants. Both the east and west walls of the adjoining buildings are completely covered with a living mass of Boston ivy, in which the sparrows make their evening conch since the wind hlew down their famous roost.

Garrett C. Neagle, who occupies the mansion at present, is cultivating a very small strip of ground on the softh side of the conservatory. He has what he calls an old fashioued garden, set out with hardy plants that bloom all summer long. In it he has verbenas, fuchias, marigolds, heliotrope, geraniums, scarlet sage and a passion vine. His garden is not more than two by twelve feet.

The Baldwin mansion is interesting as having heen the home of the famous Uniou League before they huilt at Broad and Sansom streets. The rooms are all unusually large for a private dwelling, the drawing room heing forty feet by one hundred feet, the kitchen twenty by thirty feet, with pantry detached. The building is the winter residence of Miss M. L. Baldwin and Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Sully Darley.



Another old house in the heart of the city, with a garden three times its size, is the residence of Millionairo Andrew M. Moore, at No. 1220 Arch street. The garden occupios the ground of Nos. 1216 and 1218 Arch street, to the east of the dwelling, and the lot extends through to Cuthbert street. It is laid out in the shape of a rectangle, with walks around the onter edge and erossing it at right angles in such a manner as to divide it into four plots, each as large as an ordinary house and yard.

These walks are hordered with clumps of rose bushes, shruhs and tulips. There are a number of fine trees, including pear, apple, locust and maple trees. A marble statue of Thalia looks out over the lawn, which is adorned with six large geranium beds. Screening the kitchen is a grape arbor and bright hollyhocks are growing along the eastern wall. The yard is further beautified with a number of urns holding blooming plants.

The Wistar brothers' yard at No. 1426 Chestnut street, which was once a hower of beauty, has long suffered from neglect. Scarcely anyone now knows that there is a garden behind the house next to the Young Mcn's Christian Association. For years no water has sparkled from its fountains, no rare plants grow in its richly-appointed conservatory and no prancing steeds are heard to stamp on its stable floors. The fountain, a series of four circular iron basins, terraced one above another, is dry. The white painted iron swans surrounding the second basin, have tin cups over their heads and the lifesize marhle statue of Diana is hlackenod by neglect. No grass grows in the yard and the finc large wisteria vine has almost ccased to bloom. Scattered bere and there are elegant iron summer chairs and sofas, rusting for want of paint.

There is a fine American ash and a large eatalpa tree, but most of the shrnbhery, like the grass, has died for want of attention. The mansard roof of the stable is adorned with a number of very pretty dove cotes, not now in use by any of the feathered tribe.

At No. 260 South Tenth street is an old house owned and occupied by Henry C. Potter, in whose family the property has remained for the past eighty years. The old dwelling is peculiar in its construction, as it fronts on Pryor's court instead of Tenth street. At the time it was built Spruce street was not cut through and it was supposed that what is now Pryor's court would be the line of the street. The old building is rough coated with a yellowish plaster and everything about it is much the same as when Jerome Bonaparte and his heautiful daughter occupied it for a few months during his exile. Thero is only a maple and a pear tree in the a garden, but they are very large. An immense wisteria vine twenty-four inches in girth climbs over the little porch on the South side of the mansion. Grape vines and honeysnekles add their fresh beauty to the ancient walls. The stables are just back of ancient walls. The stables are just back of the garden in the rear and wholly detached from it.

The Dundas-Lippincott garden, on account of its extensive grounds and freedom from tall overhanging buildings, is perhaps the most desirable of all the private gardens of the city. It is situated at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and extends through to Sansom street, occupying about two acres of ground. The garden is beautifully supplied with elegant shade and fruit trees. The lawns are well kept and there are two largo conservatories on the Sansom street end. One of the most valuable trees in the garden is a large magnolia, which grows just near the corner of Broad and Sansom streets. Its powerful pungent perfume fills the air in the immediate neighbor-



THE BALDWIN GARDEN.

hood, making the passing countryman wonder if he really be near a swamp. The entire garden, however, is shut in by a high rough-coated brick wall, which deprives the public of even a glimpse of its rare beauty. All along the top of this wall a splendid wisteria vine has wound itself in aud out of the wooden lattice and then grown until it has almost destroyed its support. and out of the wooden lattice and then grown until it has almost destroyed its support. A large American ash and an immense English hawthorne stand between the mansion and Broad street. Within the garden, ranged about a large circular mound, are ten marble statues on square bases, representing the

mythology of the Greeks and Romans. At the apex of this fine mound is a circular marble basin, from which springs a fountain of crystal water. Along the east side of the garden are a number of large trees, including the eucalyptus, silver maples, horse chest-nuts and an enormous elm, whose spreading branches reach almost to the houses on the opposite side of Walnut street.

At the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets is the marble mansion of Mrs. David Jayne. With the exception of a



small strip along Chestnut street the entire garden is shut off from public view by a high murble wall, surmounted by a light iron fence. It contains a circular marble fountain with a small marble boy holding a dovo in his hands. The main entrance is guarded by two marble lions, one crouching and the other awakening with a terrific roar.

Tho enclosure is for the most part lawn, with a few ornamental shrubs. A blue and green glass conservatory is attached to the southern wing of the huilding.

There are a number of other private gardens in the central part of the city worthy of mention. The old Physick mansion at 321 South Fourth street, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Keith and Miss Wister, still remains intact, though the site would be very valuable for business purposes. The old mansion is situated in the centre of a large lot filled with choice fruit and shade trees and rare shrubbery.

All along the southern side of Spruce street from Ninth to Tenth, formerly known as Portico Row, the buildings are large and roomy and supplied with gardens reaching to the back street, while on Pine street, from Seventh to Ninth streets, are also some fine private gardens. The grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital are also justly celebrated for their

extent and beauty.

None of the private gardens along North Broad street are hidden from public view, the owners seeming to take an especial pride in allowing pedestrians the fullest chance to see them in all their floral beauty. One of the most noted is that of Mrs. Hamilton Disston at 1505 North Broad street, and the one adjoining on the north at 1515 North Broad street, belonging to Mrs. Henry Disston.

The two gardens are practically one, and when taken together make one of the most charming bits of scenery on the street. All night the whole is illuminated with electric lights, Here the landscape gardiner has been given full play. Smooth shaven, velvety lawns dotted with beds of blooming plants, a miniature lake with a fountain jutting from the centre, rare exotic plants from the conservatory, shade trees, etatuary and materials. conservatory, shade trees, statuary and water nymphs go to make up the ensemble of a

very attractive garden.

Another very handsome private garden is that of Samuel Horner, at No. 1324 North Broad street. It is composed of three ter-Broad street. It is composed of three terraces rising one above the other. The velvety lawns are embellished with beds of hright geraniums, while cactus, aloes, palms and the red spikes of the rubber plants heighten the general effect. A circular stone fountain contains a marble group of appropriate decircular stone for the second state of the priate design. Other large gardens are those of the Harrah property, at the southwest corner of Broad and Poplar streets; Mrs. James E. Cooper, 1826 North Broad street, and Mrs. John Baird and Miss Baird, 1705 North Broad street.

From, Times July 15"/894,

Firard and His Ships

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE OLDEST OF OUR VETERAN SAILORS.

PALMY DAYS OF SHIPPING

The Delaware Lined With Square Rigged Vessels From Christian Street to Walnut. The Old China Merchants of Philadelphia. The Good Times of the Thirties.

There are very few men alive who remember Stophen Girard and his fleet of ships, but Eben Passmore, who lives on Richmond street, above Shackamaxon, is one of them. He says: "I was born in Bristol in 1800 and followed the sea until 1839, when I was crippled by a block that fell from aloft. I was then on the brig Decatur, but I have been about the wharves up to 1888, dealing

"Yes, I have seen our docks from Christian street to Walnut lined with square riggers. In 1830 I was mate on the Commodore Barry, owned by James Yard. We went into Kingston, Jamaica, and saw eleven pirates hung on Gallows Point, just across the harbor. They were tried and sentenced one day and exe-

cuted the next.

"I remember Girard and his ships well; they would be considered small now, none of them over 400 tons. His Good Friend was captured in 1814, off the Capes. by the British frigate Hussar. She had a cargo valued at \$400,000, and the British captain sent up word that Girard could have his ship for \$100,000 in specie, and Girard at once made up the money, the late Professor Wagner drove the money down to New Castle with a four-horse team of hlacks, and the next day the Good Friend came up the river.

"Girard believed in luck, and he sold the Good Friend as soon as he could to Becket & Lyle, and she was lost on her first trip to

"In 1830 the hig shipping merchants were Savage & Dugan, Henry Pratt, Willing & Francis, Joseph Sims, Waln Brothers and John A. Brown. None of these had less than four ships, and some had twenty. John A.

Brown was in the China trade with his main house at Canton. Nathan Dunu was his agent there, and there were twenty American houses in teas and silks in Canton and Shanghai.

"I went out to China in. 1832 as second mate on the Pocahontas, one of Brown's ships. We had furs and flour for cargo. Dunn lived in grand stylo, with an army of Chinese servants, and the captain stayed with him while in port. The last of the American houses shut down about a year ago, Russell & Co., after a business career of eighty years. My nephew was in Shanghai a year ago and he tells me that the Chincse merchants quietly boycotted Americans on account of the treatment of their countrymen herc. There is not at this time a pound of China products shipped direct to this city.

"I remember when the Savannah, the first ocean steamship, crossed from New York to Russia via England, and made the voyage home from Russia to New York in twentysix days. This was in 1819. Old sailors laughed at her performance and predicted future failure. In 1825 the ship Electra, belonging to Joseph R. Evans, loaded with cotton for Liverpool. This cargo had been bought for twelve cents a pound. The price began to advance and Evans held back and did not sail, and inside of three weeks sold out the entire cargo at thirty-two cents per

pound and made \$100,000.

"In 1832 the cholera raged here and I shipped in the Alvarado, for the Gulf ports. Off the Capes we passed a ship evidently deserted. Her topsails were set, but everything else was clewed up, but not furled. Our captain sent a boat aboard and we found three dead men. In the log-book was her story. She was the Bard of Erin. from Laguayra for New York, loaded with coffee. All hands had been down with the cholera. We hailed our own craft and the captain yelled to us to take her in to quarantine and claim salvage, and at once filled his sails and made off. He was afraid to take us aboard. There were five of us and we at once made sail for Sandy Hive of us and we at once made sail for Sandy Hook and got to quarantine safely. We claimed salvage and were awarded \$35,000—the owners got half, our cowardly captain had his share and we got \$2,500 apiece, and none of us were sick. And to show you what fools sailors were in those days, inside of six months two of us died in the hospital and tho rest heady't money apough to pay our passage. rest hadn't money enough to pay our passage to Philadelphia and had to walk across Jer-

"From 1830 to '37 were good times for all. Sailors' wages went up and good men were scarce. A second mate got \$40 a month and men before the mast \$25. This was a raise of \$10. But in 1837 everybody went to pieces. All the old shipping mcrchants broke, our vessels lay idle in the docks, and the best I could do was to ship in the Bengal for Cal-

cutta at \$16.

"We had a Yankee captain who hazed the life out of ns, and at Calcutta all hands but the mato left the shin, and a sailor from this city, named Tom Maris, caught the captain on the dock and gave him a terrible beating, and was put in jail for it. No man would ship on the Bengal and she lay four months in the river, and the mate finally took her home. I got to Hong Kong and went home on the Tobacco Plant, one of John A. Brown's ships.

"When the Copes commenced to build their big ships old sailors hegan to wonder how they would get up the river. The Saranac, launched in 1844, was 700 tons, and when in 1850 came the Tuscarora and Tonawonda, one 1,200 and the other 1,400 tons, it was thought the limit was reached. Now we have thought the limit was reached. Now we have

2,500-ton schooners.
"In 'old times sailors thought it beneath them to sail on a schooner, and the result was that most of the crows were negroes. In fact, Philadelphia mariners affected a superiority over other ports. Yankees were called 'clam diggers' and 'spouters,' but they were grand sailors all the same. Up to 1850 any man who was capable was sure of promotion in our merchant marine, and the first quality wanted was sobriety. The want of this was the curse of the old service. I have been on which where the contain was durable the action was durable the action was the curse of the old service. I have been on ships where the captain was drunk the entire voyage, and this was the cause of so many terrible wrecks. All captains made money in those days. Their direct pay was small, about \$400 a year, but they had the privilege of trading on their own account. But one square-rigged vessel is owned now in this port, and with the exception of Welsh & Co. not one of the old shipping firms is in existence and our ocean trade has gone to New York. Maybe sixty years hence old men will tell of changes as great as I have seen."

Prom, Vriguerer
Obilar Con
Date, July 15, 1894

HISTORIG MANSIONS

MEMORIES ATTACHED TO OLD SWEET BRIER MANSION IN THE PARK

Woodlands' Interesting History-The Powell Mansion as It Was In the Days When Third and Spruce Was the Most Fashionable Part of Town

There are many fine forest trees standing near the old Sweet Brier Mansion in the Park, that give an agreeable shide and make the vicinity of this building a great resort for children on Saturday afternoons and picnic parties on various days of the week. The situation of Sweet Brier is certainly one of the most picturesque and attractive in the Park.

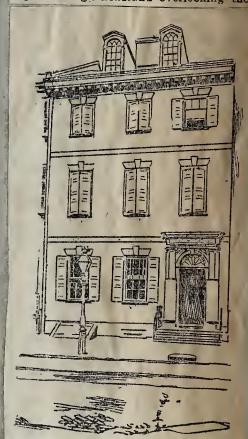
The mansion, which stands to-day almost unaltered in its appearance since the days of its erection, was once, and for many years, the residence of Samuel Breck, a well-known writer and historian. Mr. Breck was a native of Boston, where he was born in 1771. He was educated in France by the Benediction work, and his companions work. was educated in France by the Benedictine monks, and his companions were the Prince De Carignan, ancestor of the King of Sardinia and several Italian and Spanish noblemen. After his education had been completed. Mr. Beck returned to his own country, but after a short sojourn, again visited Europe, in the dark days of the French Revolution. He saw the King, Queen and the Dauphin, the prisoners of the populace, and his old teachers and the schoolmates he loved, driven from their ancient seat of learning, to perish in the September massa-eres. Mr. Breck, after the French Rev-olution, returned to his native land and built the Sweet Brier Mansion, in 1797.

It is a fine stone house, rough cast, 53 feet long and 38 feet broad, three stories in height, having outbuildings of every kind suitable for elegance and comfort. At the time Mr. Breck resided at Sweet Brier its situation is described as being on the right bank of the Schuylkill in the township of Blockley, County of Philadeiphia, and two miles from the western part of the city.

Samuel Breck resided at Swect Brier until 1838, when he sold the estate and moved into town, mainly because of the moved at that time of fever and moved into town, mainly because of the prevalence at that time of fever and ague, induced, he states in his diary, by the building of the dam at the city water works in 1822. Sweet Brier is now, and has been ever since it was purchased by the city, used as a Park restaurant. When "Farmer Breck," as his neighbor, Judge Peters, always called him, owned Sweet Brier, it was a model place, and while the Judge theorized and saw the State rise through his theories to wealth, Farmer Breck, by his practical application, usede his place a marvelene even.

tion, made his place a marveleus exam-ple of the value of the country.

Among the most interesting of the venerable country mansions of Philadelphia is "Woodlands," for many years the celebrated home of the Hamiltons, but now almost forgotten. The house is situated in the midst of Woodlands Cemetery, in West Philadelphia, standing on a high headland overlooking the



THE POWELL, NO. 244 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Schuylkill, almost within a stone's throw of the Forty-second Street Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and nearly opposite to the private entrance of the cemetery at Forty-third

street.

The "Woodlands" mansion is a dignified stone structure, two stories in height, with low sloping roof; the heavy walls are broken by graceful semi-circular bay windows, clustered casements and notches, evidently intended for statues. The style of architecture of the house is undoubtedly Dorie. There are two fronts. That on the southern side contains the main entrance and is orna-



torrace which

mented with a massive terrace, which forms the base for several Ionic pilasters, that extend from the first story to the roof, the southern facade, known as the "river front," is ornamented with a beautiful porch, 24 feet in height and supported by six stately Tuscan columns.

The present Woodlands mansion was built by William Hamilton about the time of the Revolution. It was the second house on the estate, the previous one having been erected by Andrew Hamilton, Sr., the founder of one of the most prominent families in Pennsylvaria. William Hamilton resided at the Woodlands from the 5th of June, 1813, until the time of his death. His nephew, William Hamilton, succeeded him as the owner of the estate.

owner of the estate.

In 1827 the property passed into the hands of Henry Becket, and six days later was sold to Thomas Flemming, who in turn transferred the property to Thomas Mitchell. On July 18, 1840, it was again transferred by deed, to Benjamin G. Mitchell, in trust for Garrick Mallery, Samuel Edwards, Eli K. Price

and Thomas Mitchell, representing the Woodlands Cemetery. Company, to which it was transferred a short time afterwards.

When William Hamilton was the host at Woodlands the place was celebrated far and wide, as its owner took a position of considerable prominence as an entertainer, particularly after the war of the Revolution had ended, and the seat of the Federal Government was removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Hamilton's table, we are told, was the frequent resort of statesmen, wits and noted visitors to the city, while General Washington records in his diary his visits to the Woodlands on informal calls and the teas and balls at which he was the guest of the owner.

Men lived in Hamilton's days in the good old-fashioned way, and the fun at Hamilton's table after the ladies had retired sometimes became fast and furious. On one occasion a young Scotchman was a guest. Songs had been sung and many toasts drunk. All had contributed to the entertainment save this man. Finally he was asked: "Have

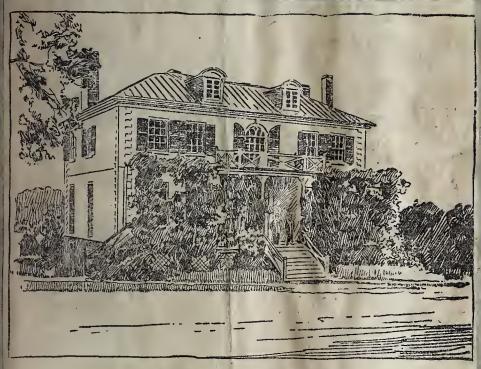


you no accomplishment?" He answered he could fiddle a little. With a shout, he was lifted, chair and all, upon the table, a fiddle was placed in his hands, and then it was found he knew but one tune, "Drops of Brandy," and to this the company danced until morning.

When the "Woodlands" came into possession of the Cemetery Company the mansion had not been occupied for many years, and the place and grounds had been much neglected, frequent picnic parties from the city having ravaged the place and destroyed and dismantled the grounds. The property is now, however, well kept up, and the five old trees planted by Hamilton are most carefully guarded.

When Mayor Powel occupied the Third street house, the surrounding neighborhood was considered the most fashionhood was considered the most fashionable in the city, his neighbors being Thomas Willing, Mrs. Byrd, of Westover and Mrs. William Bingham, All these families were closely related, and were on the most intimate terms of friendship. They were all wealthy people, and their houses were furnished and kept in the most costly style. The Powel house was surrounded by extensive grounds beautifully laid out and diversified with walks and statuary. In the garden there was a profusion of the garden there was a profusion of orange, lemon and citron trees, and many aloes and other exotics.

After Mr. Powel's death the Third



THE SWEET BRIER MANSION.

Few, indeed, of the many business men Few, indeed, of the many business men who daily pass in and out of No. 244 South Third street are aware that this old house, now used for offices, was once a hands me private dwelling, and that under its roof keneral Washington and many other prominent Revolutionary characters were often entertained. street property was sold, and passed through various ownerships, until it came into possession of the present owner, Mr. L. T. Salaignac. It is still in a good state of preservation, and abounds with quaint turns, windows, closets and stairways. The high, old-fashioned mantelpiece in the state room is a magnificent piece of woodwark room. is a magnificent piece of woodwork, representing a hunting scene, over which is

In beautiful Chester County, about a mile from Paoli station, is to be found the Wayne mausion, the house in which General Anthony Wayne was born, and where he spent most of his life when not engaged in military campaigns. It is a grand old homestead, with 500 acres, owned and occupied by Captain William Wayne, a great-grandson of "Mad Anthony."

A winding carriage definition of the state of

A winding carriage drive leads up to the dwelling, whose wide hospitable-looking doorway seems to invite entrance. To the left of the wide old-fashioned hall, with its broad staircase and door to various apartments is the hall, with its broad staircase and doors leading to various apartments, is the drawing room, furnished in a modern manner, but on the walls of which hang several interesting portraits, one a likeness of Wayne, by Charles Wilson Peale, taken at Valley Forge; another of General Lafayette. Both of these portraits were once on exhibition at Peale's museum and were purchased by Captain Wayne, when the effects of that institution were sold. tion were sold.

The Wayne homestead was erected in three different sections, the first house being built in 1724 by General Wayne's grandfather. In the central house, which was erected in 1745, General Wayne was born. The last addition to the house was built in 1812.

"THE JOLLY POST BOY."

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS BEING MADE TO AN HISTORIC INN.

It was Erected More Than 150 Years Ago, and the Scene of Exciting Incidents-Washington and Lafayette Have Stopped There.

Extensive alterations are being made to one of Philadelphia's oldest inns, "The Jolly Post Boy," on Frankford avenue, above Orthodox street. It is more than 150 years since the original building was erected. Since then, however, several additions have been built to it, and the original structure only forms the northern portion of the present building. The Inn's name was derived from the boy who stopped at the piece with the mails dur-

ing the Revolutionary period.

The proposed alterations comprise an annex on the south of brick, three stories in height, 22 by 60 feet, and an additional story on the present structure, which is two stories high, 66 by 52 feet. The first floor of the annex will be used as a reception room, which will have added to it the space now taken up by a number of smail rooms. On the second floor will be the parlors and sitting rooms, and the third floor will be for sleeping apartments. The additional story on the main building is also to be used for this purpose. The second floor of the present building is to be turned into public bath rooms. The room on the southwest corner of this floor, which was once occupied by Washington, it is said, is to be left intact, and its aucient furniture will remain in it.

Tradition has it that Washington boarded at this hotel and that he made it his head-quarters during the baltie of Trenton. It is known, however, that it was there he haited when on his visits to Philadelphia from New York, and that he was always greeted with vociferous cheers when hearrived. Lafayette also stopped at this noted inn.

also stopped at this noted init.

An attempt was made in later years to change the name to "Washington's Head-quarters," but the people had become so much attached to its original name that they would not part with it. The place may have been used as a recrulting station for patriots. Capiain Graydon, in his memoirs, says it was at "a Frankford tavern" where he went to enlist, and this tavern was perhaps none other than "the Jolly Post Boy," A pugllistic incident is recited in connection with the Captain's joining the patriot forces. When he presented himself at the place he when he presented himself at the place he was insulted by a man, whom he promptly knocked down. The man not only became submissive, but joined the Captain's regiment as a fifer, in which capacity he had acted in the militia. The place was the scene of many hot debates during the Revolution-ary period for there seems to have been as many Tories in the neighborhood as there were

At one time the part of the country in which the "Joliy Post" is located was in possession of the British, who secured it in this way: Simcoe's Queen Rangers went to Frankford, then called willage, for the purpose of capturing the patriots stationed there. To conceal their approach the Rangers reaching the ceal their approach the Rangers reaching the main road went to the Red Lion Inn, which also has historic fame. They went by night. The Americans, receiving knowledge of their coming, retired to the rear of the village. Seeing this the Rangers fell back, only to come again the next night. When they reached the rear of the "Joily Post" they came upon a patrol of Americans which reached the rear of the John Fost they came upon a patrol of Americans, which, without firing, took to the woods. The Rangers then pushed to the village and, surprising the guard, captured all the men, 21 in number, including an officer. Two of them were injured. All had Richmond's the work of the state of their hats. them were injured. All had "Richmond" chaiked on their hats. Frankford from this time ceased to be a fixed post, although the patriots intercepted at this point many people who were going to market with provisions. Simcoe's Rangers were stationed at Kensington, where they had breastworks of fence rails, and at night fires were always kindled.

In after years many political meetings were

In after years many political meetings were held at the 'Joliy Post Boy.' The drilling of military companies took place here, and it was the headquarters of the Frankford. Fire Company. This company was given permission by George Webster, in 1807, to erect its engine house on a corner of the property. The company remained there until 1820. The first fire company was organized at

this hostelry in 1793.

Within the "Jolly Post Boy," many years ago, there occurred a marriage, the sequel of which was a murder. Lieutenant Richard Smith, a young officer, was married in its parlor, and, while enjoying the honeymoon at the inn, the Lieutenant became angry of a lieged attentions to his wife by Captain John Carson, and in a fit of tealously shot and Carson, and in a fit of jealously shot and killed the Captain. It was near the doors of the bullding that a son of Hugh Adams, who was landiord in 1830, was run over by a haj wagon and killed.



During the hard cider campaign of 1840 a log cabin was erected at the side entrance to the stables, and the "Jolly Post Boy" hecame, the rendezvous of the local political leaders of the day. Captains Bavington and Snyder frequently drilled their companies in the yard fronting the stables, and it was around the hostelry that Lieutenant Slephen C. Paul, who was at one time landlord, trained his troops for duty in the riots of 1844. Lieutenant Paul, who afterwards became Captain, was struck by a spant ball from a weapon fired by one of the mob. Circuses also have pitched their tents near the inn.

The property belongs to the children of Mrs. Joseph H. Comly, and they are the great-grandchildren of the Revolutionary General,

Isaiah Worrell.

The building was erected on a part of the tract of 750 ucres which was deeded in 1680 by William Penn to Henry Waddy, and which was then known as "Waddy's Grange." He willed it to his daughter, Mrs. Richard Cooney, of England, who gave power of attorney to John Goodson and Joseph Paul. The latter is remembered in Paul street, which was first called Paul's lane. Robert Adams, after whom Adams street is called, bought the place in 1698, but sold it the same year to John Worrell, who gave the portion npon which stands the inn, containing 14 acres and 26 perches, to his son Isaiah. Joseph Thornhill became the owner of the "Jolly Post" part in 1748. Wishing to dispose of it, he advertised it in the Pennsylvania Chronicle of March 14, 1768, in this manner:

"To be SOLD by the Subscriber, living on the premises, in Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, THE NOTED INN, called the sign of the JOLLY POST, about five miles from the city of Philadelphia, near Frankford; being a commodious stand, and pleasant, lofty situation, containing about 25 acres of land, about eight of which are well timbered; a young thriving orchard, with about 200 apple trees; a convenient house, kitchen, stables, sheds and trough to feed horses in, a well of good water just before the door, a good garden, with sundry arhors therein, very pleasant in the summer season for any person riding out to take fresh air, as the road is generally very good between the premises and the city. Any person inclining to pur chase the same may know the terms by applying to me."

The place was not sold until 19 years afterwards, when John Papley bought it. His widow kept the property until 1795, when it was bought by Dr. Enoch Edwards, who resided in the old mansion, still standing, on Franklin street, between Pine and Ruan streets. The lot extended back to Edward street, which was called after the Poster.

street, which was called after the Doctor. George Webster bought the property in 1799.

Mr. Webster died in 1808, and in 1814 his executors sold the property to Jacob Coates.

Mr. Coates's death occurred in 1836, and his wife, Elizabeth, held the property until 1851, when Caroline, wife of Joseph H. Comly, and granddaughter of General Isaiah Worrell, came into possession.

From, Acan Phila, Oa, Date, July 22" 1894

IDEAL CHAMOUNIX.

A Spot That is Not Often Visited.

THAT HISTORIC MANSION

Built Upon a Land Grant Two Centuries Ago.

Overlocking the winding Schuylkill opposite the beautiful Laurel Hill Cemetery, stands the Chamounix Manslon, at once the finest site, the coolest and prettlest place in West Park. And yet, prob-

ably, but five or slx thousand people out of Philadeiphia's miliion and odd, who reslde in the city, know where it is or how to get there.

Now and then some active walker goes on a sort of voyage of discovery, and ls well repaid for his energy if he happens along Chamounix way. Usually he gets peace, rest and seclusion, for it is oftener deserted, except for the presence of a guard or two, than otherwise. Sometimes a piculc is shown the way, and makes the forests of oak and cypress resound with joyous laughter, but this happens so seidom that it would not be hard to keep the record of the few parties seen there in a season. The place is too inaccessi-

There are but three ways of reaching the Mansion, and unless one is directed ore is familiar with the topography, it is

There are but three ways of reaching the Mansion, and unless one is directed or is familiar with the topography, it is altogether likely they would pass it by. The ground upon which Chamounix now stands was a portion of the original grant of 440 acres to one John Wheeler, on the 12th of January, 1677, and was successively sold to John Roberts, Judah Foulke, John Malcolm, Rebecca Wallace, Thomas Miffilm, Anna A. H. Plumstead, Benjamin Johnson, Benjamin Warner, Jacob Steinbach, and finally, in 1853, to Topliff Johnson, on August 19th of that year. Without exercising the right of eminent domain, the jury of award appointed to condemn property would never have secured that land on which the Mansion stands. Topliff Johnson was a very wealthy man, and took great pride in beautifying the place. When the condemnation was going on he resisted their authority in every way possible, and it was years after his death before the executors of the estate would accept the award. If there had been any way on earth of holding, the estate was instructed to use every effort toward that end, and this they did. The Johnsons would have been willing to give the city all the surrounding land if they could have but retained the house and a few acres in front toward the river front. So he died, objecting to the proceeding of taking it away from him. He had lived there for thirty years and the place was endeared to all of the family. It was like puilling eye teeth for them to leave.

If the major portion of the public knew about the place, Strawberry Hill, Lemon Hill, and Belmont would probably lose some of their staunchest admirers.

To get there one has either to walk out Belmont avenue to the Falis river road and then keep to the right, which is a walk of three miles. Until the Schuylkili Falis bridge was carried away by a storm, that was the shortest route, it being only about three-quarters of a mile over the bridge and up the hill. Now, the only way is to go out on a Ridge avenue car to the Riverside entrance and go over the City ave

and as the eye drifts along the river's way the City Hall tower shows itself in faint, hazy outlines. It is a hundred feet higher than any other place in the Park. Back of the house is a quaint gothic stable. Wander around the stable down in the hollow, and two pretty little lakes are found, separated by a superb stone dam. These lakes are very deep, averaging a depth of thirty-five feet for the higher one and eighteen feet for the lower. The water is clear and cold, and comes from springs in the neighboring hills. Some of it is pumped up into a tank located back of the stable, supplying those who want water at Chamounix. A four-inch pipe connection runs from this tank to Belmont, and this is why Belmont is more popular than other portions of the Park—because the thirsty public can get a drink of cool water.

Another appropriation has been made to reconstruct the Schuylkill Falls bridge, and the survey is now being made for that purposa. The new bridge will be of stone and a massive structure, which will probably withstand almost any flood. Then Chamounix will probably reach a deserved popularity. One visit is quite enough to convince anyono that the place is blessed by advantages not accorded to the now well-known sections of the Park. If one is happy in the possession of a good pair of walking limbs, or, better still, a horse, there are drives which offer the seclusion of a 'typical country road. Down by the lakes there is a lane, just wide enough for teams to pass, which takes one through the most densely wooded portion of the whole Park. Along the side of the road ripples Simpson's run, the overflow from the lakes, a babbling brook that would probably furnish enough water for thirsty Lemon Hillites were it only pumped up into the tank and run through a pipe over there. The Simpson's print works formerly owned these lakes, and had the magnificent dam in between them constructed. They used only pure spring water in their manufactures of prints, and now there are a lot of people who go to the Park who cannot e

Date, July 26"1894.

BECK_SCHOOL UUT OF EXISTENCE

An Old Southwark Landmark That Has Outlived Its Usefulness.

Foregunner of the Great Public School System of the State.

Its Closing Recails a Remarkable Race Across Country, the Winner of Which Secured a Bequest Left by the Famous Christopher Ludwick.

Left hopelessly in the rear by the push and progress of modern educational methods in the public schools, the managers of the famous Beck Free School, the pioneer of free education in Philadelphia, have decided not to reopen its doors in September. Only 113 pupils, ol whom seventy-two were girls and lorty-six boys, remained in attendance when the doors were closed in June, and while the school, by special act of Legislature enjoyed the privilege of sending pupils to the Central High School upon an equal foeting with pupils of the public grammar schools, the privilege has not been used in recent years owing to the advancing standard of the grammar schools, with which the Beck School has not kept in line. The boys and girls who may apply in September for admission to the old-fashioued building, on Catharine street, above Sixth, will therefore be distributed among the neighboring public schools, and the notable enterprise, carried on for nearly a century, will be abandoned.

Although independent of the State public school system, and existing as a chartered charitable organization, the managers of the school were among the most earnest promoters of the free public schools, and it is a matter of pride with the present managers, now that the latter have superseded them, that the bill of 1818 establishing the common school system of Pennsylvania, was devised and drafted in the building formerly occupied by the school, on Walnut treet above Sixth. Since its beginning in 1801, it is estimated that fully 30,000 pupils have passed through the school, many of them becoming men of prominence in the community.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

While several reasons are assigned by the managers of the Beck School for abandoning it, the immediate cause is curiously involved in the Mint site controversy. Among a number of properties owned by them are Nos. 617, 619 and 621 Walnut street, on the site originally selected for the new Mint. These were assessed before that event fer \$30,000, but after the awards by the jury and the abandonment of the site the amount was raised by the real estate assessors to \$48,000. The added taxation proved too great a burden for the Beck School Board, and somewhat nettled by the increase in taxes they have experienced since 1874, when the new constitution avolished their special privileges, the board determined to close the school and to devote their energies to other lines of educational work.

For this object it is well equipped. The present Board of Management is made up of able men of affairs, with Lawyer Edwin S. Dixon as chairman, Thomas D. Simpson, secretary, and Charles M. Betts, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, General Isaac J. Wistar, James D. Winsor, George Vaux, Jr., William H.

Ingham and Dr. Edward J. Nolan. Besides owning the Beck School and the Walnut street properties, the corporation pays taxes on thirty houses in Kensington and three properties at Thirteenth street and Fairmount avenue. The revenue from these constitutes a considerable income, and now that one phase of their work has closed the managers are discussing the best method of investing their money and energies for the benefit of the community.

THE FUTURE AND THE PAST.

A great many suggestions have been made and are being discussed, but ne plans will be adopted before the meeting of the board in September. The managers occupy the unique position of being well equipped to carry on a great educational enterprise without being committed to any especial phase of the subject.

The management of the Beck School is still vested in the ancient Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, which was incorporated September 8, 1801. Although the Society of Friends has ever been prominent in the management, the school has always been undenominational, the charter providing that it was "to educate gratis in reading, writing, arithmetic and other useful learning children of the poor of all denominations in the city of Philadelphia and the districts of Southwark and Northern Liberties without respect to the country er religion of their parents or friends.

ligion of their parents or friends.

Among the two-score signers of the original charter were Joseph Bennett Eves, Joseph Briggs, Benjamin Williams, Thomas Potts, Jr., Philip Garrett, Thomas Bradford, Jr., Samuel Wistar, William Paxson, Caleb Emlen, Thomas M. Hall, Hartt Grandom, lounder of the Grandom Institute; Caleb Cresson, Isaiah Jeanes, John Sims, Morris Longstreth, Charles Watson, Samuel Lippincott and William Little.

AN ODD BIT OF HISTORY.

A curious bit of local history is connected with the beginning of the Beck school, its establishment depending upon the outcome of a horse race between Philadelphia and Lancaster. When, in 1801, a bequest of \$8000 was left by one Christopher Ludwick, to be given to the educational society which should be first chartered to establish a tree school a con est arose between the organizers of the Philadelphia society and the University of Pennsylvania.

Charters were issued to both at the same instant, and after receiving the signatures of the Supreme Court judges, the Attorney-General and the Governor in Philadelphia, it was necessary to have the charters recorded in the Rolls office at Laucaster. Joseph Bennett Eves, who was then president of the Philadelphia Society, set off post hasto in a light sulky for Lancaster, while a messenger of the University mounted on a fleet pony used whip and spur to gain the goal first. At the Spread Eagle Tavern, sixteen miles out, Mr. Eves passed the University express, and, although his horse died on the road and he was obliged to take one from a plough, he reached Lancaster ahead of his competitor and gained the bequest.

The centest argused great excitement both in Philadelphia and Lancaster, and crowds gathered along the road and cheered the rival messengers.

PAUL BECK'S GIFT.

The school was continued prosperously in the Ludwick Buildings, still standing opposite Washington Square on Walnut street, until 1859, when the grounds and building on Catharine street were bequeathed to the society by Paul Beck, Jr. The building stands a considerable distance back from the street on a lot 65 feet wide and 203 feet deep, the large shady yard in front now being utilized as a summer play-ground for the children of the neighborhood.

It is probable that at the opening of the school year in September an effort will be made by the Board of Education to gain possession of the Beck School building, at least temporarily, to relieve the overcrowded schools in the Third and Fourth sections immediately surrounding it. Among other propositions advanced for utilizing the property to the best advantage to the public has been that a playround and public bath be established for the convenience of residents in the crowded courts and alleys near at hand.

From, Indo frendent Germanton Pa Date, July 2'1"/894.

"A few days ago while in the vicinity of Main street and Washington lane, I dropped into the old Concord Burying Ground, to see what changes have taken place the past twenty-five years," said a friend the other day. "I remember this place and the Concord School House ever since I was a boy. The old burying ground has been used as a cemetery for nearly one hundred and fifty years, and interments are still made there. In some places there are bodies buried three feet deep, and almost every grave has at least two in it.

"After the battle of Germantown, a number of Revolutionary soldiers were interred in this old burying plot, and notwithstanding the fact that there is only a half acre of ground in this 'God's acre,' the interments were kept up right along for years and years. My old mother, who was a resident of Mt. Airy, remembered the place all her life, and this cemetery was supposed to be full when she was young. When I was a boy I used to spend considerable time looking over the old tombstones, but I abandoned that amusement after I left the old Concord Public School, sixty years or more since. The public school was held there until about 1840 or 1842. There was not as much discipline in that old place as we see in our schools nowadays, but there was an

immense amount of energy among the scholars. What a boy was taught he remembered, as a rule, and he didn't have many years' schooling to make study monotonous either. Colored boys and white boys were all in the same room at the Concord. John O. Blithe, John Fling and Kirby Spencer were among the last teachers at the old school house.

"There have been a great many societies located within the walls of the old Concord at different times, in years gone by, when society rooms were few and far between hereabouts. The Masonic lodge held its meetings regularly in the second story room, three years after the new part was erected, and continued there until 1833. The American Mechanics, Jefferson Beneficial Society and other orders spent their first meetings in this old historic spot. Some time during the year 1852 or 1853 the Borough Council of Germantown made a proposition to rent the building for a police headquarters, but the good citizens of this quiet neighborhood protested so long and earnestly that the idea was abandoned, and the Yown Hall was erected just before Germantown was consolidated with the city proper.

"The voters of Germantown Township at one time all voted at the Concord School House. They were not so numerous as we have to day in one precinct, and notwithstanding the talk we so often hear about our graudfathers being so quiet and orderly, there was more fighting in those old days at this one polling place than you see to-day in a half dozen wards of the city. Numerically the parties were about evenly divided. The lower ward had a few Whigs in majority, and the upper ward always could be counted upon to more than square matters up for the Democracy. The Corduroy Boys from the Hill, so named from nearly always wearing corduroy clothes, were under the leadership of Capt. John Stallman, and a number of aids, and when they made their march down Germantown road to the Concord School House, why everybody knew it, such a noise and cheering and yelling.

such a noise and cheering and yelling.

"When they arrived at the polling place, an enthusiastic crowd of Whigs were generally on hand, to counteract any influence the Corduroy Boys' might wish to exert. I always trained with the Whigs, and we always pinned our faith on such leaders as Dr. Theodore Ashmead, John S. Henry, George Price, Hillary Krickbaum, Joseph Green, Jacob Ployd, John M. Bockius, and William Hergesheimer. There were no foreign influences on either side, in those days, and when the Corduroys and the Whigs crossed swords there was some tall scrapping. The atone wall between the school house and the burying ground was the dividing line, and everything movable was fixed over the wall. Pistols and knives were not resorted to, in these old times, it

was simply a jolly tight, and everybody who took part in it seemed to enjoy it. "I have often thought what will be the final disposition of the old Concord School House. The lot on which the building was erected was donated for the purpose by George Paul Wolf, who gave the land for the burying ground adjoin-ing. The money for the erection of the building was raised by subscription from among the leading citizens of the town. The object was to raise money to build a school house and establish an English school in this section of the town.

"There can be little doubt but that this is public school property, and some day it will revert to the city for the use for which it was originally intended. It is getting to be a valuable property, and a movement will be made to utilize it in some way by the City Fathers."

My old friend revived a question about the ownership of the Concord School House that is seldom heard of or discussed anymore in Germantown, as it was twelve or fifteen years ago, but there can be but little doubt that the city will take it some day and use it for school purposes.

From, Vero Era Lancaster Pa, Date, aug. 9"1894.

HENDRICK PANNEBECKER.

The law is commonly held to be an exacting mistress, who looks unkindly upon any deviations from her well-beaten paths and her black-letter precepts. She does not turn from the graces of literature, but she has an unwritten law, well known to all her votaries, that when an errant son wauders iuto the attractive field of letters, it shall be to enrich his profession with something that shall make still clearer her proud boast that she is the crowning glory of human wisdom.

Now and then an excursive son not only complies with this demand upon his professional obligations, but also finds time and inclination to strike into literary by-paths, where the more flowery garlands of literary composition are to be won. Such an one is the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas. Not only has he enriched his professiou with volumes that have received its unqualified endorsement, but he has found time to place himself among the foremost of those who have investigated the early history of the Province of Pennsylvania,

and especially that mighty Teutonic immigration which began to reach these shores in the latter part of the seventeenth and during the first fifty years of the eighteenth century. The literature of these people has especially engaged his attention and many are the valuable books and papers his ready and eloquent pen have thrown off ou subjects allied with this attractive question.

We wish briefly, however, to call attention to a new book that has come from his prolific pen. It is a privately printed volume devoted to making known the career of one of those almost forgotten worthies who did so much for the Province of Penn in the early days. "Hendrick Pannebecker" was an ancestor of Judge Pennypacker, the first of the name to cross the Atlantic. The book under notice. is devoted to showing what manner of man he was and also the important services he rendered to William Penn. The date of Hendrick Pannebecker's arrival in this country is not known. He was living in Germantown in 1699, and was, no doubt, among the earliest of the Pennsylvania Pilgrims who came to Germantown. Flemborn, Germany, seems to have been the place whence he immigrated, although the family went to Germany from the Netherlands in 1658.

Hendrick Pannebecker came to Pennsylvania at an early age, for he was born in 1670. He seems to have been a man of unusual intelligence and enterprise, one of the foremost of those early settlers. He was one of Pastorius' contemporaries and became prominent in private as well as public affairs. He was one of Penn's surveyors, and as such employed in laying out many of the roads around Philadelphia. The pursuit of this calling also made him acquainted with the best lands and he was prompt to avail himself of this knowledge as he purchased tract after tract until he owned more than 4,000 acres. One of the drafts made by him in 1734, that of Franconia

township, is given in fac simile.

Hendrick Pennebecker seems to have been a man of robust convictions. We find him engaged in legal controversies, from which he generally emerged victorious. He was, like all those early German settlers, a man of strong religious couvictions and earnest in their defense. He had a quarrel with that patriarch of the Lutheran Church in this country, Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, Hendrick being a member of the Reformed faith. Their controversy was sharp, but eventually there was a reconciliation, which,

however, was interfered with by some untimely remarks by Muhlenberg at Pennebecker's son-in-law's funeral, which irritated the seventy-eight-year-old surveyor, who retaliated in kind.

The material for the life of Pennebecker is not so abundant as might be wished, but this very defect has proved one of the many merits of this volume. It has afforded the biographer an opportunity of introducing many very interesting documents and other memorials culled in Holland and Germany, bearing on obscure but interesting collateral points, thus bringing into the book a vast amount of most valuable historical material. The introduction of this is one of the great charms of the book.

The sturdy surveyor died in 1754 at the age of eighty-two years; he had eight children and his descendants exceed 3,000. May of these have become eminent in every department of public life. The military record of the family during the war of the Rebellion includes 144 names. Judge Pennypacker has acquitted himself admirably of the task he uudertook. Typographically, the book is one of the prettiest we have seen for many a day. The paper and presswork are unexceptional, and the volume is a credit to the author not only from a literary point of view, but also in the exquisite taste shown in the illustrations and mechanical execution generally.

Prom, Lectuer/ Phila- Car Date, aug. 6"1894,

HENDRICK PANNEBECKER.

SKETCH OF AN EARLY SETTLER AND HIS TIMES.

Judge Pennypacker's Story of His Ancestor—New Translations and History Told for the First Time—A Remarkable Family War Record.

A valuable addition to his other his or!cal works has justbeen privately printed by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL. D., of Common Pleas Court No. 2. The new work is one to which Judge Pennypacker has given his study and careful attention for a number of years. It is entitled "Hendrick Pannebocker," the name of an ancestor of the author, who played an important part in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and particularly as a surveyor

of lands for the Penns. While the book is intended mainly for members of the Pennypacker family, it contains important historical data, some of which is made known for the first time. Moreover, the book, of which only 150 copies were printed, is a fine specimen of the typographer's art, being in large type, on hand-made paper, with uncut edges. Altogether it will be not only an interesting memorial to the numerous descendants of Hendrick Pannebecker, but a valuable authority to students of Pennsylvaula history.

Back to Cæsar's Time. Judge Pennypacker opens his book with a brief sketch of the origin of the present Pennypacker family. He traces them back to the Dutch Pannebakkers, who doubtless be-longed to the Menapii whom Cæsar com-mended for their bravery in battle. The name in the Dutch language signified "a maker of tiles"—a noteworthy industry in the Netherlands. From the Netherlands 'they went up the Rhine, about 1658, to Germany, settling in Flomborn, a rural village, where many of the people to-day bear the Germanized name of Pfinnebecker. It was in Floinborn that Hendrick Pannebecker, the founder of the family in America, was born, March 21, 1674. The emigration of members of the family was believed to have been due very largely ily was believed to have been due very largely to the efforts of Witliam Penn, who travelled through Germany at the time. The Judge does not know just when Hendrick Paunebecker arrived in this country, but he says he was living in Germantown in 1699 and perhaps some years before. The family was allied to the Dutch Reformed Church. Hendrick become a large land owner, and being drick became a large land owner, and, being a surveyor, did a great deal of work for the Penrs in and about Philadelphia, Germantown, Skippack and other roints in Eastern Penrsylvania. He was a contemporary of Pastorius, and an active spirit in the conduct of church affeirs, the laying out of reads and the drafting of plans for the making of title. Judge Pennypacker increases the Interest In bis work by giving original translations of letters and documents of the time of Pannebecker which go to show how the people pros-pered then. A couple of Dutch letters, one from Joris Wertmuller and another from Cornelius Bom and Jacob Telner, dated Germantown, 1684, give to their friends in Holland excellent descriptions of the new country, of its productiveness, and of the requirements for its proper development. In each the Indians are spoken of as friendly, but no one'ls advised to emigrate without prayerful consideration and a determination to make iudustry the price of success.

The Settlement of the Mennonites.

The removal of Pannebecker from Germantown, in 1702, to the Skippack, a small stream entering into the Perklomen, gives the author an opportunity to introduce an interesting chapter on the settlement of the Mennonites. Mathlas Van Bebber obtained 6166 seres of land by patent ou the Skippack and cstat-lished the Mennonite colony. Pannebecker purchased very largely from him. Panne-becker, Van Bebber and others were instrumental, in 1713, in securing the right to lay out the Skippack road, and it is understood that Pannebecker not only made the surveys for it. but also for the township of Skippack and Perkiomen. This chapter concludes with a translation by the author of a letter sent from "Skippack, Indian Kirk and Blen, Philadelphia County, March I, 1773," by Andrew Ziegler, Isaac Kolb and Christian Funk, of the Mennonite colony, to their brethren in Holland, who had sent for information concerning the condition of the churches here. This letter, couched in reverent language, told how the "first Mennonites, or defenceless Doopsgezinde Christians, have settled in this part of the world; how they, from time to time, have progressed; how many they are in number and other things more." This letter was purchased several years ago in Holland by Judge Pennypacker, and has never before been published.

A Colonial Ghost Story.

A chapter on Pannebecker's land purchases shows that from 1702 to 1729 he had become possessed from Mathias Van Bebber, the Proprietaries, and others, of over 4000 acres of land. A part of this was where the present village of Harleysville, Montgomery county. naw stands. Concerning a plantation owned by Hendrick in Upper Hanover, Judge Pennypacker gives a translation from the German, of a remarkable story which appeared in print in 1755. The story obtained a wide circulation on account of its novelty and the apparent truthfulness of those who claimed to have had it at first hand. It was, in brief, the story of a-ghost which the daughter of Frederick Reimer claimed to have seen about her father's place in Falckner's Swamp in 1738. The little girl and her sister held converse with the ghost on a number of occasions and discovered that his residence was in a grave in the vicinity where he informed them he could not rest comfortably because he had dled without paying a delit he owed to a woman of violent temper in Germany. The woman had cursed him and he was to have no rest until his obligation was satisfied. An apren which the ghost was said to have touched with his hand, burning it where he touched it, was long preserved by members of the family.

Contemporaneous Incidents.

In subsequent chapters the author deals, with his ancestor as a surveyor of roads in and about Philadelphia, and shows him to have had personal and business relations with the Penns. He tells of the discovery of copper along the Schuylkill, of law suits in which Pannebecker engaged, of an embroilment with the Indians in 1728, and of numerous other contemporaneous incidents. A letter from Pannebecker in 1742 to his "Frind Edward Shippen" is reproduced. In this letter the writer says that he had been unable to divide the tract of Humphrey Morris, as he had engaged to do, "because his instrument was out of order." The Indian trouble allighed to occurred in the neighborhood of iuded to occurred in the neighborhood of Coalbrookdale in 1728, when there was some fear of an unprising against the settlers. The ing was intensified by the murder of an Indian and the wounding of his daughters by the Winter brothers, who were subsequently hanged.

Among other incldents of the time was the preaching of Henry Bernhard Kuster, of whom the author translates a sketch from Adlung's "History of Human Folly." Kuster was a remarkable man, but a very restless one, who subsequently returned to the old country. He was a near neighbor of Paunebecker's, however, while in Germantown and vicinity.

Offended at Muhlenberg.

Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, was another contemporary of Pannebecker, but unfortunately for both, their acquaintance, which began late in Pannebecker's life, resulted in a regrettable controversy. The difficulty apparently arose, says the author, from the differences of religious views between the Reformed and the Lutherans, and the too great zeal of a Pastor, then 40 years old, in the prime of life and eager for the growth of his Church. Pannebecker at this time was in his seventy-eighth year. Anthony Vanderslice, who had married his daughter, Martha, had been impressed by the preaching of Muhlen-berg, and had assisted in building up the Lutheran Church. But it seems, by reason of the opposition of the Pannebeckers, he "fell from grace." Becoming ill in 1751, Muhlenberg visited him, and a reconcillation was effected. Vanderslice died, and Muhlenberg was asked to preach the funeral sermon. He dld so, but according to his own report appears to have "detailed the whole instory of the affair," in which he expressed his views very freely about the adherents of the Reformed Church. "This," according to Muhlenberg, "angered the old surveyor as grandfather anew beyond measure, and he sought, as I understood, to shame the young people, and poured out angry speeches." Panne-becker died in 1754, aged 82 years and 8 weeks. He had eight children, and Judge Pennypacker informs us that notwithstanding the ill feeling which had been engendered by the unfortunate reitigious controversy just alluded to, the sons of Muhlenberg and Pannebecker were intimately associated, and their descendants soon intermarried. In concluding his sketch of Hendrick Pannebecker, the author com-ments upon the strength of his character and its impress upon later generations. His descendants exceed 2000 in number, and have included men who have advanced to high station in various parts of the country, particularly in law, medicine and letters. In the Revolutionary War the family was conspicuous in service. Washington had his headquarters for a time at Pennybacker's Mills, and from there, in 1771, directed that the sick soldiers should be cared for in Reading and Lancaster. The original name has undorgone several changes, being Pannebecker at first, and now Pennypacker. The family was represented in the war of 1812, and also in the war with Mcxlco. Its proudest record, however,) was in the War of the Rebellion.

A Great Family War Record.

The author has made a very full roster of the members of the Henry Pannebecker's de-scendants in the Rebellion. He proudty heads the list with Galusha Pennypacker, 'the youngest General of the war.' This young soldier was born June 1, 1842, and advaneed from private in April, 1861, until 1865, when he became a Brigadier and Brevet-Major General. He commanded the Department of the South and was wounded seven times in cight months. The list of officers and privates sent to the war is quite lengthy. The whole! record is best summed up by Judge Pennypacker himself, in the following language; which is extremely interesting, not only as a claim for a family record, but also for comparative purposes:

"It is believed that this war recerd, though necessarily incomplete, comprising one fiundred and forty-four men, of whom twenty-seven were commissioned officers, including two Generals and four Colonels, is unequalled by that of any other American family.

"Since there have been so few attempts to group together facts of this character, the statement eannot be made with certainty as to accuracy, but there are substantial reasons for thinking the claim to be justified, and at all events our contributions of valor and sacrifice in that most momentous struggle were so extensive as to merit attention."

Date, (12"

CRUMBLING TO RUIN

Once a Noted Inn in Germantown.

LIKELY FALL NOW Т0

The Sad Fate of Its Last Occupants.

An old and at one time well patronized hostelry that has stood for years at the intersection of Willow avenue and Price street, is now in the last stages of decay, and has several times been reported by Lieutenant Buchanan, of the Germantown Police, to the Building Inspectors as a menace to pedestrians.

The place is a little two-story stone structure, with four large rooms on a

Years ago sounds of revelry used to make the old walls echo and the barn in the rear now fallen and its shattered tlmbers long ago consumed as firewood by people living in the vicinity, was the scene of many a midnight revel.

The walls of the old inn are now crumbling with age and even dangerously threatening at every gust of wind and lnievery

storm of violence to topple.

Ancient rats play up and down the wain-

storm of violence to topple.

Ancient rats play up and down the wainscoting of the denuded rooms and rear their fuzzy progeny in the nools and crannies of the old cellar where many a bottle of luscious old wine and barrel of fine old ale have been tapped for the edification of the guests.

Children now play about the deserted place, gathering the daisies and other wild flowers from the grassy slope in front of the decaying porches, and it is from the fear that the wall may fail and crush some of these innocent and pleasure-seeking prattiers that good-natured Lieutenant Buchanan desires that precautions be taken to prevent any such catastrophe.

About seven years ago a little old Englishman with a wizened red face, biue eyes and flowing beard, who had spent the greater part of his life as a sailor, invested his earnings in this piace and settled down to enjoy a quiet existence with his wife. Before the days of high license the place flourished to a certain extent, and achieved quite a reputation for its ale, which was known for miles around.

It became known to a score or so of old sons of Albion, and these there together met and many a tale of times gone by was toid and washed down with generous guips of the Engishman's favorite beverage:

High license, however, was too much for the modest little place. The trade did not nay enough to keep it. Old Captain Win-

terton died, leaving very little money. His wife, worn with grief and worry, became a public charge, and the last the police heard of her about four years ago the was in the Philadelphia Almshouse.

Penner's Letter.

The Old Newspapers of Philadelphia— Joseph R. Chandler-Jesper Harding-Swain of the Ledger.

In nothing perhaps has there been a greater change, within the past forty years, than in the daily newspapers existing that long ago. Philadelphia boasts of the oldest daily in the whole United States and within her limits, have been published from the very beginning of journalism in this country, some of the best and soundest of news-

papers.

As the old city was the head and front of Whiggery, so it is true that its press was devoted to the principles of the great party of the past of which Clay, of the West and Webster of the North, were the great exponents. In fact it was admitted in old times. that no Democratic paper could be run and pay its expenses, in Philadelphia, without national or state paironage and a big voluntary subset ption list besides. by the unterrified, for the Democrats were not the reading people in the Quaker City and many of them in that day could not read if they wished to do

The present form of paper, now generally adopted, was unknown in the early days of city journalism. The North American and the Pennsylvania Inquirer, then the leading papers, were great blanket sheets such as some of the country journals still adhere to. The only other paper of prominence then was the Public Ledg :; this was much smaller in size but of the same great make up of four pages.

general make up of four pages.

It was to Joseph R. Chandler and Dr. Bird, of The North American and United States Gazette that that journal owed its early success. Although these gentlemen were not its originators, yet their high standing in the city and the well known and always recognized force of their trenchant pens made it a power that was recognized. It was always a respectable journal and found its way to the breakfast tables of the best people and besides this it was the commercial paper of the then greatest city of the country. There was not

a ship that sailed the ocean," from its port on the Delaware, that failed to advertise in the North American and in its columns was the most thorough and profound record of the business transactions of the day. Every commercial house in the city kept it on tile in its counting room for reference to the shipping advertisements, because merchandise was moved to the greatest extent by water and the sailing of ships or the freezing of them up in their wharves, so common in that time, were important facts for the merchants to know. Mr. Chandler, like a great many other newspaper men, drifted into politics and represented the city in Congress for several terms.

As I remember him he was a genial gentleman of the middle age, with a pleasant countenance, bright, deep gray eyes and curly hair. He was always kind to young people and made friends among all of these he met. He it was wno picked out, among many boys, William F. Miskey, late of our borough, and made him his solicitor and collector. When the personal recollections of our late townsman are made public—and this, at his request, will not be for many years—a generous tribute will be paid no doubt to Joseph R. Chandler—one of the foremost citizens of Philadelphia.

It was at the corner of Third Street and Carter's alley—all short streets were alleys in old Philadelphia—cater-cornered from the North American, that the Penvsylvania Inquirer, was published by Jesper Harding. It was even more buiky than its competitor and its heading was in great old English text. This paper was the progenitor of one of the greatest journals of to-day, the

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Like Mr. Chandler, Mr. Harding was an ardent Whig and his paper had a share in the patronage of the day, but how the eyes of the old gentleman would open when he should see, now, every dollar in this line as he received it, turned into a hundred at the present time. But then it must be remembered that the very paper he owned and published, forty years ago, has increased in circulation ten fold, and the increase in charge, for publicity, is not

nearly in the same ratio.

I remember Mr. Harding well, but he was an elderly gentleman when I was young. It was my lot to be sent down to his office to pay the yearly subscription of one of his earliest patrons. He was approachable to a charm and polite as a dancing master. But it is a funny thing to me, in looking back, to feel that the newspaper of that day, his included, is so different from that of the present. The Inquirer then and the other papers too, was the recipient of free news from correspondents in the city and all over the state, who signed nommes deplume of the most fictitious and nucertain character: while to-day the source of all infor-

mation must be known before its sanction for publication is given, when it will be paid for liberally. In other words what cost nothing per column in old times, for news, now costs from eight to forty dollars in the first class papers, and it is ever so much more reliable.

But of the Public Ledger, I wish to say a few words. It was an innovation. Swain, Abell and Simmons, who first began its publication in the old Arcade, on Chestnut Street below 7th, were practical printers but they knew not what they did when they issued its first number. It was then what might be called a two-penny affair in size, when compared with the blanket sheets of its day, but it was a power from its incipiency. Of course I cannot trace it from its very beginning, but it was my lot to be acquainted with Mr.

Swain from early boyhood. He was a printer all over and full of the strength and weaknesses of his craft. That he made the Ledger what it was, in his time, the largest in circulation of all the journals in the city and the most lucrative, no one doubts. That he was above his day and generation in newspaper matters in Philadelphia, everyone admits. His heart and soul were in the Ledger, at a cent per copy and it can never be forgotten that through his admirable management his paper achieved, thirty years ago, the phenomenal circulation of thirty thousand copies daily. Swain was a great, big, whole hearted man; a grand friend and yet not a bitter enemy. His knowledge was not confined to the printers art; he knew of other things. It is strange to state now, perhaps, that he was thoroughly imbued with the theory of electric lighting and power, more than three decades ago and he predicted, then, that gas would be abolished except for fuel in the near future. He might be found daily in the mills, machine shops and foundries of the city, studying the processes of manufacture there, and taking in, for future articles for his paper, points that other people might let pass un-

But it was when the war commenced that Swain's troubles began. Mr. Simmons, the junior member of the firm had been dead several years and the remaining partners were Swain, of Philadelphia and Abell, of Baltimore. The Public Ledger and the Baltimore Sun, were then owned by the firm of Swain & Abell, the former managing the Ledger and the latter the Sun.

There is no use at this period to bring up the old sores of the war, but it is sufficient for my story to state that Swain, although a Democrat took sides with the government and gave it the most liberal support in the Ledger, while Abell, though not espousing the cause of the Confederacy, was non-committal. In a short time there was a disagreement between the two partners in two

of the greatest newspapers of the continent, that ended in their separation.

Money had been made by the combination that was labulous then in expression. Swain and Abell, each had his millions, but the war broke their life-long friendship and only, perhaps, because one of the partners kept his home to the North of an imaginary line and the other a little South of it.

But this disagreement severed that cordial intimacy that had existed between two men who had fought a life battle and won success and Swain, the manager of the Ledger counselled no more with Abell, his partner. The latter advanced the price of the Baltimore Sun to two cents per copy, but Swain said the Ledger was started as a penny paper—cent, he meant—and it should continue so as long as he held an interest in it.

It is hard to believe, even now, that the Ledger began to lose movey at a cent a copy, but this is so. But Swain never quaited before adversity that he knew could be temporary only and it is questionable if he would not have held out to the end, had not Abell sold out his half interest, for a mere song, to George W. Childs, who represented the Drexels. Then it was that Swain, under an impulse gave us his share to

the same parties.

The Ledger had been the most profitable newspaper plant, except the New York Herald, ever established in the United States and it is curious, even now, to think that it went out of the Swain family. But I well remember the regret of Swain himself at his parting with it. It was at a dinner given by John Thornley, the great India Rubber King, of Philadelphia, as he was then called. Among those present were Swain and Childs. The former said to the latter, "You, Childs, are fit to be President of the United States and I hope you will get there, but I want the Ledger back and will pay you your price for it." It is useless to say that a re-transfer never took place, and that under the Drexels, money was coined rapidly by "The Ladger." The price was advanced to two cents a copy, the advertising rates increased and the people never hesitated to give it the same support as of old. PENNER.

From, elen Date, Uug, 19" 1894. DFORD MAN An Historic Spot in the Park. CENTURY AND A HALF OLD An Ancient Piece of Work in Bell Metal.

A history is attached to nearly every building in Fairmount Park, and not the least in interest is that connected with the Mansion known as Woodford.

Woodford is situated near Strawberry Hill, a short distance from Strawberry Mansion. The Ridge avenue Trolley cars

pass within 100 yards of it.

The structure is a double mansion containing nine rooms. One enters the building from the front by means of a wide marble porch with an iron railing on each side of the steps. A huge pillar stands on each side of the broad doorway, and when one finds himself within the hallway he feels as though he is in the open air, so lofty is the ceiling and so excellent the ventilation.

To the left of the hall is the parlor. This is a perfectly square apartment, large and roomy, with windows on three sides.

Opposite the parior is the dining-room which, in construction, is very similar to the parlor.

A door in the rear of the dlning-room leads to an area from which the stairs

leads to an area from which the stairs ascend to the second story. All the woodwork in the house is of yellow pline. Bohind the dining-room is the kitchen, making the complement of rooms on the first floor.

There are six rooms on the second floor; They are smaller, of course, than those below, but equally comfortable.

Few buildings are as substantially constructed as Woodford. It is of red brick, yellow washed. The walls are a foot thick. Standing in the parlor fireplace is a plate of bell metal, containing the coat of arms of the first owner of the property; It was taken from the fireplace in one of the sleeping apartments.

arms of the first owner of the property. It was taken from the fireplace in one of the sleeping apartments.

A pleture of the plate accompanies this story. The design represents a lily, ross and dragon. The date—1734—shows when the house was built.

The original proprietor was an Englishman named Woodford. Twenty acres of land comprised the estate when Mr. Woodford was in possession.

The Park Commission secured the property about 1865. It was slig tly renovated and used as a residence by Chief Engineer, John C. Cresson during 1869 and 1870. His successor, Russell M. Thayer, resided there from 1876 to about 1884.

After being appointed Superintendent of Fairmount Park Mr. Thayer moved from Woodford, and later took up his residence at Ridgeland near Beimont Mansion, which was described in the Item of last Sunday.

Themes Lanvier Civil Engineer occurs

day.

Thomas Janvier, Civil Engineer, occupied the mansion for four years.

When he removed it was given over to the use of the Park Guards, and Is still the headquarters of the East Park District in charge of Sergeant Thomas Furey. The guards occupy only the parlor and dining-room, the remaining rooms being allotted to the janitress and her husband. The Mansion is beautifully environed, handsome lawns spreading away from it on all sides, and stately trees, through which the breeze continually sighs, cast their refreshing shadows about the place. Croquet parties find the lawns near the mansion just suited to the game. At some distance from the house young men and

women play at lawn tennis every after-noon. No tables are allowed on the lawns, which fact keeps the place fresh and clean.

From, Carlerforias Date, Clug 25"/894,

HISTORIC TREES INJURED.—An exchange states that during a thunder storm last week three large poplar trees and one buttonwood tree on the grounds of the old Germantown battlefield, near the Chew mansion, were struck by lightning, and branches of the towering monarchs fell to the ground, some of which struck the old Revolutionary house with such force as to cause consternation among those on the inside. These trees, which had reached an altitude of more than 130 feet, and measured 10 feet in circumference, were filled with bullets from the guns of American and British soldiers during the battle of Germantown. After the limbs had fallen, persons carried off portions of the wood, to be treasured as

From, lagurer Date, Que, 26"/894,

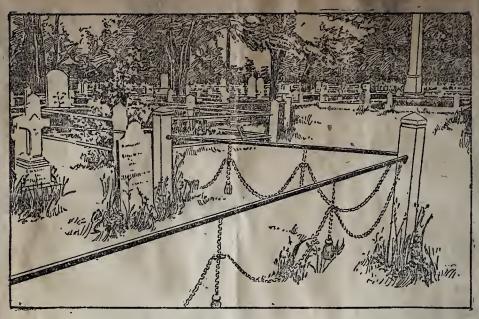
Some Forgotten Graves

SECLUDED SPOTS WHERE FAMOUS MEN HAVE FOUND THEIR FINAL RESTING PLACE

The Grave of Alexander Wilson, the Celebrated Ornithologist, In Old Swedes' Church Burying Ground-The Curious Tomb of the Kane Family.

A great number of distinguished men have found their final resting place in the quiet graveyards and pretty cemeteries in the Quaker City. Men distinguished at home and abroad during their allotted life have finally been laid, with all due pomp and ceremony, to rest in one or the other of the quiet God's acres of this city. In America we have nothing like Westminster Abbey, no place where the notables of the nation are buried, if we except hallowed Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, where many distinguished and brave soldiers are buried. In the early days in Philadelphia the selection of the last resting place of a departed one

was almost entirely dependent upon the religious belief of the family; as apart from the Potter's Field, the only burial places were the graveyards adjoining and belonging to the various churches, and burials in these graveyards were, except in exceptional cases, restricted to the members of the congregation at the members of the congregation, at least those of the same faith. Thus all persons without connection with any particular religious denomination, no matter how distinguished they had been during life, were not wanted after death in any of the church graveyards of this city. This is a point in local history which has but seldom been brought out in print.

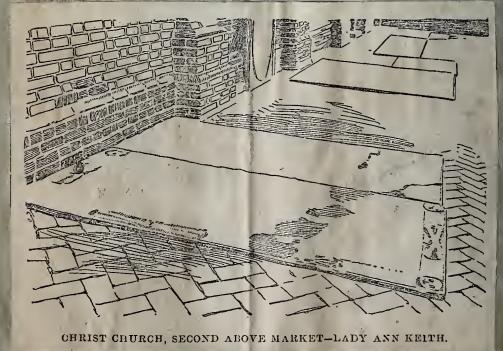


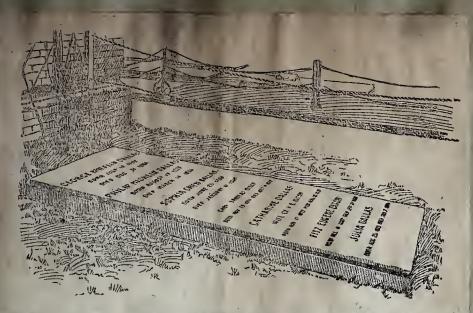
GRAVE OF ELIZABETH CLAYPOOLE, NEE BETSY ROSS, IN MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY.

As the city grew apace the need for non-sectarian burial plots became more and more evident; and thus such cemete: les as Ronaldson's and Machpelan were opened for the burial of the dead without regard to what their faith or religious preference during life may have been. There was much talk detrimental to these cemeteries by the church people when they were first opened; but they were nevertheless successful from the start, and were the stepping stone of the organization of the many suburban cemeteries which were opened a few years later on. Thus when one is searching in Philadelphia for the grave of a distinguished person belonging to a past era, such a

search is likely as not to be unrewarded, unless the inquisitive one possesses au accurate knowledge of the location of the grave; simply on account of the wide distribution of distinguished people in the various cemeteries and grave-yards. And many a hero sleeps forgotten, his grave unmarked, beneath some green mound in a neglected and weed-covered old-fashioned church yard.

During the course of a tour which was made the other day of some of the noted and some of the forgotten burial places of this city, many graves of more or less distinguished persons of the past age were discovered. Some were moss-covered, dilapidated and uncared for:





ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CORNER THIRD AND PINE-GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS

others are kept in a perfect state of preservation.

Beginning in the graveyard of old Swedes Church on Swanson street, the grave of Alexander Wilson, the famous American naturalist and ornithologist, was discovered. Wilson's tomb has for years been forgotten. No one thinks to make a pilgrimage there; and yet the work which Alexander Wilson did for American natural history was of the most permanent and distinguished nature. In old St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine streets, are many graves of distinguished and celebrated persons; prominent among them that of George Mifflin Dallas, Vice President of the Urited States. Born July 10, 1792; dicd December 1, 1864.

In picturesque Laurel Hill Cemetery, there are many memorials of eminent citizens erected by their families or friends, which are worthy of mention would space permit. Among them is one which is seldom visited, seldom com-

In picturesque Laurel Hill Cemetery, there are many memorials of eminent citizens erected by their families or friends, which are worthy of mention would space permit. Among them is one which is seldom visited, seldom commented upon and but little noticed. It is a granite obelisk, and upon it is inscribed: "This monument covers the remains of Hon. Charles Thomson, the first, and long, the confidential secretary of the Continental Congress. Born Nov. 17, 1729; died Ang. 16, 1824, full of honors and of years." Charles Thomson was first buried at Harrington, his family graveyard, near Merion, Pa.; but in 1838 his remains were removed to Laurel Hill, the place selected for their final interment being a picturesque spot near the river bank.

A curious tomb hollowed out of a solid rock marks the place of burial of the Kane family; and in this grave Elisha Kent Kane, the famous Arctic explorer, rests. The Kane tomb is one of the most novel in Laurel Hill.

In Mt. Moriah Cemetery there is a grave which was but seldom visited, but in recent years has attracted some attention. It is the last resting place of Elizabeth Claypole, better known as Betsy Ross, the maker of the first American flag. On Decoration Day in recent years Betsy Ross' grave has been always decorated by the soldiers. Sleeping

in silence in Ronaldson's Cemetery is a woman, a near relative of the most distinguished actor, Cornelius F. Jefferson, the mother of Joseph Jefferson, the well-known comedian. Mrs. Jefferson died in 1849. Beside her in Ronaldson's Cemetery lies buried her brilliant son, Charles Burke, who made his last appearance at the Chestnut Street Theatre in the spring of 1854.

In the graveyard surrounding old Christ Church, on Second street, are many curious, forgotten and quaintly marked graves. Among them a marble slab close to the wall of the church marking the grave of Lady Ann Keith, wife of Sir William Keith, one of the most noted of the Colonial Governors of Pennsylvania. Lady Keith died July 31, A. D., 1740, aged 65 years. Near Lady Keith lies Dr. Thomas Graeme, a relative of Lady Keith and a distinguished man in Provincial History. Dr. Graeme died September 4, 1772. The celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, Dr. Graeme's daughter, is also buried in Christ Church graveyard. Another tomb in the graveyard of Christ Church is that of Robert Morris. Morris is buried in a family vault, which is inscribed as follows: "The family vault of William White and Robert Morris, the latter of whom was financier of the United States during the Revolution; died on the 8th of May, 1806, aged 73 years; the former rector of this church and Bishop of the Diocese, died on the 17th of July, 1836, aged 88 years, 3 months and 13 days."

This is but the briefest possible cutline, the merest mention of the location of the graves of a few of the distinguished dead that lie buried in the cemeteries of Philadelphia. From one year's end to another, the last resting place of many of the people is never visited; friends and relatives have died out and their race has become extinct. And so every graveyard, every cemetery in the city contains many tombs of forgotten dead.

Tobacco Causes Loss of Memory.

Those annoying and unaccountable



SWEDE'S CHURCH-TOMB OF ALEXANDER WILSON.

lapses of memory experienced when one is unable to recollect some well known word or the name of some perfectly

familiar friend are attributed by a French physiologist to the execssive use of tobacco. This gentieman has observed that aphasia and amnesia are at present almost unknown among the gentler sex. On the other hand, he has nearly invariably found these afflictions common in men who are habitually heavy smokers, while in cases where they are only of rare occurrence he has frequently known the extraordinary lapse to have been preceded by an extra dose of the fragrant weed. It is comforting, however, to be assured by the same authority that a moderate use of pipe or cigar is in no way harmful to the memory.

From Zone to Zone On Horseback

HOW THE AMERICANS LIVE IN MEXICAN TOWNS.

The Native Dollar Only Worth Fifty Cents at the United States Mint, Although It Contains More Silver Than the American Coin.

Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.

Santa Ana, State of Sonora, Mex., Aug. 1, 1894.—We approached Nogales from the east; a fcw small hills obstructed the view so that we had no visible proof of the proximity of a city of from two and a half to three thousand inhabitants, until we found ourselves upon its main thoroughfare. It is situated in a small valley on the dividing line between the United States and Mexico, one-half the population being American and the other half Mexican

The forms of law have made it a double city, although it is a reach beyond the corporate limits to call it a city at all, notwithstanding its age. Yet it has two municipalities, two custom-houses and two Consuls.

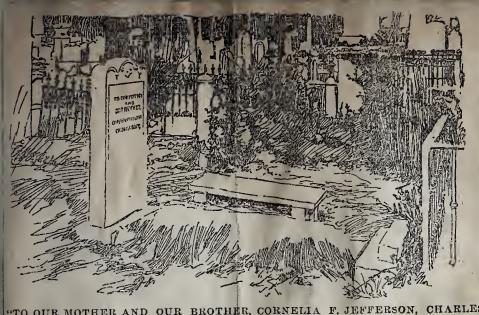
tom-houses and two Consuls.

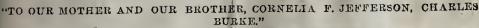
An American citizen and a stranger, entering a house in the United States by one door, and making his exit by another into Mexico, is not positive as to whether he is in his native land or in a foreign country. Yet, notwithstanding the traps and triggers set for them by the laws, the citizens of Nogales adapt themselves to these fictions; and business seems to move as smoothly as if they were not harnessed down by a double set of legal gears.

The American portion of the town is the best; the most of the houses being built of "adobe" (mud brick) and pine, having the double advantage of being cool in the summer and warm in the winter. The Mexican part of the town is in harmony with that race, the usual lack of care; no attention being paid to watering or cleaning the streets.

The way the custom laws are evaded in this city is amusing. Instances may be seen any day on the main streets through which the boundary line runs, the stores on one side being American and the sidewalks Mexican. The store-keepers have had boxes made which stand on the sidewalk in Mexico, and should the purchaser desire to procure goods on which there is a duty, he has only to enter the store and pay for them, and then walk out to the box in Mexico and help himself.

This only covers the sale of small articles, however, a stricter watch being kept on bulky merchandise. At each street corner a small house is placed, in which sits a watch, who investigates what crosses the line. Their system of line riding in general is quite complete; no wagon or horseman can proceed more than a few miles over the border without being searched. Smuggling as a business seems to have fallen with the value of silver.





The Mexican dollar is only worth fifty cents in the U.S. Treasury, although in reality it contains twelve grains more silver than the American dollar. The main suport of Nogales is its forwarding business, nearly all the goods for the State of Sonora passing through it. We are informed that England holds the trade, her commercial travelers going further into the interior than the Amerisan drummers. Something to our advantage might be done in this regard by way of treaty and repeal, had the people's representatives in the United States tact to see it.

We found a suitable camp a mile from town. Then we presented our letters of introduction to the United States and Mexican officials, receiving from each marked consideration and proffered aid.

Upon our arrival at the Mexican custom house we learned that they had received instructions from their President to admit our horses and outfit into the country free of duty. The President assured us of his hearty co-operation in our venture, and offered us an escort through the country, which we declined, preferring to travel unhampered in our movements. We find that they keep track of us all the time. The commandant, Don Juan Fenochio, at one time joined us, and remained with us for several days.

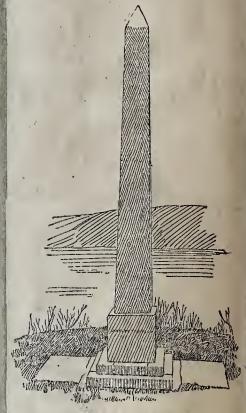
When we left Nogales we were handed a large package of department letters to Governors and generals. We append a sample copy of letters to Governors of States and to custom house officials:

"This letter will introduce to you Colonel E. J. Johnson, traveler, who, at the head of a scientific exploration expedition, is traveling through this country and those of Central and South America.

"The Minister of the Interior has notified me of the desire of the President that the greatest consideration should be shown to Colonel Johnson and his companions while in your State, and I now request you to notify all the officers of your State to this effect.

"ENRIQUE LINERO"

"Colonel E. J. Johnson and companion are traveling en route to Sinaloa. I am instructed to direct all the officials of the Revenue Department to give all possible aid to facilitate their progress through this State, and, if necessary, protection should be afforded them.



LAUREL HILL CEMETERY-CHARLES THOMSON.

"This order is given by command of the President of the Republic.

"JUAN FENOCHIO,
"Comd. Third Fiscal Zone, Mexico."

In the newly discovered gold district referred to in Letter No. 3, it might be inferred from what was written that we depended for facts entirely upon the investigation of our mineralogist. On the contrary, we visited and examined half a dozen mines, and with our own hammers broke off portions of the quartz which we tested, and found that they contained a large quantity of pure gold, and that the assay would reach from \$25



LAUREL HILL CEMETERY -- KANE FAMILY VAULT.

to \$75 per ton, and as these mines are only four miles from railroad and water, the value of the discovery is considera-

About 200 hundred years ago the town of San Ignatio was the capital of this part of the country. Its inhabitants possessed a wooden saint which was sent for by authority. The only means of transportation was upon the back of the mule. The packers made a serious blunder Instead of laying hold of San Ignatio they toppled over and pulled apart and shipped San Francisco. All was well on the journey until within 25 miles of their destination, when the saint was unpacked that he might continue his journey in whole, as was becoming a saint, instead of in parts suitable for transportation, when le! and it was discovered that the wrong saint was in transit.

in transit.

The crowd from all the country round The crowd from all the country round about surged here and there, and clamored for a view of their patron saint, while the priests consulted. The state of affairs was critical, but the priests were equal to the ocasion. They proclaimed that a miraele had taken place, and yet another was in process of enactment. That San Ignatio had refused to proceed, and that San Francisco had consented to do so, and would in future be their patron saint.

Our stay at Magdalina was brief. We then set forward through a well cultivated valley to Santa Ana, and determined to make a study of the peasants yet further east, and of the Indian tribes yet further east and south.

From, Vergierov

PHILADELPHIA

Chat About the Eight Oldest Attorneys of This City.

All of Them, Though Over Fifty Years Lawyers, Still Practice.

When Men Now Dead Set the Pace for Legal Learning in This Country These Followers of Blackstone Were Actively Attending to Clients.

It seems a strange sarcasm that in this commonwealth, founded by a man who was opposed to litigation and to lawyers, who are the servants of litigation, that this "hated profession," should here attain an eminence greater than anywhere else. So generally recognized has this been for years that there is no one living old enough to recall the origin of the expression, "That would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer." The earliest legislation of the province was such as tended to discourage, and even prevent the rise of the legal profession, as if it were hostile or at least hindering prevent the rise of the legal profession, as if it were hostile or at least hindering to civil and social progress, and yet one who has carefully searched the history of the bench and bar of this city has found why the expression mentioned originated; for during a period of very many years, not only since, but before the Declaration of Independence, the bench and the bar of Philadelphin were above those of any other city in

the United States. For a long time the most popular in the country, near the centre of its population, the chief gathering place for the councils of the several colonies, afterwards the seat of the Federal Government for a quarter of a century, Philadelphia became the cynosure that attracted far more than its proportional share of talent, learning and enterprise.

In addition to their learning the Philadelphia lawyers seem to have been blessed by Providence with exceptional long lives. The lawyers who have died within the last few years, who have been at the head of the bar, such as Eli K. Price, Isaac Norris and James J.



Barclay, all reached ripe old ages. At the present time there are living in this city eight men who over half a century ago were practicing attorneys. They are connecting links between the past and present. Every living lawyer has been seen by them admitted to the bar and their career watched through its various successes, and many of them had both their preliminary and final examinations conducted by them. In the years, in which all these eight men came to the bar, there were prominent then such men as Horace Binney, the "nestor of the American bar," the elder Dallas, John Sergeant, the Ingersolls, William Tiighman, the Channings and William Morris Meredith. Meredith.

John Bannister Gibson was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Molton C. Rogers. John Tod, Frederick Smith, John Kennedy and Thomas Sergeant were on the bench with him. Robert Vaux was the last of the lay Judges in that liue. Joseph Hopkinson, one of the ablest lawyers ever in Philadelphia, was on the United States Court bench. George M. Dallas was the District Attorney for the United States and Henry Baldwin presided over the Circuit Court. Edward E. Leon, George W. Barton and Heury M. Phillips were then Deputy Attorney Generals for this county. At that time District Attorneys were known by this title.

District Attorneys were known by this title.

The oldest of these eight attorneys, and consequently the nestor of the bar, its perhaps the least known man in the whole number. He is John D. Bleight, and has an office at 21 North Seventh street. He was admitted to the bar May 9, 1836, a little over 58 years ago, and in all that time he has had his office in one place. Although now over 80 years of age he is possessed of every faculty of mind as perfectly as a man 30 years his junior. He has never been as prominent at the bar as many of his contemporaries, owing to the fact that he has been possessed of the modesty that becomes the real able lawyer. He believes in the old thought, that the real member of the bar should rest entirely upon his own merits and not upon any prominent with the real and or upon any prominent with the property to one by advertising mether. on his own merits and not upon any prominence given to one by advertising methods. He has always declined public office,

and in all these 38 years he has been schoom in Court. His business has been principally in the settlement of estates and private practice. To-day he attends to no practice whatever, except some few old clients who will have no one else but him to attend to their business. He has his nephew associated, with him has his nephew associated, with him. He has never married, the case with many attorneys, who in the olden times had as their only wives their profession.

The next in point of seniority is William Tilghman. He was admitted to practice December 12, 1836. He is a grandson of the Chief Justice, and comes of a family that is distinguished in the bar of this State. William Tilghman's reputation was probably not surpassed by that of any other lawyer and Judge whom this whole country has produced. His father was James Tilghman, and his mother the daughter of Teneh Francis, who was a long a leader of the bar in his time, and who was the first of his profession to lead the way to the practice in the provincial Courts upon a plan comparable with those in the mother country. He came from



COLONEL W. B. MANN.

Maryland, and there the first of the family was born. This William Tilghman married Chief Justice Allen's daughter, thus on every side William M. Tilghman's ancestors were learned in the law. To-day William M. Tilghman is in the best of health, and enters as heartily in the practice of law as he ever did. He goes to his office every working day in the year, and except the last few years he remained there until late in the afternoon. Now he leaves at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and while many of the younger attorneys, find that vacations are necessary he does not. Public office has had little or no attractions for him, and he has devoted himself entirely to his profession.

The first law student of William M. Meredith was Richard Vaux, who is to-day the third in point of seniority at the bar, having been admitted to practice April 15, 1837. His father was prominent when the young man came to the bar, and was the author of the present school system of Pennsylvania. He also was the first to suggest that the object of imprisoning criminals should be their reformation rather than their punishment, and with this end in yiew to propose and humanizing influences. After re-

peated rebuffs the State gave its approval, and the Eastern Penitentiary was remodeled on the plan of solitary confinement. Richard Vanx was but 20 years of age when he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly afterwards made Secretary of the American Legation at London, Here occurred that famous incident in his life when the then young Queen Victoria, attracted by his manly and handsome bearing, danced with the young diplomat. In 1842, 52 years ago, he was appointed Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary; and, bringing to bear on the subject involved the love of prison reform he inherited from his father, has won for himself the reputation of being one of the leading penalogists of the world. He has written extensively on the subject, and all of the works are held in the highest esteem by those interested. He was three times nominated for



Mayor of this city, and defeated, but would have been elected the first time had he subscribed to the principles of

had he subscribed to the principles of the old Native American party.

"Never, while I live," he said, "will I put my name to any principle which attempts to interfere with the religious views of any citizen." In 1856 he was finally elected Mayor, defeating Henry D. Moorc. The city was consolidated in 1854, and upon Mr. Vaux fell the formation of many of the laws governing the newly-organized municipality. His police force was such a model one that his successor, a political opponent, retained its chief and many of its lieutenants. It was no infrequent thing for the bluff Democratic Mayor to disguise himself and walk around the streets until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, to see that his officers were awake and conducting. until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, to see that his officers were awake and conducting themselves properly. He has held a number of public offices, and, as is well known, succeeded Samuel J. Randall as Congressman. In political sympathies and beliefs, Mr. Vaux is never equivocal. He is popularly known as the "Bourbon of Bourbons." This designation, the application of which excites no resentment, is thus defined by him: "The Bourbons—I mean the name as applied to American politics—are those who believe in States rights and the delegated limited powers of the Federal Government, and who hold that the powers of sovereignty in the Federal Government granted by the States is the first instance on record in any history where sovereignty has been so parted with the sovereign."

For over 40 years Mr. Vaux has been a Free Mason, and is one of the few who have reached the thirty-third degree in this country.

this country.

James W. Pani, who was admitted December 21, 1837, is the next in order of seniority. He is another attorney who devetes his time as much to the practice of law as he ever did. He occupies an office on Fourth street that was for years the family residence, and here he has practiced continuously for fifty-four years. Early in life he became disgusted with politics, and for that reason has never taken any part in politics. Of late years he has not appeared in the Courts, but still has a large office practice. One of his sons is associated with him. By marriage the family is associated with the Drexels.

R. Ruudell Smith, who was admitted June 9, 1838, and John C. Mitchell, September 17, 1838, are the next in order, and both of them have been practically out of practice for the past few years, only looking after the interests of old clients. Both, however, still maintain offices tain offices.

The seventh in order was admitted November 17, 1838, and is Colonel William B. Mann. Probably no living man in this city has been more closely identified with its progress than he. He has wielded a political power that was at one time absolute, and many of the men now the heavel, was their clovation to him. on the bench owe their elevation to him. In all the years he has been at the bar he has been the warm friend of the young he has been the warm friend of the young advocate, and many owe their places in the profession to the helping hand he extended to them when they were young and struggling. He, from the date of his admission, had a large practice. In 1856 Lewis C. Cassidy was elected District Attorney, but the election was contested by Mr. Mann. The Legislature, by the Act of April 27, 1857, attempted to settle the contest. The act provided that there should be two District Attorneys, the Judges of the Quarter Sessions to appoint the additional District Attorney, but the presiding Judge of the Court and his associates refused to recognize the act as a compromise, and the Court and his associates refused to recognize the act as a compromise, and the contest went on, and was decided in favoz of Mr. Mann. He held the office until 1868, and in his administration of it secured convictions in every important case that came before him. During this period the war broke out, and Colonel Mann, like everything else, entered heartily into the spirit of the times, and by his own efforts raised a regiment and partially equipped it. He was in service for four months in 1861 as colonel of the Thirty-first Peansylvania Volunteers, during which time Mr. O'Brien was his deputy. While the late Mr. Cassidy and Colciel Mann were the bitterest politideputy. While the late Mr. Cassidy and Colci.el Mann were the bitterest political opponents, one of the most interestalmost Damon and Pythias friendship that existed between them. Mr. Mann was again District Attorney from 1871 to 1875, and retired from office to be-come Prothonotary in the latter year, and has held that office ever since. As old as he is he still is an able pleader,

dequent de ense of a man that aston-hed the Court room. He still has many

chients who have been with him since almost first he went to the bar.

Probably Colonel Mann's warmest personal friend to-day is George W. Biddle, who was admitted to the bar June 10, 1839. Opposite to him in politics and on more than one occasion opposed to him in legal battles, these two men in all their years at the bar have retained their personal friendship. Over Colonel Mann's private office door is a fine portrait of Mr. Biddle, and to suggest his name is but to hear an eulogy of his friend. Mr. Biddle is still in active praetice at 505 (thestnut street, and is in his office nearly every day. He is the recognized head of the famous Philadelphia family of Biddles who have played such an important part in the political, social and general history of the town.

Press From, ..

CHURCH BORN NEAR PENN TREATY TREE.

Sketch of Historic Kensington M. E. Church.

IT IS NEARLY A CENTURY OLD.

Famous Men Have Occupied Its Pulpit. Work of Rev. Dr. Swindells and the Present Pastor, Rev. Dr.

W. C. Webb.

Not far from the famous Penn Treaty Tree, at Hanover and Beach Streets, where the first Methodist preaching service was held, nearly a century ago, a band of preachers and laymen raised the banner of the cross and founded a modest church society, which afterwards became known as the Kensington Methodist Epis-

copal Church.

In June, 1801, a division occurred among the members of old St. George's M. E. Church, situated at Fourth and New Streets, which resulted in about sixty of its members leaving that congregation and forming a new organization under the title of "The United Society of the People Called Methodists." They had four preachers, two of whom, Charies Caven-der and Thomas Hasklns, had been itin-

erants. This new society was at once divided into four classes, for which sultable leaders were chosen. The class in Kensington was presided over by John Hewson, and met at Sheep Hill, at the corner of Queen and Crown Streets, now known as Richmond and Crease Streets. It was here, in an old-fastioned, double two-story, yeliow brick building that the first class was held in Kensington.

Leader John Hewson devoted his life work to the Kensington District. He compiled two noted books during his ministry, one entitled "Christ Rejected," and the other descriptive of a singular vision. the other descriptive of a singular vision. In this he saw numberless coffins in the evening sky, which inspired him to predict the coming of a piague of yellow fever. Soon after his prediction came true, making him famous. Hewson died about fifty years ago and his body was laid to rest in the Palmer Burial Ground.

ABANDONED AND REORGANIZED.

In 1802 the Union Methodist Episcopal Church was formally recognized by the Bishops as a separate society, and Rev. George Roberts appointed preacher in charge by Bishop Asbury. This led to the abandonment of the Kensington class by the Union Society. It was very soon after reorganized, with Rev. J. McCiasky, of St. George's Church, as minister. The meetings continued at Sheep Hill, and the little band of worshippers, who were few, poor, and despised, endured sore trials and prosecutions. The roughs of the neighborhood frequently threw stones through the windows of the class room, carried of the yard gates and window that the roof with stones. shutters, and pelted the roof with stones, often in such a manner as to interrupt

shutters, and pelted the roof with stones, often in such a manner as to interrupt the evening services.

In 1803 Rev. Solomon Sharp and Rev. Thomas F. Sargent were the ministers. Before this time the main services in the Kensington District were held on Sunday afternoon in the open air under the wide spreading branches of the Penn Treaty Tree. Huge logs from the shipyard served as benches. When the weather was unfavorable the congregation met in an old carpenter shop nearby. This meeting place was known as "down on the shore," and Summer services were heid regularly there until the year 1850, when it was decided to erect a regular house of worship. On August 1, 1805, the trustees of St. George's secured a site at Queen and Marlborough Streets, which was called Point Road and Meeting House Lane. There a quaint looking, old style building was erected, which at once took the title of "The Old Brick."

It contained a deep gallery on three It contained a deep gallery on three sides of the audience room and the puipit platform was so near the people that the preacher could reach over and shake hands with those occupying the front seats, without leaving the puipit. The interior remained unplastered for a number of years. This building was the third ber of years. This building was the third house of worship erected by the Metho-dists of Philadelphia, the first being St.

George's and the second being Ebenezer.
On July 24, 1809, "The Brick Church" was piaced into the custody of the trustees of the Kensington Congregation, subject to conditions mutually agreed upon, and on September 18, of the same year, the ownership was surrendered to the Kensington Congregation. In 1810 Kensington Church was separated from Standard Church sington Church was separated from St. George's charge and Rev. Thomas Everard





Rev. W. C. Webb, D. D.

was appointed pastor. The total membership was then but 45. In 1811 Union and Kensington Churches formed a circuit and until the Fall of 1813 various ministers preached at Union, Kensington and Bethel Churches. At the annual conference of that year Rev. Silas Bost was appointed the first regular minister at Kensington. He was followed by Rev. William Williams, who was succeeded by Rev. Sylvester Hill. The membership during the year 1816 increased to 177, but the church had become so involved in debt that one of the storekeepers in the neighborhood refused to trust the congregation for a pound of candles. The church struggied along with some of the leading clergymen of the day as its pastors.

CHARTER ADOPTED.

On July 15, 1817, the congregation adopted a charter and elected officers. On February 22, 1822, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Smith, the first Sabbath School Association was organized. It

started with a membership of 150, which during the second year was increased to 232. Reading and spelling were part of the lessons taught in that day. In 1826 George G. Cookman was pastor. The membership then was 251. Later he was transferred to the Baltimore Conference and was elected chaplain to Congress in 1838. On March 11, 1841, he sailed from New York on the steamship President to visit his parents in England. The steamer and all on board have never been heard of since.

On January 2, 1827, the East Kensington Benevolent Society was organized in the congregation for charitable church work. On February 8, 1833, the church building was enlarged. During that year and the one following Rev. William A. Wiggins was pastor. The church membership was 516 and the Sunday school numbered 276 scholars. The new church was dedicated Juiy 21, 1833, Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin, Rev. Charles Pitman and Rev. Barthoiomcw Weed participating in the ceremonies. During this year the western gallery in the church was set apart for the men and the women were assigned seats under the eastern galiery. The salary of the minister was fixed at \$400.

In 1844 Rev. James Neill was appointed pastor. He took a prominent stand in defense of the Bible in the public schools.

In 1848 Port Richmond was attached to Kensington, and Rev. J. B. McCullough was appointed minister. He was followed by Rev. Alfred Cookman, one of the editors of the Methodist hymn book. During the pastorate of Rev. Pennell Coombe, in 1858-4, the present church building was erected. In 1858 Rev. Robert H. Pattison, father of the present Governor of this State, was appointed pastor, and some years later he was chosen presiding elder.

During the days of the war, the American flag was kept floating from the flag staff side by side with the banner of the Cross. On September 29, 1869, a Young Men's Christian Association was organized, and a handsome brick building adjoining the church was afterward errected for it.

On June 11 and 12, 1871, the Sunday school celebrated its golden jubilee, which marked an interesting point in its history. Many prominent divines of the church from at home and abroad overe present. From 1890 to 1893 Rev. Dr. William Swindells was pastor, and during his ministry the church experienced an unusual season of prosperity. A handsome parsonage of prosperity. A handsome parsonage was secured, the church building renovated and the debt of the church almost wiped out. During hls ministry the church membership increased to 825 and the Sunday and the sunday general part and the sunday are several part of the sunday and the sunday are several part of the sunday and the sunday are several part of the sunday are seve day school roll contained, 1125 members. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Dr. William Charles Webb. A. H. McFadden, a prominent business man, who became superintendent of the

Sunday school in 1872, still retains that position, and there still worship with the congregation Mrs. Catharine Bennett, who unlted with the church ln 1831 and her husband Joseph Bennett, who became

a member one year later.
Port Richmond, Siloam, Summerfield and Simpson Memorial Churches owe their organization to the influences starting from the membership of the "Old Brick Church."

THE PRESENT PASTOR.

Rev. Dr. William Charles Webb, the present pastor, was born at Tugua, Friendly Islands, July 2, 1844, and removed to England when he was 8 years old. He was educated at New Kingswood School, Bath, where he united with the Church. After engaging in mercantile pursuits for several years, at the age of 18 he became a local preacher in connection with the Wasleyan Methodists, and studied for the Wesleyan Methodists, and studied for the ministry under Dr. Punshon, the re-nowned preacher. In 1864 he was received Into the British Conference and was sta-tioned at Brecon, New South Wales. Through ill health the year following he was sent to France, and from there to South Africa, where for seven years he ministered to English-speaking people at

mlnistered to English-speaking people at Queenstown and Capetown.

In 1875 he came to this country, visiting an old friend, Rev. Dr. Guard, at Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, who was just closing his pastoral term. Rev. Webb was appointed as the pulpit supply and during his ministry of six months received several calls. In 1876 he was received by the Virginia Conference and stationed at Alexandria. In 1878 he was married and the same year accepted the pastorate of the Meriden Street Church, Indianapolis. From there he was transferred to Ames Church, New Orleans. His wife's health failing he accepted a call from Grace Church, of this city, where he largely increased the membership and call from Grace Church, of this city, where he largely increased the membership and raised \$20,000 toward paying off the debt of the church. While ministering there he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Iowa Wesleyan University.

From 1885 to 1888 he was pastor of Christ Church, West Philadelpnia. Then the went to Pottsville and after a year's

he went to Pottsville and after a year's ministry there he was called to the Seventh Street Church, this city, located near Norris Street, where he added 500 names to the roll of membership, made costly improvements in the church building and improvements in the church building and freed it from all debt in 1893, this being the end of his five years' pastorate. During the depressing times of that year he labored incessantly in the great work of relief for the poor and unemployed and as president of the Nineteenth and Thirty-first Ward Committees distributed upward of \$50,000 in money, besides a large amount of clothing and provisions, among the needy in that section of the city.

He became pastor of the Kensington Church during the present year, succeeding Rev. Dr. William Swindells. In addition to his ministerial work Rev. Dr. Wohn has acted as a prominent official of Webb has acted as a prominent official of the Evangelical Alliance.

From, Times Phila. Pa Date, Sofel, 9"1894,



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

Naval Asylum Relics

TROPHIES AND MEMORIALS OF OLD WARS AND SEAMEN'S PERILS AT THE VENERABLE HOME.

When the weather is pleasant there is no place more attractive than the spacious grounds of the Naval Asylum, on Gray's Ferry Road. It is no wonder that the two hundred odd beneficiaries who resido there should enjoy every hour of the summer days. The Naval Asylum is fast becoming an old institution, as the property was purchased by the United States Government in the early part of this century and was designed then for the purpose to which it has been put.

The asylum property was once a famons old country seat owned by the Quaker family of Pembertons, and during the Revolution the Pemberton place, which was known as the "Plantation," was occupied by the British officers under Lord Howe. There is little to-day at the Naval Asylum to recall the old Pemberton "Plantation," as James Pemberton's mansion, a substantial, roomy, stone house, was torn down some years ago, while the trees and shrubhery which surrounded it were all cut down when the present Naval Asylum building was erected. At the present time, however, the grounds are heautifully shaded, many of the trees having the appearance of primeval forest growth, and yet they have only been growing since 1838, when, under the direction of Commodore Biddle, they were planted.

Although the Naval Asylum fails to afford existing reminders of the old Pemberton "Plantation," or scraps for the local antiquary to pick over, yet there are quite a number of relics at this institution of considerable interest. Some years ago it was

proposed to form a museum at the asylum of naval relics. This proposition was unfortunately never carried out, as such a museum would undoubtedly be of the greatest interest, as the facilities of the asylum for gathering relics of interest would be considerable. The relics at the asylum are, therefore, only those which have been voluntarily contributed.

Guarding both the north and south entrances to the Naval Asylum from Gray's Ferry road are two twelve-pound brass boat howitzers. The guns are of comparatively modern construction, as they were cast in 1862 and are very fair models of the guns of that character in use at that period, ahout the beginning of the late war. Lieutenant Commander H. N. Manney stated the other day that in case of a fight these guns would still be of value. and that they were excellent guns for rapid firing and destructive, death-dealing work.

Approaching the stairway leading to the entrance of the main building two bronzed twelve-pound guns are to be seen standing on the high abutment at either side of the stono staircase. These guns, which are now blackened with age, are mementoes of the revolutionary war, baving been captured by Washington's army from the British and used against their original owners at the battle of the Brandywine. The outer rim around the muzzle of one of these guns is rubbed smooth underneath, and, regarding this disfigurement, tradition has it that after the battle of Brandywine, the gun carriage having been broken, the gun was hastily strapped on the axle of two cart wheels and thus saved and dragged away from the field, but the constant rubbing over stone and rough roadways is



CARRONADE CAPTURED FROM THE BRITISH SLOOP-OF-WAR CYANE IN 1812.



TWELVE-POUND HOWIT ER OF THE REBELLION.



When Lafayette paid his last visit to America in 1824 these cannon were shown to him and he identified the above-mentioned gun by putting his hand around the rim and feeling where it had been worn away, as by chance he remembered that it had been carried on the improvised carriage.

How these guns came into the possession of the Naval Asylum does not seem to be recorded, but it is believed that they were at one time the property of the State of Pennsylvania, and by the State they were presented to the asylum. They have cast upon them in large letters, "G. R., 1756." On the ahutments close to these mementoes of the revolution are a number of shot and shell

which were captured at Fort Fisher. On the ground to the right and left of the abutments are two iron carronades cast in Carron, Scotland, and captured from the British sloop-ofwar Cyane in the war of 1812.

Just hack of the cannon on the abutment are two huge, rough-cast stone halls, weighing several hundred pounds apiece. The hall on the right abutment has engraved upon it the following inscription: "Obtained of J. D. Elliott, U. S. N., at the Hellespont, on the Asiatic side of the Dardenelles, in the year 1838. Brought home in the United States frigate Constitution and presented by him to the Naval Asylum."

Guarding the entrance to the Naval Asy-





MODEL OF THE FRIGATE ESSEX.

lum grounds are two wooden cannon, which were fashioned by one of the old inmates of the institution. These eannon are full size, representing about eighteen-pounders, and nine people out of ten who observe them imagine that they are the real article, as they are painted black, and at a distance-in fact, unless they are closely inspected—it would be impossible to tell them from the real article. Beneath these cannon at one time were a pile of cannon balls, also of wood, and fashioned by the designer of the cannon. Everyone imagined they were gennine, and it was quite an amusing sight for those who were in the secret, particularly the old sea dogs loaf-ing on the benches under the trees, to watch people walk past and attempt to pick these wooden cannon balls up. They were not successful with all their strength, however, as the mimie shot were seenrely fastened to the stand of the cannon.

In the chapel of the Naval Asylum over the door there is a fine full-rigged model of the line of battle ship Pennsylvania, which was destroyed at the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1861. To one side of the room in a glass case there is a model of a full-rigged battleship as in uso during the late war. This ship, which is not after any particular model, was made by one of the inmates of the asylum and was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, where it created considerable excitement and attention on account of its accuracy of outline and the minuteness of detail in its appointments, even to the various yards composing the rigging.

Its owner was offered for it during the exhibition several hundred dollars, but refused the money, preferring that the model should remain in Philadelphia and on exhibition at the Naval Asylum. Across the room from this model there is a most curious and interesting relic—a miniature ship, sailing on a painted sea, with an artistically worked up

background representing a marine view, the latter enclosed in a glass case. This model was made in the old Walnut Street Prison by the convicts out of the bones which they saved from their soup. It represents the frigate Essex, and beside it are two small schooners, the Essex, Jr., and Tender. These schooners were originally whaleboats which were captured by the Essex.

Lieutenant Commander Manney remarked that this curious work was of real value from the fact that even to the most unimportant details it is a complete and accurate model of the Essex. "Some one must have been in the prison among the convicts who had been on board this ship," he remarked, "as otherwise it would have been impossible for them to have constructed the model with so much accuracy."

Originally this model was owned by Samson Perot. At his death it was purchased at executor's sale by Washington Keith and presented to the Naval Asylum in 1841.

In the men's smoking room off the library a number of eurious and quaint old prints are to be seen hanging on the walls. Oue in particular, of great interest and value, shows the original plan of the Washington Monument erected in Washington eity. By this plan it is to be seen that the monument as first proposed was to be a very ornato affair. The ground floor was to represent a Grecian temple, with a wide portice supported by Doric columns. From the roof of this temple the monument proper rears heavenward many feet. Toward the top of the shaft on

the front face is a large star, giving the obelisk an Oriental appearance. Hanging on the walls of the library are several portraits of various naval celebrities of considerable interest and value.

From, Unquerer

Stephen Girard's Old Homestead

FARM DOWN ON THE THE "NECK" SOON TO BE TURNED INTO A PARK

How the Old Merchant Philanthropist Used to Manage It-Raising Rare Vegetables for Sale.

Within a few months another new park will be added to the list of breathing places, of which in some sections Philadelphia is so badly in need. This new pleasure ground will embrace a large portion of the old Stephen Girard homestead, situated in what was known during the lifetime of the famous philan-

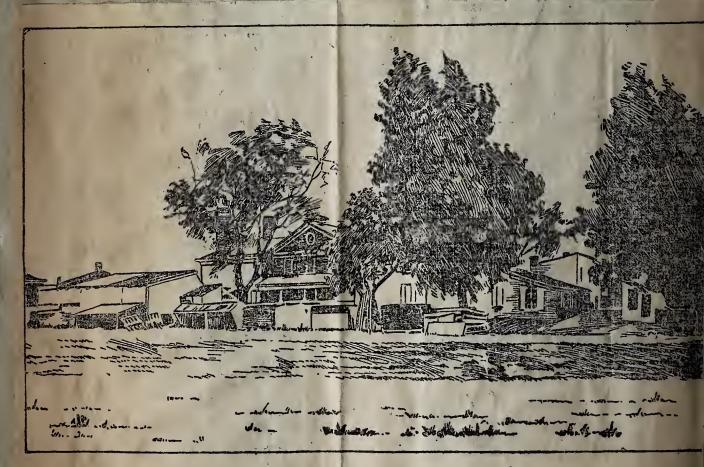
thropist as l'assyunk township, but now commonly called "The Neck." Aside from the natural beauties of the place, the fact that it was for years the country residence of a man whose services, public and otherwise, to the city of Philadelphia were almost innumerable, recommends it as a spot to be cared for and kept dear in the minds of Philadelphians for all time to come.

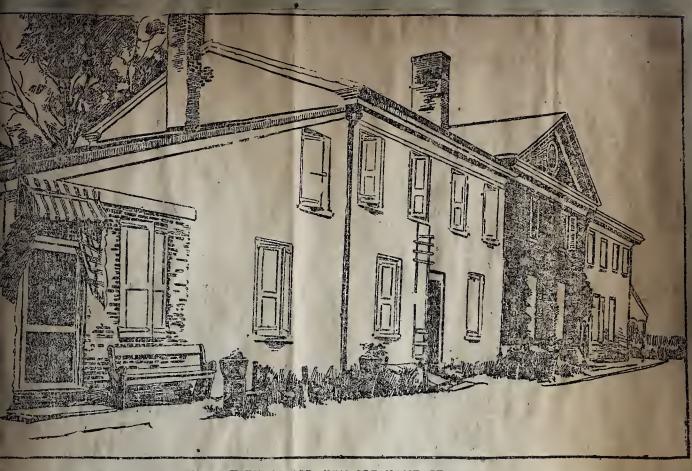
It was here that Stephen Girad de-monstrated as much as anywhere else his ability to grapple with and master dif-ficulties that to others seemed insur-mountable, and it was due to the physi-cal exercise and mental recreation taken on this farm that the life of the great financier was prolonged and his facul-ties kept active, greatly to the benefit of his contemporaries and their long line of descendants of descendants.

The portion of the old homestead that it is intended to take for Girard Park is in the Twenty-sixth ward, and is bounded by Twentieth, Twenty-third and Parker streets and Corporated Parker. bounded by Twentieth, Twenty-third and Porter streets, and Oregon and Penrose avenues. The tract contains 27.196 acres. By an ordinance of Councils passed April 11, 1890, this was placed upon the city plan at Girard Park. The ordinance was advertised on July 21, 1890, but it has not yet been confirmed by the Board of Surveyors.

Chief Webster turned the matter over to Thomas Daly, Surveyor of the First district, and Mr. Daly is now engaged in making plans which will be submitted to the board at no very distant date.

to the board at no very distant date. As soon as these plans are approved and



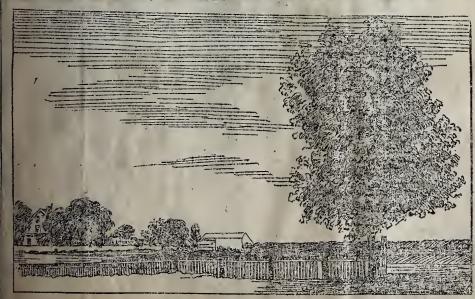


REAR VIEW OF GIRARD'S OLD HOMESTEAD.

taken by the city to acquire possession of the property.

Under the provisions of Stephen Girard's will no portion of the vast estate which he left to the city as trustee can be sold. Possession will have to be acquired, therefore, through condemnation proceedings. The city will condemn the property for park purposes and a jury will be appointed to assess the damages.

In the centre of the plot, about two-hundred yards back from Penrose avenue, stands the old house where Girard sought rest and quiet after the toilsome business hours at his office in the city. It is a low, rambling structure, solidly built of brick with a Grecian portico in the centre and a long wing on each side. These wings are of more recent construction, having been built since the death of the original owner, in December, 1831.



GIRARD PARK FROM A DISTANCE.



STEPHEN GIRARD.

The original house is two stories in height, and bears every evidence of having been built under Grard's personal supervision, as his ideas of architecture were as peculiar and pronounced as his ideas in other directions. The wings are of brick, covered with stuceo work. Several fine old trees surround the mansion, throwing their protecting shade over the roof that sheltered the head of the merchant philanthropist from the summer storms.

The tract is a portion of the farm of

from the summer storms.

The tract is a portion of the farm of 567 acres which was purchased at different times. The old homestead stands upon a plot of 70 acres. This was bought from George Cooper, December 26, 1797, the price mentioned in the deed being "4479 pounds, 18 shillings and 11 pence, Pennsylvania money." Mention is also made in this document of a house which stood upon the place, but competent authorities declare that it could not have been the building which is still standing.

The original farm is now leased out by the Board of City Trusts to a number of tenants who are engaged in truck farming. The part on which it is proposed to locate Girard Park is occupied by James B. Hoffner, who lives in a portion of the old house.

The habits of Stephen Girard were as

much of a wonder to those who knew him and lived during his time as they are to us of the present day. He was nothing if not regular, and this distinguishing feature of his personal life was nowhere more plainly evident than in his life upon the farm. His town house was at No. 23 North Water street. He always was early, breakfasting between 6 and 8 o'clock according to the season of the year, making a hearty meal of fish and meats and coffee. He then devoted himself to business affairs in his counting room until 10 o'clock, when he went to the Bank, remaining there until 11 o'clock.

Iu the summer time he always went out to his farm. He had a singular aversion to riding in a carriage. He had a yellow-bodied gig. made in the height of the then-prevailing fashion, which was always drawn by a single large and powerful horse of full blooded stock. This gig is still preserved at Girard College. This vehicle Girard seldom used however, his preference for walking on all occasions and in every state of the weather leading him to walk the entire distance to and from his farm almost every day. When his prodigious muscular strength began to fail, however he was compelled to ride in bad weather although he did this very reluctautly.

He was ve oroud of his pedestrianism, and during the hottest days of summer the sight of the gray-haired old man trudging contentedly along the dusty highway was a familiar one to residents of the "Neck." In winter his daily visit to the farm was usually deferred until after dinner, which meal, whether he dined at home or in the country, was always taken between 1 and 2 o'clock. The larder of his town house was kept well supplied with meats and receivables from his farm, and

al the delicacies of the season. In the country, however, he literally kept no table at all, but satisfied his appetite with bread, cheese and claret, of which he was very fond, or strong coffee, to which he usually added the various vegetables as they came in season. Ou his return home he always took with him three or four gallons of milk in a demijohn, and a kettle of butter for his home use.

Upon returning from his farm, which was usually about 7 o'clock in the evening, he would go to his office and work until 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

His chief relaxation was the management of his farm, in the supervision of which he took great delight. He found it the most effective means of preserving his physical health and at the same time a relief from the multiplicity of affairs overburdening his restless mind. Whenever it was impossible for him to make his daily visit he sent in his stead an apprentice, who was charged with the minutest, details for the labors of the day.

with the minutest derans for the labors of the day.

When he went in person the work which he had planned for that particular day was commenced as soon as he reached the place. His presence seemed to infuse an activity into the farm hands that was remarkable. The vigorous old man went here and there, personally directing their labors and making valuable suggestions regarding improvements and the gathering of the crops. Har-

vest time was his delight. He would rather have a successful harvest than turn an immense sum in a financial deal.

Every one of his vessels sailing for foreign ports had orders for seeds of plauts and vegetables of rare varieties. These Girard took a great delight in raising and sending to market. He had two stalls in the South Second Street Market where his farm produce was sent to be disposed of, and this was of such excellent quality that it always sold higher than the prevailing prices. In addition to this he raised and killed every December in the neighborhood of two hundred oxen for the provisioning of his ships. The fat and hides were sold. He was an economical farmer, but his products, though produced at a much lower cost, were infinitely better than those raised on neighboring farms.

From, Press.
Phila. Oa.
Date, Sefet 14"/894.

A RARE COLLECTION OF NOTED SEALS.

Rev. Dr. McCook's Cabinet of Impressions from Famous Dies.

AN INTERESTING STUDY.

Reverse Faces of Some of the Best Known Seals, So Rarely Seen As to Be Unrecognized by Persons Thoroughly Familiar with the Obverse.

There is something impressive in the sound of the "Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," the "Great Seal of the Patent Office of England," or the resounding title of the "Lord High Keeper of Her Majesty's Seals." The ordinary mind is impressed by these terms after the manner of Dr. Quincy, and the rolling majesty of the phrase, "Consul Romanus." There is an air of pomp and pride, of authority about a seal which catches the popular mind and has multiplied the use of these official symbols of power to a most amazing extent. To the historian, the antiquary, the student of heraldy and the collector, the systematic study of seals is a rarely fruitful field.

Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, the pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, one of the most prominent ministers of his denomination, has been gathering seals for more than twenty years, and his study holds the most exhaustive and extensive collection of this sort in America. Dr. McCook is a man of marvelous energy and his "hobbies," mounted only in the moments which he is able to spare from his church-work, would keep many men constantly employed. He has made a thorough study of heraldy, and has done a great deal of artistic designing in the way of seals, among his best known work being the Great Seal of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Dr. McCook is also an enthusiastic entomolo-



SEAL OF PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA (OBVERSE AND REVERSE) UNDER PENN.

gist, and is far more than a dabbler in natural science.

His special interest in seals dates from the tercentenary celebration of the birth of John Knox, which was held in the old Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, on Penn Square, in 1872. There the idea of historic decoration in churches was taken up and Dr. McCook saw that much that was valuable lay in the study of ecclesiastical seals. In 1880 Dr. McCook was made chairman of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which assembled in the old Horticultural Hall. Nearly all the nations of the globe were represented here, and when it was decided to decorate the hall with immense panelled designs, Dr. McCook plunged into a study of the coats of arms and seals of all countries, as well as all churches. With this designing investigation his interest and knowledge deepened and the field of study and collection soon spread far beyond strictly ecclesiastical boundaries.

The collection embraces first of all church and religious seals, then State, municipal and commercial seals, from



Seal of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

the world over, the seals of colleges, societies, fraternities, and the thousand and one organizations into which society crystallizes by instinct. The American citizen delights in lodges, orders, unions, clubs and societies beyond all other races of men, and when one reflects that the thousands of phases of organic so-

cial life in this country have each a "great seal," characteristic and interesting in its own way, a faint idea may be gained of the. "ad infinitum" qualities of this single branch. Dr. McCook has recently purchased a collection consisting of more than 3000 State and municipal seals of the German Empire, and this valuable collection will soon be installed with the many thousands of impressions already in the crowded study in the basement of the church. It must be understood that only impressions on heavy paper or in wax make up such a collection. Of course the metal seal itself is a most precious possession of the body to whose documents it gives the authoritative air.

There are hundreds of seals in this collection whose single histories and designs would furnish so many absorbing stories, and in one article only a few of the storied seals picked out hap-hazard can be even mentioned. A "Press" reporter recently passed several hours in merely glancing through the volumes and drawers wherein the seals are mounted, while Dr. McCook explained with rare patience the bewildering varieties of the designer's fancy and the romances which colored them.

He took up the impression of a seal which bore a square and three compasses, surrounded by the legend "Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, 1724." "This is a memorial of a famous old Philadelphia institution which still survives," said he. "The Carpenters' Company is, as you know, a descendant of the old European Traders' Guilds, and is one of the rare survivals of the guild system in this country. The Company Hall is near Independence Hall, and this seal is still in use, After the Revolution traders' guilds in this country were not at all popular."

Hall is near Independence Hall, and this seal is still in use. After the Revolution traders' guilds in this country were not at all popular."

The most gorgeous feature of all the waxen seals that rested in a big drawer was a great yellow affair, which weighed at least two pounds. It was six and one-half inches in diameter and an inch in thickness. A pill box magnified to the circumference of a boy's small drum gives a rough idea of the great Patent Office seal of England. This huge plate of wax is fastened to documents by a plaited cord as thick as a small boat's cable. One side bears in high relief the likeness of Queen Victoria on horseback, and the reverse Her Majesty on her throne apparently showing Victoria Regina in pursuit both of business and pleasure. A sight of this luge disk explains the necessity for a special keeper of the seal.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



has boasted of a succession of "great seals." The original great seal of the Province of Pennsylvania with which William Penn stamped the State docu-ments of his time is a beautiful piece of work. The obverse side bears the

coat-of-arms of William Penn, a silver shield, or "escutcheon argent." barred with sable, and three "roundles," or balls, which do not mean anything in particular. The inscription, "William Penn—Proprietor and Governor of Penn-sylvania," surrounds "Mercy and Justice," and the "Truth, Peace, Love and Plenty" on the reverse, with the conventionalized grapes and maire give an altionalized grapes and maize, give an altogether lovely idea of wisdom and benevolence.

THE CITY'S SEAL.

The city seal of Philadelphia, bearing the date of 1701, is more complex, but the same Quaker spirit of brotherly love is shown in the clasped hands, the scales of justice and the sheaf of plenty.

The obverse side of the present State seal of Pennsylvania is familiar to every one, but the reverse face is rarely seen. The design may have suggested the story



Seal of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, of "the Lady or the Tiger." The rampant animal of royalty is "turned down" by the Liberty Goddess, and although the motto above reads, "Both Can't Survive," the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of Liberty.

The reverse of the great seal of the United States is also seldom seen, and few would recognize it unlabelled. The spread-eagle is popularly supposed to constitute the seal, but the other side is fully as artistic and significant. The pyramid and the all-seeing eye were adopted from the design by William Barton, of Philadelphia, in 1782, when his assistance was sought by the Congressional committee appointed to evolve a seal. Although many ideas were submitted the stars and bars on the obverse and the entire design of the other side are due to Barton. "The pyramid signifies strength and duration and typifies the thirteen States. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of providence in favor of the American cause."

Here was also the seal of the Westminster Assembly, that stern body which devised the shorter catechism, beginning "What is the chief end of man," way back in 1644. The impression, in red wax, bears the words: "The Seal for Approbation of Ministers," and an open book, "The Word of God," surrounded by a palm wreath.

The oldest seal of the Presbyterian Church is the seal of the Presbyterian Church is the seal of the Presbyterian Church is the seal of the Roard of Trustees. The whole face is taken up by a serpent on a cross, and the idea of the sepent was perhaps adopted from the seal of the Knights Templar. When Dr. McCook submitted his design for the seal of the Fresbyterian General Assembly one of the quarterings showed the serpent, which had been adopted from the seal of the Seal already mentioned. There was much discussion over this particular feature and a long argument before the design was accepted. Dr. McCook has



Seal of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese.

designed the seals of many of the special

designed the seals of many of the Special missionary and charitable organizations of his denomination. The Salvation Army shows its spirit in its seal. A cross rests against a large sword with the motto, "Blood and Fire."

It is interesting to note that in the colors of the seal of Princeton College neither orange or black appear. The genuine hues are blue, gold and purple. Yale is more consistent, for on her college seal blue furnishes the background. The University of Pennsylvania bears red and black on the face of the official seal.

The seal of the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, shows the customary archbishop's hat and the letters Q. E. I. E. The Fapal seal, with the crossed keys and triple crown, is well known.

Independence Hall

and the Colonial Dames

PROMINENT OFFICIALS AGAINST THE TRANS-FERENCE OF THE HALL TO THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN.

Frank M. Etting's Noble Work in Restoring the Great Historic Mark—It Was Used as a Show Room Once.

An ordinance authorizing the restoration of Independence Hall, at the expense of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and constituting this society the custodian of the Hall and Museum, has been considered at a meeting of Councils' City Property Committee, and referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Bringhurst, Kendrick, Rudolph and Hertsch, for investigation, and it is probable that this committee, in the very near future, will bring this ordinance before Councils. An ordinance authorizing the res-

Independence Hall is the one place in Philadelphia above all others that in Philadelphia above all others that should secure forever the best care and attention, looking towards its permanent preservation, and the question whether a society like the Colonial Dames or any other patriotic organization should have the permanent charge and care of this building or whether the city should remain its custodian as heretofore is one of

considerable local, if not national, importance.

When A. S. Eisenhower, Chief of the Bureau of City Property, was seen the other day in regard to this

matter he stated:
"You may say that while I am not personally opposed to the Colonial Dames, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, or any similar organization, I am opposed to transferring the custody of Independence Hall from the city to any patriotic society. In the first place, I cannot see what good reason could be advanced for such a change. Certainly, the city of Philadelphia beautiful the custody of Philadelphia beautiful the custody of Philadelphia beautiful the custody of Independence of Independence of Independence of I tainly, the city of Philadelphia has a larger amount of funds at its disposal than any society, and the appropiations which have recently been made by Councils for the repair and general maintenance of Independence Hall have not been by any means niggardly.



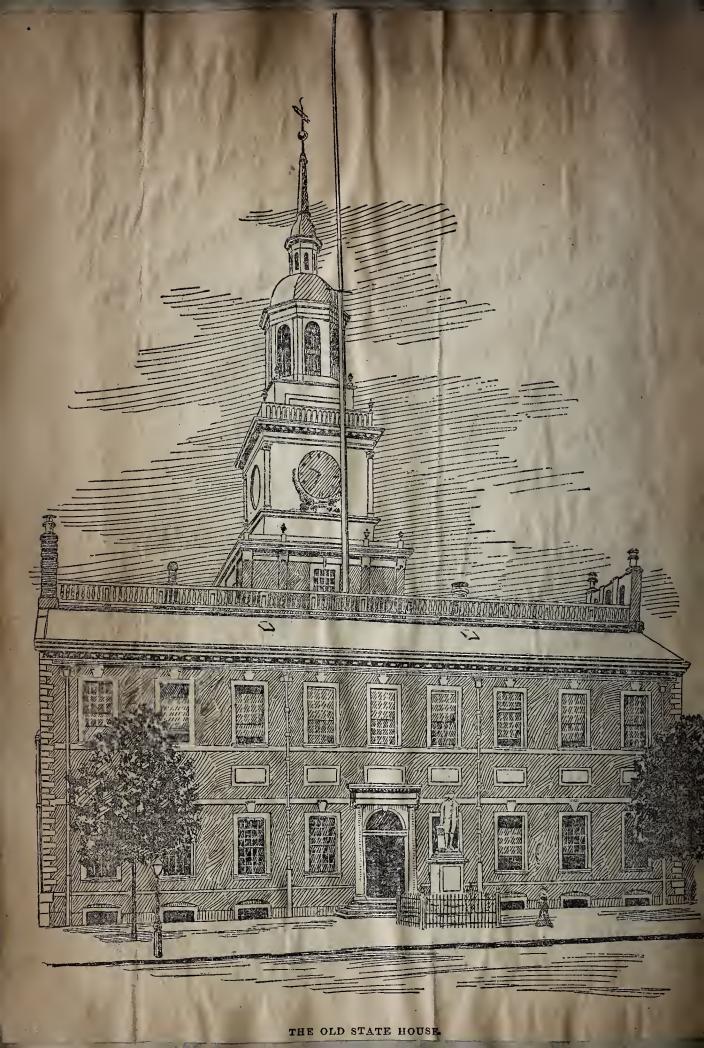
The first year I took charge of this office \$250 was put aside for adequate appropriation. Consequently, in 1893 I secured \$4500. This year another appropriation of \$4000 has been made. This money has been expended in painting the interior of the building, re-pointing and plastering the outer walls, repairing the steeple and in otherwise putting the hall into a good condition. Besides these appropriations the city, by special appropriation, has purchased the new frame and case for the Liberty Bell, now on exhibition in the hall of the signers. Another special appropriation was made by Councils within the last year or so for the restoration of the many valuable oil Hall. The majority of these paint-toucher, as for years they had been comparatively uncared for and allowed to decay until the paint was actually dropping off some of them, but to-day there is not a picture in

the hall that does not look fresh and clear in outline, and I do not hesitate to say that I am proud of this work.

work.

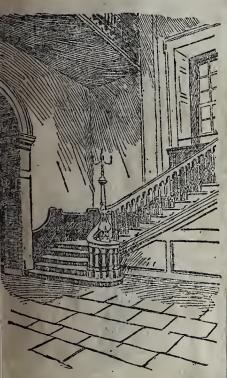
"I am very willing to acknowledge that for many years Independence Hall was allowed by the city to practically take care of itself, but since the Centennial year this has not been the case, and it is my belief that such a state of affairs would never occur again, and unless it be a question of neglect by the city, I cannot discover the reason why the custody of this building should be placed in other hands than those of our city fathers.

"Another thing, I understand that the Colonial Dames propose to restore the appearance of the State House as it looked in 1776. But without their assistance this would be done, as the Act of Assembly, which created the Public Building Commission, also provided that after the duties of this commission had been completed in the City Hall it would be their work to then take charge of Independence





THE MUSEUM HALL



THE OLD-FASHIONED STAIRCASE. . .

tll and restore it to its original aparance, and that the grounds should kept as a public green and walk ever.

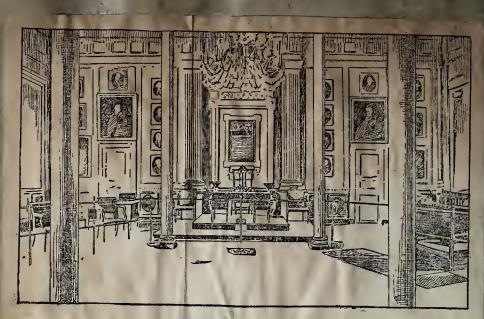
I think this Act of Assembly has en very generally overlooked, and it might have an important bearing in placing Independence Hall in charge of the Colonial Dames. As I look at the matter, such a transfer would be little short of a public acknowledgment that the city was not willing or competent to keep this historic building in a condition that it should always be an object to the rising generation.

"The museum in the Hall," continued Mr. Eisenhower, "has for some years been in charge of a ladies' committee, who have secured the majority of the relics deposited there and who pass upon all relics which are offered. Thus, the objects of interest in this room are practically outside of the jurisdiction of the city, but I think the city can take pride in the general appearance of everything in and about the room, across the hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed."

Charles L. Brown, Select Councilman from the Fifteenth ward and a member of Councils' Committee on City Property, in speaking of the proposition to place Independence Hall in the custody of the Colonial Dames, said:

"It would be an outrage to the citizens of Philadelphia to transfer the keeping of this historic building to any organization, no matter how patriotic its purposes may be. The proper custodians of this building is the city itself. We will make a fight in the Property Committee against the movement. The bill will never pass."

Mayor Stuart declined to discuss the matter, saying that he never talked



INDEPENDENCE CHAMBER.

publicly on anything that was likely to come before him in the shape of legislation.

Mrs. C. C. Harrison, a prominent member of the Colonial Dames, stated before the special committee, however, that the Mayor was favorable to the project.

When Mrs. Harrison was questioned regarding the society taking charge of Independence Hall she re-

marked:
"The Colonial Dames have plenty of money at their disposal, and desire to see Independence Hall properly fitted up and kept in good condition at no expense to the city. Of course changes could not be made until after Councils moved to their new quarters at the City Hall, but when this removal takes place the Colonial Dames would at once commence the work of restoration under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and in a short time the old State House would be fitted up in the same condition it was at the time of the Revolution.

the Revolution.

"The right and left wings of the building may be torn down, and the State House proper will be painted in colors in vogue at the time of its erection."

By a glance at the history of Independence Hall it can easily be discovered that this old building, since its erection in the early part of the last century, has undergone at various times many changes, but as a matter of fact has not been so materially altered as many people have been allowed to believe. One notion which has taken possession of the public mind is that the State House stood alone and that the present "wings" are mere innovations. This is by no means the fact. What is now called the "Row" covers nearly the same ground, and the buildings are not essentially different from the originals, which were erected and prepared for the reception of the public papers of the province. These buildings were connected to the main building by an areade with a blank wall in the rear.

In 1812 this arcade was removed

and the present buildings for the public uses, to which they were later put were erected and completed in 1813. These new buildings were carefully planned and erected by Robert Mills. The only relic which was removed when they were erected was the case of the old clock which stood at the western end of the State House building. Within a few years after these alterations were made, under an act of Legislature, March 11, 1816, the city of Philadelphia became the actual owner of the whole property; the state, however, reserved in favor of the Philosophical Society the right which they had already granted to the body, and which the Philosophical Society has at various times stoutly defended.

For a time after the city secured possession of Independence Hall its historical importance seems to have been overlooked and the building regarded only in the light of a source of considerable revenue. The rooms were rented out to various parties, and the city was not always particular regarding the tenants. Peal's Museum for several years occupied several of the apartments, while Independence Chamber was turned into a sort of a show room, which was hired for various exhibitions. Finally Councils were persuaded to put a stop to the use of this room for such purposes, and it was turned into a general store-house for all sorts of relics and trash.

Not a single piece of furniture of its original equipment had been kept in this chamber, except the fine old glass chandelier, which alone escaped the hands of the vandals. Even the pillars which had supported the celling had been removed, while the gallery in which the populace were at one time wont to gather, had been torn down and all traces of it obliterated. Such was the state of affairs when Frank M. Etting, a public spirited citizen, who has written a history of the historic building, conceived the idea of effecting the restoration of Independence Chamber and of ridding it of everything inconsistent with the

memories which alone should he re-vived on visiting this most historic

Upon the death of a near relative Mr. Etting became the possessor of one of the original chairs used in the hall in 1776, and upon an official visit to Harrisburg he discovered in actual use, in the Secretary's Chamber at the Capitol, two more of the chairs, whereupon he applied to Governor Curtin to order their return to

Philadelphia to their original legislative chamber from which they had been taken. This was eventually done. The Governor went further, he sent back to the Hall the identical chair originally made for the Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, 123 chair used by Hancock while President of Congress and by Washington while President of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States.

With it came the Speaker's table, which had been in use during the session of Congress in 1776, and upon which the immortal Declaration of Independence itself must have been signed. Another one of the chairs Mr. Etting discovered in the hall of the American Philosophical Society. This chair was kindly loaned by the society for use in the Independence

By the Centennial year Mr. Ettlng, after some years of diligent search after relics, was able to announce after relics, was able to announce that the room had been entirely re-stored, with the exception of the small gallery, which should undoubtof the Hall, whoever they may be, in the future, as there is no doubt that at one time there was a gallery in this room in which the people were accustomed to assemble to watch the deliberations of Congress.

This is but a glance at what has

already been done under the direction of the city towards restoring In-

dependence Hall.

dependence Hall.

Mr. Etting restricted his work of restoration particularly to Independence Chamber, so that considerable yet remains to be done in the way of restoring the interior of the old hall to its original appearance. The partition which now separates the Museum Room from the corridor should be taken away, as originally should be taken away, as originally this part of the building was simply divided off from the corridor by high Grecian pillars, forming a colonnada on one side of the hall.

1844---1894.

THE LOMBARD STREET CENTRAL PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH.

Programme for the Semi-Centennial Celebration-Historical Sketch of the Organization-Biography of the Pastor.

The 50th anniversary celebration of the Lombard Street Central Preshyterian Church, Lombard street, below Ninth, the Rev. J. B. Reeve, D. D., Pastor, will commence on September 24th and end September 30th, as follows: Monday evening, "Founders' Day observance," Elder Robert Jones, Chairman, Tuesday evening, Sabbath-school, celebrations observance," Elder Robert Jones, Chairman; Tuesday evening, Sabbath-school celebration, Dr. C. T. Innes, Superintendent; Wednesday evening, Young People's Association, Miss Elia F. Still, President; Thursday evening, Dorcas Society, Miss Sarah Titus, President; King's Daughters, Miss F. L. Somerville, President; Brotherbood of Andrew and Philip, Thomas H. Gaskins, President; Friday evening, reception,



LOMBARD STREET CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

given under the auspices of the Session and Board of Trustees; Sunday, September 30th, 10.30 A. M., semi-centennial sermon, by the Pastor; 2.30 P. M., Sabhath-school exercises; 8 P. M., memorial praise service with groupings of the years in tens. The joint committee on applyance are consists of the fellow mittee on anniversary consists of the following persons: the Rev. J. B. Reeve, D. D., Robert Jones, H. W. Allen, T. C. Innes, J. B. Matthews, T. H. Boling, J. H. Irvin, W. C. Young.

Presbyterianism with the colored people of Philadelphia began in 1807. John Gioucester, Sr., a native of Tennessee, was employed by the Evangelical Society (Presbyterian) to labor as a missionary. He commenced bis work by preaching in private houses, but so large a number attended his ministry that, in a short time, no private house could he found capable of accommodating those that flocked to hear him. This led to street preaching. The people were notified that in clear weather he would preach at Seventh and Shippen (now Bainbridge) streets, and when it was not favorable he obtained the use of a school-house

in the vicinity. In compliance with a petition signed by about 80 members of the Second African Presbyterian Church, the Lombard Street Central Church was organized, July 22, 1844, and William Brown and Robert Jones were elected Elders. Services were held at first in the Free Presbyterian Clurch of Moyamensing. The first place of worship was a small hrick church, hack from Eighth street, above Carpenter. During the year 1844 29 were added to the communion, and the Sabbath school was started, with Rohert

Joues as Superintendent. In August, 1845, the lot on Lomhard street, below Ninth, on which the present church edifice stands, was purchased. The second place of worship, in 1845, was cailed "The Shanty," and consisted of two frame houses that stood on the Lombard street lot. This lot was 54 by 78 feet and cost \$4500.

The Rev. Stephen H. Gloucester was elected Fastor November 20, 1845. A contract was entered into iu 1846 for a church building, 38 by 60 feet, at a cost of \$5640, and while it was in process of erection the congregation worshipped in the old Masonic Hall, Eleventh street, below Pine. The corner-stone was laid In August of that year. The class room was opened with appropriate services January 3, 1847. In February of that year Mr. Gloucester went to England, where he succeeded in raising between \$3000 and \$4000. He was the recipient of a Bihle for the pulpit, which is still year and a block silk gown, which he were In use, and a black slik gown, which he wore in preaching. This gown and the new church had much to do in drawing the crowds that came after the new building was occupied.

In February, 1848, the church was com-pieted and dedicated, crowded congregations being ln attendance at ail the services. A congregational meeting was held March 8th, 1848, to welcome their Pastor on his return from England. During the year 1848 there were 54 additions to the church. The Rev. Stephen H. Gloucester died May 21st, 1850. The remains were placed in a vauit in front of the church, over which is a monument with the following inscription: "Rev. Stepinen H. Gioucester, First Pastor of the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church, died May 21st, A. D. 1850, aged 48 years. Erected by the congregation and citizens among whom he labored, as an expression of esteem aud affectiou for him; a devoted and successful minister of Jesus Christ.'

In October, 1851, the total debt was \$7297 94, which was large for a congregation of poor people. The Rev. Ennais Adams was Installed as Pastor lu Juue, 1854, and tendered his resignation in April, 1856. The puipit remained vacant until September of that year, when the Rev. Benjamin F. Tempieton was elected Pastor, and his death took place February 6th, 1858. The Rev. John B. Reeve, D. D. (the present incumbent), was installed as Pastor June 4th, 1861. The Rev. Albert Barnes, in delivering the charge to the Pastor, spoke of Mr. Reeve 'as qualified to be an honor not only to this church but to the Pres-

The sum having heen raised towards the extinguishment of the debt on the church property, a tbanksgiving festival was held

December 29th, 1864.

In May, 1867, Dr. Reeve received a call to the pastorate of the Fifteenth Street Church, Washington, D. C., but he declined it, as the congregation protested earnestly against his removal. In 1868 the church was renovated at a cost of over \$1100. In 1871 Dr. Reeve re-signed the pastorate to accept a theological professorship in Howard University, Washington, D. C. In May, 1874, 60 persons were received, being the largest number of additions at any one time in the history of the church. Dr. Reeve was induced to return to the pastorate of the Lombard Street Church, and was duly Installed September 5,

On January 1, 1878, a mission Sunday school was started at 1914 Fairmount avenue under the name of "John Gloucester Mission." The Rev. Matthew Anderson subsequently became Pastor of the mission, and when it was organized into a church the name was changed to Berean. A iot was secured on South College avenue, and the present hand-some church edifice erected thereon. In 1886 the twenty-fitth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Reeve was appropriately celebrated,

and a new organ was placed in the church at a cost of nearly \$2000. In 1891 the church edifice was renovated and improved at a cost of between \$3000 and \$4000.

The Rev. John Bunyau Reeve, D. D., was born in Mattituck, Suffolk county, N. Y., October 29, 1831. In 1853 he was taken under the care of the Third Preshytery of New York as a candidate for the ministry. In June, 1858, he graduated from New York Central Coilege, and in April, 1861, from Union Theological Seminary, New York city. He was installed June 4th of that year Pastor of the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, by the Third Preshytery of that rhiladelphia, by the Third Freshylery of that city. After preaching there for more than ten years he resigned the pastorate September, 1871, to accept a professorship in Howard University, Washington, D. C. He organized the theological department the same year, and occupied the chair of Biblical theology, supplying the public of the Biblical theology, supplying the pulpit of the Fifteenth Street Church, Washington, until June, 1875, when he resigned to accept a second call to his old charge in this city. He was Moderator of the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia from April to September, 1865, and a Commissioner to the General Assembly the same year. He visited East Tennessee in the interest of the Home Mission Committee In the summer of 1865, and organized a church among the Freedmen at Knoxville. He received the degree of D. D. from Liucolu University.

From, Rocard Date, Sept. 23"/894

THE EVOLUTION OF "OLD GLORY."

An Exhibition of the Country's Flags From the Earliest Days.

An exhibition of the Country's Flags
From the Earliest Days.

An exhibition of all the flags that have been identified with the history of the American people was made at the "old flag house," at No. 239 Arch street, yesterday. Facsimiles of all the ensigns that have been used since the first was flung to the breeze by John Cabot on these shores in 1497, to the "Old Glory" of to-day, were shown. The "first flag made in America, by Americans, for Americans," was the old pine tree flag, with a pine tree resting on a white background, and bearing the motto, 'An Appeal to Heaven." It was adopted by Massachusetts in 1773, and was used by its revolutionary troops. The flag of the thirteen stripes with the English Jack in the corner, accepted by the committee of Congress which met in Cambridge, Mass., was the last flag used by, the revolutionary forces until independence was declared. For the year following the country was without a flag, each colony having its own. On June 14, 1777, the flag made by "Betsy Ross" was accepted and adopted as the national ensign.

Augustus Bedford, of Boston, who gave al ensign.

Augustus Bedford, of Boston, who gave the exhibition, is on a lecture through the country, illustrating his talk with these facsimiles. Mr. Bedford is also national secretary of the American Flag Protectors, a society whose aim "Old Glory." At the present time the society is bending its energies to have a measure passed by Congress to prevent the raising of foreign flags or emblems on any public buildings. They are also opposed to allowing any flag but the American carried in processions, and against the use of advertisements on the national emblem.

From, Inguerer/ Phila. Par, Date, Sept. 23"/894

The King of Lanniganville

HOW BULLFROG MURPHY RULED A SAVAGE SETTLEMENT.

One of the First Resident Portions of West Philadelphia—Why the Queen Was Sent to Jail—A Collection of Hovels.

Lanniganville, or as it has been known among some of the Irish around its neighborhood as Goat Town, is an old landmark which with inroads of the building improvements in the Twenty-fourth ward is fast disappearing. Lanniganville lies west of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the line where Thirty-sixth street should run and in rear of the Zoological Gardens. It is probably one of the oldest of the built up portions of the Twenty-fourth ward and was at one time a village inhabited by the pooler class of Irish. It probably took its

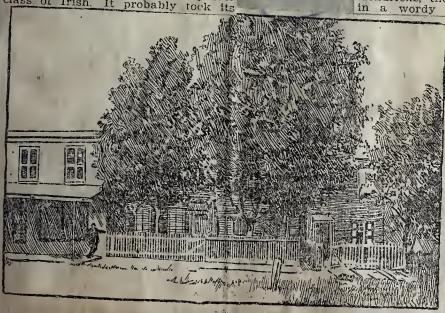
name from one of its early residents, Lannighan.

The name "Goat Town" was given by those who resided near by owing to the goats.

When this place was in its prime it was ruled considerably by its own residents, who used to run things to suit themselves. Although the settlement never got beyond two dozen houses, yet it had three full fledged saloons, and the Irish laborers and others from all parts of the city would flock there on a Saturday night and Sunday to carouse and run things to suit themselves. The place was at first far from the respectable community and was amongst the hills west of the railroad and no one cared to interfere with the settlement But with the advance of improvement the place became an eye sore, and police interference was necessary to stop the lawlessness and brawls which made it obnoxious. A rough and tumble sort of Irishman called John Murphy was usually elected to settle the difficulties of the male portion and he was designated the Mayor of Lanniganville, but outside the settlement John was known as "Bullfrog Murphy." The women's difficulties were settled by a stalwart hardy faced woman named Bridget Hendricks, who was known as the Queen of Lanniganville. Things went along smoothly among them with occasional rows, and sundry Saturday night brawls.

Beside the four saloons which high license knocked out there was a fairly well organized illicit distillery, where the good, strong Irish poteen was manufactured with all its fiery elements. The police, however, got information of this illicit distillery, and Lanniganville was robbed of its chief manufacturing element.

There finally came a day of darkness over the settlement when John Murphy, the Mayor, and Bridget Hendricks, the Queen, came together in a wordy war, which ended in





BULLFROG MURPHY'S RESIDENCE.

threats. Bridget, in supposed de-fense used a revolver with the result that "Bullfrog" Murphy was shot that "Bullfrog" Murphy was shot through the hand. The police had to interfere, and the Queen was imprisoned at the Sixteenth Police district. The case of the shooting came up the following morning before Magistrate Clarke, when John Murphy, the Mayor, testified that Bridget, the Queen, had incurred the disfavor of all the residents of Lanniganville by heing "unsagging propious in ellering by being "unsacrimonious in allowing her goats to eat the crape off a neighbor's door, where one of the residents was dead." Bridget swore that John "had made Lanniganville a hell on carth," and was "the worsest man alive." The matter was returned to court, but afterwards patched up so that nothing ever came of it. The relations of the Mayor and Queen were, however, afterwards destroyed, and it finally ended in the Queen having to quit Lanniganville, and John became honored with not only the chief rule, as Mayor, but was designated as chief of police. This title and authority John has retained ever since, and acted as supreme ruler. The continual brawls, however, became so violent and often that the police of the Sixteenth district had to keep a watchful eye on the locality, more especially when one of the rows ended in a murder. Some of the residents, however, have, notwithstanding the frequent quarrels, become prosperous and made money. One of the women residents, named Mary McGonigle, through hard work and careful saving for years from two or three cows and a few goats, put together \$15,000 to \$16,000. With this she has purchased considerable property, but still lives in the small hut that has been her residence for years. Another character in his way is Pete McCloskey, who has been more commonly known as "Tip" McCloskey, and who, in his quiet way, added considerably to the notoriety of the neighborhood and saved some cash. There is, however, a good-sized row before the village and the rapid stride of bullding in the Twenty-fourth ward. Already Porlar street is cut through to within half a square of the front row of houses, and when the order goes forth to proceed and build up the locality, the residents will not give it up without a tussle and a demand for a high price for right of way. Much of the ground, however, belongs to the Pennsylvania Railroad, but the residents will make a heavy claim for damages, which will not be allowed by any court, and which will require police protection to carry out the improvements and tear down what was not only the first Irish settlement across the river, but the greatest hell in its day.

From, Globe Danier It Louis Mo. Date, Sept 26"/894,

ORIGIN OF "GERMAN DAY."

The Celebration Sunday Commemorates the Settlement of Germantown.

On Sunday next "German Day" will be celebrated in St. Louis and other cities in commemoration of the first settlement of Germans in America at Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1683. William Penn had received from Charles II. patents for territory that now comprises the State of Pennsylvania. In his desire to populate the country he visited Germany, and went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where a body of Pletists were living under the guidance of one Jacob Spener. Penn, the Quaker, sympathized with these simple-minded religionists and offered them 15,000 acres of land in the region covered by his patent. This offer, gratefully accepted, resulted in the formation of the "Frankfort Compagnie," which as its leader chose Franz Daniel Pastorius, a promising young law-

yer Pasterius started for America Immediately, and landed on August 20, 1683. But before his company could follow him another body of German colonists arrived, on October 6, on the Concord, at Baitimore. This party embraced thirzeen linen weavers from Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia. These people lost no time in establishing themselves at Germantown. Within two days after their arrival they selected their building sites, proceeded to dig cellars and build houses. It was a cheering discovery for the Rhinelanders to find wild grapes growing in Pennsylvania, and they immediately began to cultivate the vines. They then devoted themselves to the growing of flax and laid the foundation for the spinning and weaving Germantown, the quaint old suburb of Philadelphia, is still celebrated for. When Germantown was incorporated in 1791 the new municipality chose as its seal the motto, "Vinum, linum et textrinum," meaning in English, "Wine, linen and weaving."

This is the historical foundation for the celebration of the German Day, which will take place at Concordia Park next Sunday, and which will doubtlessly attract an immense concourse of German-Americans, who glory in the fact of having emulated the example of their forefathers, and have chosen as their adopted fatherland, free America, and for their flag the star-spangled banner, which next Sunday will float to the breezes in beautiful harmony with the black, white and red colors of the old home across the sea.

From, Record

The Schuylkill or U. S. Arsenal

on Gray's Ferry Road

Something of Its History, Its Uses and Its Value to the South-End as a Manufacturing Industry

The pedestrian along Gray's Ferry Road is confronted on reaching the neighborhood of Carpenter, Washington Ave. and Ellsworth Streets, on the west side, with a high, sombre-looking brick wall, pierced by two openings, from which hang massive gates, with cumbrous locks and bolts, which serve, when swung open, to admit ingress to one of Uncle Sam's war depositories. There is about and around this government property nothing to attract the seeker after the beautiful in nature or art. Unlike the inviting approach to the Naval Asylum, a few blocks above, where beautiful lawns and fragrant flowers and blooming trees attract the eye and sense. Here, on approaching, you find black walls, ominous portals and cheerless surroundings. This is

the "Schuylkill" or U. S. Arsenal, which is defined as a "repository or magazine of arms and military stores." There never has been quartered here any troops, and it is now used, and has been for many years, for warehousing purposes and for manufacturing military supplies for the United States Army. Here is manufactured all the clothing used in the army, and although one might imagine he was within the enclosure of a deserted village, a vast amount of work is performed therein, and a large number of people, outside the officials connected with the government, have found employment. As Pennsylvania had an arsenal at Philadelphia previous to the United States Government possessing one, a slight allusion to the same would not be out of place in this

When the trouble between the Colonies and Great Britain commenced there was no place for storage of arms, except the barracks on the State House lot at Fifth and Sixth and Chestnut, and in the State House Square. On the 8th of April, 1785, the first action was taken towards building an arsenal for the storage of arms free from connections with the powder magazine, which was then at Walnut Street wharf, Schuylkill, then at Pond Lane, in the Neck, afterwards called (as now) Magazine Lane. The Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania ordered a frame building to be erected on the corner of the public square, between Thirteenth Street and Juniper Alley. In May, 1788, £114 were appropriated by the Supreme Executive Council of the State "for repairs done to the common carriages belonging to the Artillery Battalion of Philadelphia "

This arsenal remained as originally constructed for twenty-five years, when, in 1812, the war with Great Britain necessitated increased accommodations, and, by an Act of Assembly, on March 29th, 1813, it was ordered "that there should be a brick arsenal erected on the lot, on which there is now a frame arsenal, large enough to hold twenty-eight pieces of artillery, 1000 muskets, 1000 tents, 6000 knapsacks and 1000 camp kettles."

The arsenal yard had extended east to Thirteenth Street and south the same distance. This was the site afterwards of the great, Pennsylvania freight depot, and where the great Sanky and Moody revival was held, holding 5000

people, and where part of the present establishment of John Wanamaker is now located.

To return to Gray's Ferry Arsenal, it was directed in 1794 "that there should be established for the safe keeping of military stores, three or four arsenals for magazines, the arsenals at Springfield and Carlisle to be continued at the discretion of the President."

The Secretary of State purchased the piece of ground on which the Schuylkil arsenal buildings are now situated, containing eight acres; \$59,000 was appropriated to carry out the design. Work was shortly after commenced. In 1802, the building being then unfinished, had cost \$152,-608.02. They were not finished until 1806. A marble tablet set in the brick on the front building as you enter the ground has 1800 inscribed on it. As you enter the gates to the right you see a large, commodious, three-story brick building, with open porch, used as the commander's residence. Facing it, a lawn of ample extent, neatly, but without any evidence of the gardener's skill, which faces upon another residence of less pretensions than the first one mentioned and which also serves as quarters for the officers stationed there. In the grounds are four large structures of brick, set at some distance apart, three stories high, and forming a hollow square. The first one of them, facing the road, is used as a laboratory and for the storage of condemned goods, china, delph and materials of that nature; the one to the west contains the cloth, made clothing and other articles needed for the United States Army. In this building the inspectors of clothing, cutters and tailors are domiciled and everything pertaining to the wearing apparel of the soldier examined, prepared and kept until called for by requisition. To the right of this building is a long, imposing structure, with numerous pillars supporting the roof and surrounded by an open porch, in which is contained many interesting relics of the Government since its foundation. It is used as an office, and contains life-size "dummies," wearing the dif-terent uniforms which have been worn by the American soldier since the Revolutionary War. The buildings were used as a depot for storage as early as 1806.

For more than seventy years it has been used as a place of manufacture for supplies for the army, in which everything conducive to the comfort of the soldier are prepared and stored in immense quantities—uniforms, clothing, bedding, blankets, tents, coats, shirts, pantaloons, stockings, overcoats, shoes, gloves, caps, helmets, plumes are there prepared. Cloth and other material for clothing are here made on the premises, or taken out by tailors or tailoresses, who make them up and deliver them. Frequently from 700 to 1200 women are employed at this work and from 100 to 200 men.

During the Rebellion this was the most busy manufacturing place in Philadelphia or the country, thousands and thousands of people finding employment in working on supplies for the millions of soldiers in the United States Army.

At this arsenal were expended by the United States from \$20,000,000 to \$35,-000,000 a year. The amount of property on storage is frequently very large and valuable. By an Act passed in 1800, "Regulating Public Arsenals and Magazines," it was made an offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to entice any artificer or workman to leave his employment in an arsenal or armory of the United States. Whether the same law is yet on the statute book we are unable to say. The almost solemn stillness pervading the place now is in marked contrast with the busy scenes witnessed here during the Rebellion, when thousands and thousands of men and women were kept employed throughout the years of the war in making tents, clothing and other necessary supplies for the army.

There is little in or about the grounds or buildings now to attract the curious, and were it not known that it is one of the depots of Uncle Sain, the forbidding walls would deter one from having any desire to enter their portals.

The present commandant is Major Williams, who lately succeeded Major A. F. Rocknell. As the clothing department in the arsenal is one of the most important industries carried on therein, and as many millions of dollars are involved yearly in the purchase of cloth, the proper making up of the material and general inspection and supervision of the same, it is very important that an efficient and competent official should at all times be at the head of that particular branch of the service. In the person of Mr. Thomas Clarke, the govern-

ment possess an inspector of experience, whose thorough training in that line by many years of service with some of the most prominent merchants of Philadelphia, is best guarantee of his proficiency. The genial Major Domo at the gate, our old friend, Bernard Killian, whose many years service renders him an arsenalical encyclopædia, is one of the most obliging officials on duty. But then, Bernard seems to have an aversion to book peddlers. Perhaps he is right. Here, as in all the government departments, the strictest discipline is maintained and the methodical and perfect order in every division of the arsenal-the clean avenues, the well kept lawn, the neat and inviting exterior and interior aspect of the residences are in marked contrast to the outside surroundings.

From, Gress Phila, Pa, Date, Oct 1 1892;

OLDEST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. John's the Mother of All of Her Denomination in This City.

THREE PASTORS IN 88 YEARS.

One of the Early Landmarks of the "Old City" of Philadelphia-Antedated by Two German Lutheran Churches - Organized in 1806.

John's Evangelical Lutheran St. Church, on Race Street, above Sixth, which was established in 1806, lays claim to being the oldest English Lutheran church in this country. Durling a perlod of eighty-eight years it has been under the charge of but three ministers, the last one, Rev. E. E. Sibole, being its present pastor. Its first one was Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, who was at his death succeeded by Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Seiss, now the pastor of the Holy Communlon Church, at Broad and Arch

For many years prior to 1806 there existed in this city two German Lutheran Churches, St. Michael's, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets, and Zion, at the southeast corner of Fourth corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets, and Zion, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets. These, while they occupied two church edifices with two pastors, were but one congregation, with one charter and one set of church officers, services being held in each building at the same time, exclusively in German. In the families which worshipped there and among the members of the congregation were a large number of young people, who understood but little of German, and repeated efforts were made to secure an English pastor for their especial instruction. On January 6, 1806, a board of church officers nominated to favor the English movement was overwheimingly defeated by the German element in the church. Animosities were thus engendered, the English advocates being refused any rights of officership or property.

After the fallure of repeated efforts to secure recognition it was decided to call a meeting to devise means for instruction in the English language, and on January 8, 1806, at the residence of one of the members of the congregation, John Goodman, Jr., was chosen president and William Binder secretary of the English movement. A committee was appointed and it made report to the chairman, General Peter Muhlenberg, February 23, 1806, of their treatment by the German element of the Church. On March 8, 1806, General Muhlenberg headed a committee to secure the Academy building for the holding of English services.

NEW CHURCH ORGANIZED.

NEW CHURCH ORGANIZED.

Negotiations, however, were kept up with the German element for an equitable adjustment of the difficulties. These all ended in fallure and on May 19, 1806, the services of Rev. Philip F. Mayer,



Rev. E. E. Siboil.

of Athens, N. Y., were secured. He officiated for the first time in English on the first Sunday after Trinity in that year. On May 27, 1806, fifty persons met and adopted new ruies and regulations, and on June 12, 1806, Rev. P. F. Mayer received a call to be temperary pastor at the salary of £320 and £80 for house rent, with all the perquisites of a minister to preach periodically in English in the old church. This he accepted July 29, 1806, and began his work in September following. Lawrence Seckle was



elected treasurer, John Goodman, Jr., president, and Isaac Wampole secretary, and rules and regulations were adopted to govern the new movement.

On October 8, 1806, a committee was appointed with the pastor to compile an English Catechism and select a hymn book, and on November 1 a can, basin and napkin for baptism purposes, and in order to keep up a friendly spirit with the old church, German services were conducted once a month. On January 7, 1807, another effort was made by the English advocates to secure recognition, but, after a spirited election, all their candidates were defeated. On May 13, 1807, the Lutheran Synod was appealed to at Lancaster, which, after some consideration, advised the parties to make peace if possible.

This settied all further negotiations with the German portion of the congregation, and on June 4, 1807, the Committee on Organization secured a lot of ground on the north side of Sassafras Street (now Race) west of Fifth, 90 feet by 306 feet deep, on which were six frame buildings, for \$9000. At the next meeting of the Synod this action was approved and the purchase authorized, and tile directed to be held in the names of John Graff, Lawrence Sickle and Philip Wager, trustees. On September 12, 1807, It was decided to build a house for worship, and Christian Bartling, Jacob Leybrandt, Michael Fox and Frederick Forepaugh were chosen a Building Committee.

CORNER STONE LAID.

CORNER STONE LAID.

The corner stone of the church building was laid with impressive ceremonies on May 9, 1808. Bishop White, Rev. Drs. Abereromble, Elackwell, Stoughton, Andrews, Green, Heifenstein and Provost McDowell, of the University, participated. On June 9, 1808, the property on Fifth Street, above Race, known as "Fourteen Chimneys," containing three houses and lots was reported for purchase. On December, 1808, the members of the German Reformed congregation, who had Joined in contributions for the securing of the lots, were given second preference in the pews of the new church. On April 23, 1809, Rev. M. Hazelius was selected to take charge of the congregational school. The new church was opened on the third Sunday in June, 1809, and the school convened on July 5 following. A Mr. Bachman, who was appointed instructor March 16, 1810, was

afterward Rev. Dr. John Bachman, of Charleston, S. C., the leader of the Lutheran Church in the South. The entire cost of the church buildings and lots was reported to be \$57,466.23.

The church had an uninterrupted period of peaceful prosperity for many years, enllvened only in 1820, when, after considerable opposition, the custom of drapping the church in black during Lent was abolished On May 18, 1829, a yestry build-

abolished. On May 18, 1829, a vestry bullding was erected on the lots on Fifth Street above Race, and a row of burial vaults were built there to be used or purchased by members of the congregation. On October 6, 1831, the lecture room building on the Fifth Street lots was completed at a cost of \$4000. On April 4, 1839, five and a haif acres of land at Frankford Road and Hart Tavern were purchased at \$4750, for burial purposes, and the Flifth Street lots were sold at \$9 per foot. This cemetery site was soon after sold to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and on July 30, 1840, a large space in Laurel Hill Cemetery, comprising 27,500 square feet, was purchased for \$6000, as a burial site.

AN HISTORIC EAGLE.

AN HISTORIC EAGLE.

On November 18, 1842, gas, for lighting, was introduced into the church, and in July, 1847, \$3645 was expended in attirling, remodeling and decorating. The large gilt eagle which poised over the pulpit, the work of Sculptor William Rush, was then removed and presented to the city and placed in the museum of Independence Hall. The pulpit in the church prior to the alterations was located in the center near the east wall and was octagonal in form, terminating in a slender stem resting on a broad base, and reached by stairways on either side. Over the pulpit hung an old-fashioned sounding board, its base being the same size as the top of the pulpit, this board was suspended by a massive gilt chain held in the eagle's beak and iron clamps fastened the outspread tail of the bird to the church wall in the rear.

On July 7, 1850, the pastor's salary was increased to \$2500, and a large receiving vault was built in the churchyard On January 5, 1854, a large oil portrait of Rev. Dr. Mayer was secured by a bequest of one of the prominent church members and hung in the vestry of the Bible class room. On April 5, 1855, a movement was inaugurated to establish a church in the southwest portion of the On November 16, 1843, gas, for lighting,

city, and a room for Sunday services secured at Broad and Walnut Streets. On August 16, 1855, St. John's Church connected itself with the New York Ministerium, having for nearly half a century previous maintained an independent position.

PASTOR MAYER'S CAREER.

On the first Sunday in October, 1856, Rev. Dr. Mayer observed his 50th an-niversary or golden jubilee as pastor, niversary or golden jubilee as pastor, and \$5900 was raised on that day as a memorial offering. On April 16, 1853, Rev. Dr. Mayer dled at the age of 78. He was born in New York clty, April 1, 1781, entered Columbia College in 1799. He studied theology for three years under Rev. Dr. Kuntze and was licensed to preach by the New York Synod in 1802. He was ordained a minister during the same year and in July was called to a charge at Athens, N. Y. After a three years pastorate there he left to become pastor of St. John's Church. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a trustee, and for many years was president of the Philadelphia, Bible Society, the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Philadelphia Dispensatory.

Dumb and the Philadelphia Dispensatory.

On Monday, June 14, 1858, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, of Baltimore, Md., was unanimously chosen as the successor of Rev. Dr. Mayer, and assumed charge of the congregation on the first Sunday in September, 1858. On October 9, 1858, the church withdrew from the New York Ministerium. On September 8, 1859, the church adopted the Evangelical Psalmist, a hymn and tunc book compiled by Rev. Dr. Selss and several assisting clergymen. On July 2, 1863, owing to increased work and poor health of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Krauth was appointed to assist Rev. Dr. Seiss. On October 6, 1864, 'Rev. Dr. Seiss was compelled to seek health and rest abroad and the congregation furnished him with a letter of credit for \$2500. On March 10, 1865, Rev. Dr. Selss was made alternate pastor. On November 6, 1865, he tendered his resignation in order to oversee the work of the formation of a new church at Broad and Arch Streets.

with the Synod of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Seiss made his resignation final by letter of October 2, 1873, and on February 20, 1875, Rev. E. E. Sibole, the present pastor, was called to relieve Dr. Seiss. Under his pastorate of nearly a quarter of a century the church has been thoroughly organized into numerous church, charitable, missionary and social societies and committees. The congregation has endowed a \$30,000 chair in the Theological Seminary of Philadelphia and is notably liberal in its annual contributions for beneficence and relief. The present active membership is 310 and the Sunday school numbers 389. St. John's Church is the mother of all the English Lutheran churches and as such occupies a prominent place in church istory.

English Lutheran churches and as such occuples a prominent place in church history.

Rev. Edward E. Sibole was born at Girardstown, Berkley County, in what is now West Virginia, on August 11, 1840, but from early life resided at Strasburg, Va. He graduated at Roanoke College, Va., in 1871. After a two years' course of studies at the Theological Semlnary at Philadelphia he became pastor of the College Church, Salem, Roanoke County, Va., where he was when he accepted a unanimous call to St. John's congregation in the Spring of 1875.

Rev. Mr. Sibole is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America and is editor of its "Foreign Missionary." He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia and is president of the Philadelphia English Conference.

From Ledger Date, Och , 3 1894.

THE CENTURY MARK.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS.

One Hundredth Anniversary of Its Organization-Programme of the Forthcoming Celebration-Historical Sketch.

The centennial of the organization of St. The centennial of the organization of St.
Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church,
Twelfth street, below Walnut, the Rev. Owen
iM. Waller, Rector, will be appropriately
pelebrated on Sunday, October 14th, at 11 A.
M. There will be a sermon by Rishop Whitethe College of the an histograph decree by the aker, followed by an historical address by the Rector and the administration of the Holy Rector and the administration of the Holy Communion. Admission will be only by tickets, which may be obtained from the Rector and Vestry. At this service the singing will be by the vested choir of 50 men and boys from St. Philip's Church, New York, and the communion service will be one especially composed for the occasion by Mr. E. B. Kinney, the organist of that church. In front of the chancel will be an old four-legged altar, covered by an old white damask cloth, on which will be a christening bowl usea 90 years ago. The thank offerings will be deposited in it. There will be addresses in the evening. On Monday evening, October 15th, addresses On Monday evening, October 15th, addresses will be made by the Rcv. Dr. Stevens and others, and on Tuesday evening, October 16th, there will be a sermon by Blshop Potter, of New York.

people will be held in that church October 17, 18 and 19.



ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

In the year 1787 no church edifice could be found throughout the whole country owned and under the control of colored men. The germ of the colored church in America, that is, under the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist forms of worship, was "The Free African Society," founded April 12, 1787, the moving spirits in which were Absalom Jones, Richard Ailen, Samuel Boston, Joseph Johnson, Cato Freeman, Cæsar Chrauchall and James Potter. The aims of the society were moral and beneficial, and their meeting place was at the house of one Sarah Dougherty. They afterwards met in 'The Friends' Free African School,' in Willing's alley. This school is still in existence, and is carried on at Raspberry and Locust streets. At this period the total colored citizenship was ahout 1000, which included the old city proper, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Richmond, Spring Garden and Southwark. Religious meetings were held from time to time until February 17, 1792, when Absalom Jones, William Gray, William White, Wil-liam Wilkshire, William Gardner and Henry Stuart bought from Joseph B. Mer Kean the lot at the corner of Fifth and Adelphi streets, on which was erected St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. It is claimed that this church was the first regularly organized religious body among the colored people of the United States. A contract was entered into for the crection of a church, the cost of which was £1335 7s. 4d. In addition a burial place was surveyed and laid out. In 1794 the Council of Advice and Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania recommended he admission of St. Thomas's parish. Absalom Jones was ordained Deacon by Bishop White in 1795, and was ad-vanced to the priesthood in 1804. In 1796 an act of incorporation was, secured by the Trustees, and on Easier Mouday hight, March 28, of that year, the following yestrymen were elected; Wardens, John Exeter and William Gray; Charles Bunkham, Ishmael Robinson, Charles Golding, William Colston, James Dexter, Peter Mercer, Alexander James, H. Stewart, William Thomas, Rutland Moore, James Forten, Kent Bury, Jacob Glbbs, John Church, John Emory and William Coleman. In the year 1795 the congregation numbered 227, an increase double that of the preceding year. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, of St. Paul's, delivered the Ecrmon at the opening of St. Thomas's Church July 17, 1794. The new church was too small to accommodate half the number of those desirous of attending. Bishop White and Benjamin Rush were potent factors in contributing to the success of the parish.

The church work progressed favorably under the ministration of Absalom Jones and his colleagues, and with the advice and support of Benjamin Franklin, William Tilghman and many other leading citizens. Things moved slowly after that until the War of 1812-15 materially interfered with many contemplated projects of the vestry. After the declaration of peace these plans took shape, and were pushed to a successful conclusion. On February 18th, 1818, Absalom Jones died, after 24 years of faithful work as founder and Rector of the parish, and after his death the spiritual needs of the congregation were administered to by Bishop White and Revs. Dr. Magaw, Abererombie and Blackwell. From March 20, 1822, until 1825, the Rev. James Wiltbank had Pastoral charge. In the summer of 1826 the Rev. Peter Van Pelt, of Sonih Carolina, received a call, and took charge of the church in June, 1827, and remained three years. In 1831 the Rev. Jacob M. Douglass was in charge, remaining until August, 1834, when

he resigned. On September 17 of that year the Rev. William Douglass, of Maryland, assumed charge and was eventually made Rector—a position he filled until his death, May 23, 1863. During his incumbency many reforms were wrought, among them the remodelling of the Fifth street edifice in 1839, and the building of a new organ. In 1874 the shurch was again remodelled, at a cost of over \$4000.

The successors to Mr. Pouglass were: The Rev. William J. Alston, from 1862 to 1872; the Rev. Robert J. Bowen, from 1872 to 1874; the Rev. Robert J. Pintilips, 1875; the Rev. William Jarrett, 1877; the Rev. P. Fuget. 1878; the Rev. John Pallam Williams, from 1882 to November, 1891. The Rev. W. C. Starr supplied the pulpit for 13 months, and in February, 1893, the Rev. Owen Meredith Waller, the present Rector, took charge. Mr. Waller was born in 1869 in Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia. His family removed to Baltimore when he was 5 years of age, and he received his early education at St. Mary's Academy in that city. He subsequently spent nearly 7 years at St. John's Classical Ácademy, Oxford, and graduated from the General Theological Semidary, New York, in 1892. He acted for a short time as assistant at St. Philip's Church, New York, and then came to St. Thomas's, Philadelphia.

The Sunday school, which has a membership of about 200, has always averaged a fair success. Its Superintendents have been fair success. Its Superintendents have been as follows: The Rev. Peter Van Pelt, Richard B. Johnson, William West, Robert Gordon, Scipio Sewell, Clayton Miller, Abraham Sullivan, James McGrummill, William S. Gordon, Frederick Revells, Edward T. Venning, John Emory Burr, Joseph W. Casey, John W. Jones, Robert A. Williams, James S. Douglass. St. Thomas's Church, which has a communicant membership of which has a communicant membership of 840, was admitted to the Convention in 1863. The Rev. William S. Hector served this congregation faithfully and well a few years ago.

Bishop Slevens confirmed a class at St.
Thomas's Church, May 1, 1887; it was his last
appearance in public or in official capacity prior to his death in the month following. The old church on Fifth street was soid in 1887 for \$46,500, and the new building on the east side of Twelfth street, below Walnul, cost about \$80,000. The ground upon which it slands was purchased in 1888 for the sum of \$25,000. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid May 14, 1890, by Bishop Whitaker. It is an attractive building, with facedes of of the Chnrch English Gothic England style, of Port Deposit superstructure, with Ohio stone trimmings. The Snnday school room, 43 by 63 feet, on the first floor, will accommodate 500 children, exclusive of the Bible class, Secretary and librarian's rooms. The main auditorium has an accommodation for 500 persons. The stone tower on the south rises nearly 70 feet in height. The opening services were held December 14, 1890. During

has been reduced from \$8200 to \$5300.

The Vestry is at present constituted as follows: Robert A. Williams, William P. Price, Lewis Minters, William Warrick, John W. Jones, E. A. Bonchet, W. Bascom, James F. Needham, John W. Holland, Edward Bauton, E. Clarence Howard, M. D., James G. Davis.

the past 14 months the debt on this church

From, north american Date, O. 6. 4"/8914,

FUTURE OF THE OLD HALL

The Ordinance Placing It Under the Control of the Colonial Dames Nega-

A sub-committee which has had the matter in charge yesterday reported to Councils Committee on City Property, relative to the ordinance to authorize the restoration of Independence Hall by and at the expense of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and constituting the society the custodian of the building after it has

been vacated by the city departments.

The committee reported that it had found in an act of Assembly passed in 1870, and bearing on the matter, the

following provision:

"And upon the entire completion of the new buildings all the present buildings in Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be removed and the grounds placed in good condition by said commission as part of their duty under this act, the expense of which shall be paid out of their general fund provided by this act, and there-upon the said Independence Square shall be and remain a public walk and green forever."

Accordingly they recommended the pasage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the ordinance be approved by the General Committee, reported back to Councils, and by them referred to the Bullding Commission."
Strong opposition was developed to

the ordinance, the general opinion being that the city should retain full con-trol of the old hall, and after some further discussion it was unanimously decided to return the ordinance to Councils with a negative report.

From, Minies Date, Och 7" / 894.

SKILL WAS NEEDED FOR THIS SEWER

IT FILLS THE BED OF THE OLD ARA-MINGO CANAL.

PARTY OF AMERICAN A WELCOME IMPROVEMENT

The Old Swamp and the Dirty Stream That Threatened the Health of All the Dwellers Near-By Are Doomed and Soon Will Be Forgotten.

One of the finest examples of recent civil engineering, requiring mathematical skill and constructive ability of the highest order, has been employed in planning and executing the work now in progress of huilding a section of a six-foot sewer right in the bed of the old Aramingo Canal, in the Richmond district, which, with the other sections, when completed will drain almost the entire area of

the Twenty-fifth ward.

Fifty years ago more than half of what is now the Twenty-fifth ward was low-lying marsh land, through which the sluggish little stream known as Gunner's Run wound its tortuous way. A large proportion of what was then a worthless morass of mud and water has since heen reclaimed and converted into valuable building sites by a gigantic network of sewers, the largest and most expensive the city has huilt. Long before any sewers were thought of and prior to the consolidation of the outlying districts of Richmond, Aramingo, Kensington and Frankford within the citylimits, it was proposed to cut a canal through this tract of swamp land as a means of developing the country. Consequently the Gunner's Run Improvement Company, composed of a number of wealthy private citizens, was incorporated under the act of March 15, 1847, and the work of widening and deepening Gunner's Run into a canal was commenced. It was intended to make the crooked little stream navigable for harges and small sailing craft from the Delaware river through to Frankford creek, hut it was never opened as a canal above Lehigh avenuo. never opened as a canal above Lehigh avenuo. By an act of the Legislature of April 6, 1850, the title of the Gunner's Run Improvement Company was changed to Aramingo Canal Company, and the course of the canal was changed to a straight line from Somerset street, northeast to Frankford creek.

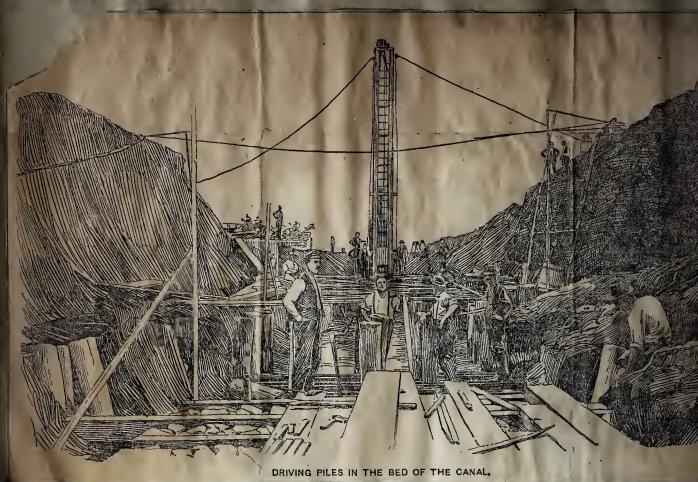
This portion of the canal, however, was never completed on account of the growth of the steam railways doing away with the necessity of a canal as a means of develoning

cessity of a canal as a means of developing the country. In place of the canal a large, straight drainage ditch was dug, to which the present name of Aramingo Canal has always been applied.

Six years later the Aramingo Canal was, hy the act of April 17, 1856, declared to be a public highway. After the consolidation Councils passed an ordinance on the 25th of February, 1887, to strike from the city plan the Aramingo Canal from Huntingdon street to Frankford creek, and in lieu thereof to substitute a street of the same width and to revise the lines and grades of all the streets in the vicinity that might be affected by the change. It was this important ordinance that made the gigantic system of sewers, now approaching completion, a necessity.

Of course the Aramingo Canal could not be converted into a street without first filling it

up, and to fill it up without providing an



adequate means of escape for its water would be to force it over on the low-lying swamp lands, converting them into miniature lakes. Hence it was necessary to construct an enormous sewer, and this work had to be executed right in the bed of the old canal.

Another ordinance, approved March 23, 1888, strikes from the city plan the Aramingo Canal from Huntingdon street through to the Port Warden's line on the Delaware river, and in a few years the entire site of the old canal will be built over and nothing will remain but the old maps of the eity to show that such an enterprise ever oxisted.

From Girard avenue to Beach street wharf the old canal is still used by a few firms owning property along its bauks, but it is doomed to disappear, as Councils have alroady been asked for an appropriation sufficient to convert it into a sewer. Since the city undertook to drain this part of its territory \$750,000 have been expended in constructing enormous sowers, and it is estimated that \$250,000 more will be required before the work is completed. About 4,500 acres have already been drained and in the near futuro the cutire Twenty-fifth ward will be all high and dry ground.

Usually in building a great sewer, the chief obstacle to be encountered is an occasional substratum of rock, which is easily, if slowly, penetrated by the use of the rock drills, giant powder and dynamite.

But to build a sewer right through a continuous mass of soft mud and stagnant water necessitates the employment of an entirely different set of engineering appliances. In constructing a sewer through gravel, clay or rock, the enormous weight of earth and rock about it can be relied upon to hold it in place

and effectually provent its bursting during heavy rains, when the pressure of the water from the inside is at its greatest. But in this case the great Aramingo sewer might as well he constructed in midair for all the benefit it will derive from its surrounding media of mud and water. Consequently not only an artificial but a solid foundation has to be provided, but in the absence of being surrounded hy solid earth its sides have to be made proportionally thick and strong to insure it against bursting during heavy storms.

The interesting and scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the wark is heart of the scientific manner in which the scientific manner in which

The interesting and scientific manner in which the work is being performed, which will convert a morass of swamp and slime into beautiful healthy building lots, is worthy of description.

The section new approaching completion extends from Somerset to Ann streets, a distance of 1,450 linear feet. A short section of the canal is first drained and the mud excavated to a depth of within three or four feet of the level of the bottom of the sewer. This excavation is made to a uniform width of 14 feet and is the preliminary work towards eonstructing a solid and substantial foundation on which the great sewer is built. A number of long masts, like telegraph poles, are laid on the bottom, on which is placed a small steam engine working a pile-driver. The hollow iron and steel hammer, filled with lead, which is to drive the massive spruce pine logs down through the soft mud into the solid gravel, weighs 2,500 pounds and strikes the logs with an impact equal to ten times its weight. By an iugenions eontrivance, consisting of a holsting drum, the same rope that lifts the hammer of the pile-driver, is made to pull the great logs, each of which is 12 feet long and 12 inches thick, from the side of the canal



and places them in a vertical position ready for the first blow of the hammer. They are driven in straight rows across the bed of the canal, the first three rows containing five piles each and every fourth row nine piles. After a 100 feet or more of the bed of the canal bas been driven full of spruce pine logs or piles the mud and dirt is removed from around them until the proper level for the hed of the sewer is reached. Then the tops of the piles are sawed off even with the bottom and a series of immense beams 8 by 8 inches square and 14 feet long made of North Carolina heart pine sawed square and laid across them the width of the canal. These beams are set two feet apart and the spaces between them are filled in even with the upper surface of the beams with cobblestones. Next is laid a close flooring six incbes thick of heart pine beams laid lengthwise and bolted securely to the beams resting on the tops of the piling.

It is on this expensive but solid foundation

It is on this expensive but solid foundation that the actual work of building the sewer is done. The sewer itself is made double and extra heavy. It is constructed of stone laid in hydraulic or water-proof cement and afterwards lined with brick, also laid in

It may be asked why not dig down to the required level at first and drive the piles to the proper distance and save after digging and the sawing off of a portion of each. In the first place, having but a short distance to go they could not be driven so straight, and in the second place the blows of the steam hammer burns, bruises and often splits the top of the piles, which would prevent the beams resting on them from having a firm and secure footing. The work on this section was begun on the 15th of July, and it is ex-

pected that it will be finished about the 1st of October at a cost to the city of \$40,000.

From, Stern
Phila Pa.

Date, Oct 7"/894,

UNDER AXE AND PICK

Historic Mansions Tumble in Ruin.

THE MIFFLIN HOMESTEAD

Before Spring It Will Have Disappeared.

Vandalism with Progress as an excuse has reached Philadelphia and unfortunate to relate shows a decided inclination to remain. One by one the familiar old landmarks, the picturesque, substantial and in many instances historical and even

sacred dwellings of past generations are giving place to those objects called "Modern Residences." The sound of the axe and saw, as they cut and grind, and the heavy fall of sturdy old timbers which have stood the test imposed upon them for generations, is heard on every side. And each sound seems like the wail of some disapproving spirit, who sees naught but desecration in that part of the march of Progress.

Drive along some old road to-day and the reader will involuntarily be forced to stop to admire some "lowly thatched cottage" whose shingled sides covered with avy, high pitching roof with quaint dermer windows, low, broad porch with slender, graceful columns, half hidden in the network of verdure affording such bounteous shade, holds him enthralled. And who will say we are not repaid for the interruption by the feeling of peace and content which steals e'er us, while we stand mutely drinking in its simple beauties? Or, perchance, it may be some statiler pile, seemingly built for a fortress, with its plastered sides vainly striving to weaken the appearance of the mighty stone walls. At the latter one may not gaze with the same delicious feeling as the former, but it is none the less interesting. Let History or Romance clothe either of these with a tale and how intensified has our cencern become! From admiration we pass to study and from study to reverence. One finds the more he interests himself the greater becomes his love, and then, should there be any patriotic blood in him, it is stirred to its greatest ardor. Allow a short time to elapse and go thitherward again and he'll find—what? Progress (?) The spots that were wont to awaken him are occupied with the "modern." Nothing remain but the memories of "on this spot," etc. And patriotism is exposed to danger.

Patriotism greatly depends upon the martial spirit of a people and that martial spirit of a people and that martial spirit so essential for the guaranteeing of peace to a country, cannot be maintained unless the people are confronted with objects which speaks to them of the yalor of their fathers who have gone before.

This change, so much to be lamented, seeing on here and among the number der, graceful columns, half hidden in the network of verdure affording such boun-

with objects which speaks to them of the valor of their fathers who have gone before.

This change, so much to be lamented, is going on here and among the number are two residences which have always been pointed out to visitors with pride. One because of the history born and nourished there and the romances woven around it and the other because of its evident grandeur, the first the Mifflin Mansion at the Falls of Schuylkill, the other, the Carpenter place in Germantown.

At the Falls of Schuylkill an Item reporter interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Shronk, an estimable couple who have passed the heyday of youth and are now enjoying a ripe old age within the precincts of that old village. Mr. Shronk, who is 77 years of age, was born at the Falls, and so was his father, and if there is anything of interest relating to the past of that staid being that he is ignorant of the reporter was unable to discover it.

According to Mr. Shronk, the mansion is considerably more than a century old, but the date of erection seems to be obscured. He remembers it in 1828, when as a tenyear-old boy he climbed its many peach frees and romped over the meadows of the manse. It was considered very old then There is no doubt that General Thomas Mifflin, the distinguished Revolutionary golder and first Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, erected the house, lived and died there. At that time and for many years subsequent, it was noble looking, surrounded by forty acres of property, which was either taken up by magnificent orchards or given over to groves of the noblest trees in the State. Statuary abounded to lend an added tharm to a naturally beautiful place. Hack of the house a few rods a stream was

dammed, and the water thus held was used to play in numerous fountains which strew the lawn about the house.

While it was the home of Mifflin during his several terms of Governorship, what merry times were had within its gray stone walls. There Washington and his good wife have often passed a pleasant hour. There Clinton, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, in fact, all the patriots, savants and politicians of the young Republic days have been entertained under its roof tree. And to-day that old monument of colonial greatness seems to hold itself aloof from its surroundings, proud in the distinction of its associations.

Many a romance has been wrought in its

And to-day that old monument or colonical greatness seems to hold itself aloof from its surroundings, proud in the distinction of its associations.

Many a romance has been wrought in its hails, but like the memories of the men who inhabited them, they are forgotten.

After Governor Miffin's death the property passed from the Miffin family, and along in 1815 or thereabouts was owned by one Coke, a very wealthy merchant. In connection with Coke there is a queer tale of love told.

Coke had an enterprising clackman mamed William Griffiths. William was alive to all the opportunities his position offored, but, alas, Coke had no lovely daughter. William lost no time in useless pining, but cast his eves around and they fell on the beauteous face of Miss Coke, the sister of the lord of the manse. Coachmen generally succeed in landing matrimonial prizes, and Griffiths was no exception. Miss Coke became Mrs. William Oriffiths.

After the usual season of sackeloth, etc., Coke pressed them both to his heart and built the happy pair the fine old cottage which now serves Tissot for a tavern, directly opposite the old mansion. Good fortune continued to smile on Coachman Griffiths, and when a few years later Coke decided to reside in France, he gave to the Griffiths outright the mansion and its forty acres. At that time the property reached from the river to the railroad track over the hill. After Griffiths the house passed through various hands, and had gained a fine deer park. Finally it sank into disuse and stories weird and strange were being told of the ghosts who haunted its spacious halls. Ghostly figures, which faded upon approach, were seen and heard frequently. So firm a hold did the stories have on the people that for years and years it was untenated, although it was often offered free of rent to any who had the temerity to live there. Some people made the attempt, but the ghosts drove them out, so they said. This fact served to depreciate its value, and along about 1850, when the place was first, subdivided, the t

years in spite of their ghostships and at no expense whatever.

This broke the ice and the house remained tenanted up to a short time ago, with but little intermission. Subsequent residents, however, asserted that the subtle Celt had not driven all the ghosts away for some still remained. To this day the children passing by look with nervous terror upon its grim old walis, ever ready to run at the least sign.

There was another legend in connection with the house which is worth telling. Like all mansions of its period, the house abounded with secret passages, since torn out. During the war of 1812, when the arrival of the British was feared, a vast amount of treasure was buried in the place, probably that gives rise to the following which is best told in Mr. Shronk's own language.

"The last man to live there was John Stein, the brewer. Stein bought the place irom a widow who had built a laundry near the house, and this laundry served Stein for brewery purposes. Stein left the place a rich man and folks say he must have found the treasure. One thing sure, he moved in a poor man and left a rich one."

Stein also complained of the nocturnal visitors but it is presumed he did it to amuse himself at the expense of the credulous.

dulous.

The old grounds are now well built upon and nothing remains but sufficient ground to hold the mansion and that, too, must go to make room for some flats or something similiar. Originally standing on an eminence, gently fating to the river bank, the house now perches on the edges of a bluff, the entire bank having been robbed of its sand to such an extent that it is now flush with Ridge avenue to within a few feet of the front porch. A few more months and nothing but the aneedote of "On this spot stood, etc." The people of the Fells all desired to see the mansion perpetuated and hope that something may yet be done to preserve it.

The Carpenter place, on Germantown

sion perpetuated and hope that something may yet be done to preserve it.

The Carpentor place, on Germantown avenue, which is now being cut up into villa lots, while lacking the historical and romentic greatness of Mifflin Masion is equally interesting because of its rare beauty and the many truly grand trees which surrounded. The house was built and the grounds laid out by Carpenter, who amassed an immense fortune in the drug business on Market street. The house, somewhat after the Grecian style, was a noble pile, and could be plainly seen from the road through the vista of pines, hemlocks, elms and poplars which surrounded it. Like all men of refinement with wealth sufficient to satisfy them, Carpenter had a hobby and he rode it hard. His failing was the collection of curios, which made him famous. So numerous was his collection that he was forced to build a museum (still standing) on his grounds, south of and adjacent to the house. The museum might easily be mistaken for a residence, so large is it.

His ornithological collection was especially noteworthy. After his death however His ornithological collection was especially noteworthy. After his death, however.

the place fell into decay, but still retained its former beauty and still entitled to the title once conferred on it. "The prettiest suburban home of Philadelphia."

The grand old trees which for generations have so proudly raised their heads, are now forced to bow in answer to the repeated strokes of the axe. Little remains to be done; the surveyor's tape, the stakes marking boundaries, the auctioneer and the Carpenter place is a memory soon to be effaced from the younger mind, but retained with affection by those who have shared its hospitality. shared its hospitality.

shared its hospitality.

Philadelphia, should this continue, will join the ranks of those cities, unfortunately numerous, which regret that some measures were not taken to preserve the too few "sacred spots." New York, Boston, Brocklyn have all felt the pangs of remorse. Will Philadelphia?

The reservations of Fairmount Park happily preserve forever some of the finest specimens of colonial architecture extant, but they have little or no interest to the student of history. Why could not these other places be removed to the Park and there preserved? If the ground is necessary, at least preserve the tenements that cover them.

From, Inguerer Phila Pa,

Date, Och 7"/894.

RONT STREET'S OLD HOUSES

PEOPLE WHO USED TO LIVE ON THE GREAT WHOLESALE THOROUGHFARE.

Fine Old Families Who Dwelt Above Their Own Stores-Duponceau's Mansion-Some Unknown History of Philadelphia.

How few of the busy, bustling business men who pass daily up and down Front street stop for an instant to contemplate what a great change has taken place in this thoroughfare in the last 94 years. Front street from the appliest times has street, from the earliest times, has always been a mart of trade. Yet at one time it was what it is not now, an exceedingly fashionable thoroughfare, for in the old days, with few exceptions, the merchants, who were socially the leading men of the town, resided over their stores. In 1800 here existed many preten-

tious mansions on either side of Front street, occupied principally by opu-lent merchants of the period. Com-mencing at Callowhill street and con-tinuing southwest to Christian street, tinuing southwest to Christian street, some of these old dwellings are still to be found standing, gloomy, time-stained edifices, the basements in most cases being the only available entrance. But as relics of a former period these aged buildings serve to recall to the old residenter many quite celebrated places which once made this neighborhood one of the most important in this city. important in this city.

Clawson's well-known tavern once flourished about midway between Callowhill and Vine streets and on the west side, where stood the dwellings of a better class, was, at No. 193, the residence of a notorious sea-dog and Revolutionary privateersman, Captain William White, but more generally known under the expressive cognomen of "Bully White."

William Rush, the celebrated wood carver, had his workshop, a two-story frame building, at No. 172, a few doors from Key's alley, on Front street, below Vine. There was a Friends Meeting House in Key's alley. From Vine to Race street were many, houses high above the pavement and only reached by an elevated many houses high above the pavement and only reached by an elevated stairway. The most pretentious house in the square, next below Coates' alley, was built by William Rush. General Irvine, of Revolutionary fame, resided in this house from the close of the Revolution until his death, in 1819. The General did not present a heroic figure, as he was meagre in form, and with his prim cocked hat and silver buckle shoes would have been taken for a professor or as belonging to the clerical profession. longing to the clerical profession.



SOUTHEAST CORNER FRONT AND PINE STREETS.

The General was a hatter by trade, but had in early life joined the forces employed to suppress the Indian depredations on the frontier. He was wounded and taken prisoner when commanding a brigade of militia in an encounter with the enemy at Chestnut Hill.

In this neighborhood is Treavis', McCullough's and Brook's courts, also Coates' alley. These old courts eontain many relics of a past age in the shape of imposing three-story brick dwellings. Rebecca Jones, the celebrated preacher in the Society of Friends, resided in Brook's court and died there in 1817 in the 78th year of her age.

There is but little left to interest the antiquarian below Race street. In 1796 Henry Pratt, the father of Matthew Pratt, the colonial portrait painter, resided in a fine three-story brick dwelling, No. 112, old number. Henry Drinker, an estimable member of the Society of Friends, resided at No. 110. His residence was a three-story brick, with door of entrance reached by a high flight of grey stone steps. Another notable Friend, John Webb, who kept his coffin constantly in sight as a reminder of his mortality resided at No. 88.

The arched alley that breaks the line of buildings on the west side near Arch street was the entrance to the stables of James C. Fisher, and Alexander Dallas, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1795, resided at the south corner of this alley. He was the ancestor of our present popular Judge Dallas. Many of the houses built in this vicinity were erected on the site of the old "Bank Meeting House" of the Society

of Friends, which was demolished in 1789.

As early as 1791 Samuel Wetherill occupied the premises on the southeast corner of Front and Arch streets. Although a member of Friends' Meeting he was favorable to defensive war and made and sold material for clothing the army. He was consequently disowned by his orthodox brethren, and thereupon, with others of like mind, built a meeting house at Fifth and Arch streets. This body was known as "Free or Fighting Quakers." Samuel Wetherill was the leading spirit of this organization. The property now occupied by the Apprentices' Library is owned by the Wetherill family.

In the year 1791 Stephen Girard was the proprietor of a green grocery at No. 43. At that time he was quite a young man, only 23 years of age. He was very attentive to business and economical and had sixty years before him in which to amass his large estate.

This same part of Front street and southward to Lombard street, which was, in the early years of this century a busy mart of trade with ware houses filled with the produce of every clime, is now in the sere and yellow leaf of decay.

Old Quaker City merchants were not inferior in enterprise to those who now occupy their places on the bourse or on the rialto. These old merchants were honest, and failures were almost unheard of. They gave themselves no days off with the "boys," nor aid they need summer holidays. They were not all hard-fisted, however, but they



exacted a full measure of time from those in their employ, and withal they drank good ale and wine and were generally long-lived, respected and died rich. Solomon White, dry goods, No. 6, was noted for his philanthropy and nobility of character. He had a country seat, of four acres, at what is now Eleventh and Callowhill.

In 1795 the Insurance Company of North America was situated at the southeast corner of Front and Market streets. Blair McClenshan had his place of business at No. 33 South Front street. In later years he is described as a rotund old gentleman. He was an Irishman by birth, and he belonged to the militia. Recently he has been memorialized by a full length effigy, in light cavalry costume, in connection with the Trenton battle

monument.
Thomas Bradford's bookshop was below Market street on the west side, No. 8. It was a very diminutive place, the building being but sixteen feet wide. Even in that day it was regarded as very of . Mr. Bradford, besides selling books, edited a paper called the "True American," and he was proud of the fact that he was a grandson of old William Bradford, the early colonial printer.

Peter Stephen Duponceau resided at No. 59 South Front street. Mr. Du-ponceau was an eccentric Frenchman. He studied law and settled in Philadelphia. He was very successful and popular and received heavy fees. He died rich, at the age of \$4 years, in 1844. His name is memorialized by a street in Philadelphia, the character of which is a libel on the good years. is a libel on the good name of any family.

Jonathan Fell's chocolate and mustard manufactory was No. 52 South Front street. Mr. Fell was one of the originators of the Lehigh Navigation

Company. The first successful grate for burning Lehigh coal is said to have been in Mr. Fell's house. The manufacturing business was continued by his descendants. The house of



OLD ROW OF DWELLINGS BETWEEN RACE AND VINE.

Fell & Co., originating with John Dixon, is traced backward to about

1770. The northwest corner of Front and Walnut streets was occupied by the warehouses of Samuel Coales, an estimable member of the Society of Friends. He was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital for about forty years.

It should not be forgotten that old Front street, in the year 1800, was not only the site of the merchants' counting houses, but it was where resided the elite of Philadel-phia. Chestnut street as a fashionable thoroughfare was yet in a state of embryo, while Walnut street, in the neighborhood of Rittenhouse Square, was a suburban district a long distance from town.

The well-known philanthropist, John Vaughn, was a wine merchant, at No. 109. "Johnny Vaughn" was a familiar figure on the streets of Philadelphia until well into the forties. He was readily recognized by his tall lank figure, which in winter was covered with a Scotch plaid cloak, thrown carelessly over the shoulders. He died in 1841, at the age of 85 years.

Some of the most prominent business houses in Philadelphia were in this neighborhood, notably the old Revolutionary firm of Conyngham & Nesbit, at No. 94 and 96. This firm was in close relation with Dr. Franklin, and in meany covers acted. lin, and in many cases acted as the

fiscal agent of the Continental Congress in the secret negotiating in the purchase of material, and regarding the issue of letters of marque and privateersmen. Captain David Conyngham, a near relative of the senior member of this firm, was a bold and

successful privateersman.

Mordecai Lewis lived at 112. was at one time a partner of William Bingham, and manager and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital for many years. John Morton, the owner of Morton's wharf, resided at No. 116. He was for many years the president of the Bank of North America. John Purdon, a dealer in dry goods, was at 212; he was the father

of the author of Purdon's Digest.
Guvney & Smith were engaged in the
East India trade. Their business place was on Front street below Spruce. Stephen Decatur commenced his career as a clerk in this house. He was in the employ of this firm when he was sent to order the laying of the keel of the frigate Philadelphia, a vessel that played such an important

of the "Pictures of Philadelphia,"

published in 1811.

Chandler Price removed from North Front to the store No. 214 South Front in 1802. He originated the New Orleans trade. Captain Toby, for many years a well-known character in Philadelphia, commanded the packet Ohio, of the Price line.

Jones & Clarke were shipping merchants at No. 225, in 1800. This house was very enterprising and extended their correspondence to every quarter of the globe. They built and employed many ships. Mr. Jones having at one time been a sea captain, was an expert in handling a vessel, as he was in furnishing a superior model to meet his firm's requirements. Mr. Jones in 1812 became Mr. Madison's Secretary of the Navy, and his executive ability was regarded so favorably that in 1816 he became the first president of the Bank of the United States. of the United States.

From, Ledger/ Phila. Ca Date, Oct. 15"/894.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

ST. THOMAS'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Congratulatory Address by Bishop Whitaker-Historical Sketch by the Rector-Fine Music by the Choir of St. Philip's, New York.

The centennial of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Twelfth, below Walnut, the Rev. Owen Mcredith Waller, Rector, was appropriately celebrated yesterday. The altar was handsomely decorated with flowers, and in front of the chancel was erected a rood screen of evergreens, in the centre being the letters I. H. S., the whole surmounted by a cross of white flowers. A new aitar cloth of white, handsomely embroidered in colors, and presented by Miss Blanche Warrick as a memorial of her sister, Miss Adele Warrick, was used yesterday morning for the first time.



Adm'sslon was only by ticket, and the attendance was limited to the cap city of the audience was infinited to the cap city of the audience room. A large number stood during the service. At 11.30 A. M. the procession, consisting of the vested choristers of boys and men, about 40 in number, from St. Philip's Church, New York, the energy and the Ri. Rev. Bishop Whitaker, advanced to the autor sharing the processional hymn the aitar, singing the processional hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldlers." The crucifer at the head of the procession was vested in a red cassock and white surplice. The communion service then commenced, the Epistoler being the Rev. H. C. Bishop, Rector of St. Philip's, New York, and the Gospeler the Rev. Thomas W. Cain, Rector of Galveston, Texas. An address was made by Bishop

Whitaker.

My dear brethren, said he, and brethren of the Vestry and congregation: There must be to-day an emotion in your hearts of thankfulness to Almighty God for His blessings. It is well that you have assembled to witness this commemoration. The history of this parish is connected with the history of the nation. The conditions under which we assemble are very different from those at the commencement of the parish. The United States were then but fifteen in number, and General Washington was serving his first term as President. The country now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The population was then a little over 3,000,000; now it is 65,000,000. Of the colored race there were 750,000, only 60,000 of whom were free; now it has increased tenfold, and there is not one who is not a free man. The revered Willam White was then Bishop. Yours was the fifth congregation to be organ-Ized in Philadelphia, and there were not at that time more than nine or ten in the entire State. You were the first congregation of colored people to be organized, and the minister of this parish was the first colored man ordained in the United States. The city of Philadelphia had then a population of less than 50,000 along the Delaware river, from Vine to Sonth street, and the streets around the old church at Fifth and Adelphi streets were not paved. We have now a population of 1,100,000. We'll may we look hack on what has been wrought. We may well find much to admige and emulate in the founders of this parish. They were meu who believed in God—men who trusted not in their own righteous—men who trusted not in their own righteous ness, but only in the mercy of God; who trusted not in their own strength, but in that Imparted by the Holy Ghost; men who reverenced God, and did not measure their piety by religious show. They fived as men who were to give an account of the deeds done in the body. They were men of wonderful patience. They did not have a smooth, easy, gliding passage, but influence from without hindered their advance. How patiently they endured whon they asked for equal rights and equal representation ou the floor of the Diocesan Convention. Year after year it was denied them; not out of ill will or hatred, but through a mistaken sense of right and instice. The hearts of the people were finally opened, and to the everlasting glory of Bishop Alonzo Potter their recognition was accorded. It was only 31 years ago they were granted equal rights in the Convention. They were not discouraged, however, and had no thought of abandoning their organization. They believed in God, went steadfastly on their way, and, in His own good time, God brought it about.

Absalom Jones, a man born a slave, won his way into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopai Church; for 22 years he served this parish, and went to his grave honored. You have shared in all this advancement that has been going on; great have been your privileges, and great is your responsibility. You

cocupy a prominent position, and the whole Church is looking to see that you fulfill the pledge you made. You have a Rector who is a consecrated, devout, faithful man. You have a conscientous vestry. God help you to realize your privileges and discharge your duties.

After the address, and during the singing of an anthem, the members of the congregation came forward and deposited their offerings toward the extinguishment of the mortgage in a christening bowl used 90 years ago placed on an old four-legged altar in front of the chancei.

An historical address was made by the Rector, the Rev. O. M. Wailer, after which the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, the celebrant being the Rector, who wore a handsome set of vestments presented last Thursday evening by the Altar Guild.

There were also early celebrations at 6 and 8 A. M.

At the 11 A. M. services a new Communion service, composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. E. B. Kenney, of St. Philip's Church, New York, was admirably rendered by the famous vested choir of that church, and St. Philip's vestry were seated in the front pew. In the evening there were addresses by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, the Rev. N. L. Philips, of this city, and others. There will be celebrations of the Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M. to-day aud to-morrow. This evening addresses will be made hy the Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Christ Church, and others, and to-morrow evening the centennial serinon will be preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York.

Philas. Par.
Date, Och 19"1894.

Down-Town

Something of Its History and Biographical
Sketches of Some of Its Former
Leading Citizens

Two hundred and twelve years ago, 1682, William Penn planned the city of Philadelphia. Twenty years before William Penn was born, Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, conceived the idea of a city in this very spot; had plans adopted and signed a contract pledging himself to found and support it. In 1637 an expedition from Sweden was sent out in his name The Swedish settlers occupied a narrow strip of ground along the river, now known as Southwark, in Philadelphia. Penn declared these people to be more sober and industrious than the people of other nations. The first clergymen sent out by the Swedish King were

Rudman and Bjork. Among these people and the red men peace and friendship have existed fifty years before Penn's Treaty with the Indians was signed. Immediately after the arrival of these two clergymen, Gloria Dei Church, now known as "Old Swedes," was erected. The church, in its main body, remains to-day as originally constructed. Interesting and instructive as is the story of the settlement and growth of Philadelphia as a whole, our purpose in this article is to treat of the lower districts, which, before consolidation in 1854, were governed by Commissioners, and were not as now, subject to municipal control. Indeed, one of the northern districts (Northern Liberties) had a Mayor up to consolidation, the late John F. Belsterling holding that position for many years, his son, William F. Belsterling, but a few months since, being actively known in political affairs. The original boundary of the city of Philadelphia was between the streets called Valley (now Vine) on the north and Cedar (now South) on the south, and between the Rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. To the south of Cedar we had Wicaco, South-(sometimes improperly called Southern Liberties), Moyamensing and Passyunk. Southwark was the oldest district in the county of Philadelphia.

On May 14th, 1762, the General Assembly passed an act creating a municipality, to be called the District of Southwark. The officers were to be three assessors and three supervisors, who were empowered to levy taxes, and three surveyors and regulators, to "regulate the course of streets and lay down gutters and conduits." In 1794 an act was passed to enact a full corporation, under the title of "the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the District of Southwark."* The boundaries of which were: Commencing on Cedar (South) street at the Delaware, thence west to Passyunk road, thence to Moyamensing road, thence by way of Keeler's lane to Greenwich road, to the Delaware and along same to place of beginning, comprising an area of 760 acres. This was just exactly 100 years ago.

At that early period the district was the most populous of any of the many outlying ones in and around Philadelphia. Although the Swedes were the original settlers in this section, and at this time, with their descendants, formed a large class of the community, they are to-day, perhaps, the least in number of any nationality—Italians, Poles, Huns and Russian Jews having to a great extent colonized in the central part, not at all to the advantage of the district, either in a moral or progressive sense.

On the eastern front for its entire length runs the Delaware River, or as it was called in 1622, Arasapha—"it goes fine." Poutaxat was another Indian name for it. The English gave it the name of De-la-war, which has been modernized into Delaware.

Many creeks, now obliterated, flowed through this section, notably Hollander's Creek, which had a clear course from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, and made the lower part of the neck an island; also other streams in the vicinity, making three islands, now fast land in addition to League Island. Holt Creek flowed into Hollander's Creek. Little Creek and Malebare's Creek emptied into Hollander's Creek. One branch of this creek rose at Fifteenth and Sansom, where it was joined by a branch from Spruce street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, other branches from South and Eighteenth street, and from Spruce street ran southward from Passyunk road. All ran by devious routes and entered Hollander Creek. Also Moyamensing Kyl, which entered the Delaware between Reed and Dickinson street, Ship Run, which had its rise in the First Ward. Several villages and settlements, some of them yet in existence, were component parts of Southwark. "Bainbridge," a." town on Second street," was mentioned as late as 1818. It was in the extreme boundary of Southwark; Irish Town, a nickname for a portion of Shippen (Bainbridge) street; Martinsville, in the First Ward, east of Front and south of Wolf; Wicaco, an Indian village, a tract of land of about 800 acres, fronting on the River Delaware. It extended up to South street.

The old names of the streets in the district are now known to only the old residents. Almond street was formerly Argyle street; Annapolis, Vernon street; Bainbridge, Shippen street; Barron, Ball alley; Borden, Johnson's lane; Carpenter street, from Front street to Moyamensing avenue, was called John street, from Moyamensing avenue to Passyunk avenue, Carpenter street, and from Eleventh

street to the Schuylkill river, Tidmarsh street; Delaware avenue, south of South street, Wharf street; Moyamensing avenue, Jefferson avenue; Otsego street, Sweede's alley, Church street; Tasker street, Franklin street; Washington avenue is composed of Washington street, from the Delaware river to Third street, Prime street (formerly Love lane) from Third street to Schuylkill river.

Southwark contained six wards, and all the qualified voters of the district voted at Southwark Hall (now Second Police District Station-house, Second street above Christian). There were, perhaps, more exciting election times in old Southwark than in any other part of Philadelphia. The city proper was at all times considered to be Whig in its politics; the county, outside of Philadelphia, Democratic. Many fierce and bitter struggles for supremacy between the contending parties was witnessed at Southwark Hall. Elections at those times—before consolidation—were not so quietly conducted as at present, and Southwark, at all times, was the scene of bitter rivalry and bloody warfare. In the early 40s religious bigotry, here as elsewhere in the southern sections, assumed formidable and threatening shape. The Native American party, then at the zenith of its power, found in this district many followers, and was led by able and determined champions. Lewis C. Levin, perhaps the most adroit and able of all the leaders, after incessant and long campaigning, was elected to represent the First District in Congress by the voters of the Native American party. He represented the district from 1845 to 1851. At this time there entered into the political field one who held, perhaps, more than any man whoever represented it, the affection and confidence of the voters of the district-Thomas B. Florence. Many living to-day can recollect the stirring times of this period in Southwark, when "the widow's friend." "the boatbuilder's son," "the workingman's advocate," "the Southwark hatter," stormed, night after night, the halls and open spaces in Southwark in advocating his claim and that of his party. He represented the district from 1851 to 1861. It may be truthfully said that that district, or that portion of it now contained in the Third District, never had a more faithful or better belovel Representative than Thomas B. Florence.

*This name was partly adopted in allusion to the situation of the district south of the city of Philadelphia, but it was also adopted from the name of a borough in the county of Surrey, England, immediately opposite the city of London.

William E. Lehman succeeded Mr. Florence, and served for one term-1861-1863. His election was brought about by dissensions in the Democratic ranks caused by the defection of George W. Nebinger, brother of Andrew Nebinger, late of the Board of Education, and patron of St. Agnes' Hospital, who with another brother, Robert, were noted for their liberality, sterling Democracy, and genuine philanthropy, as the Hospital of St. Agnes can well attest. Mr. George W. Nebinger was a born politician, and was held in high esteem for his many generous acts towards the poor, and his unflinching adherence to Democratic principles. All three of the brothers are now dead, but their names are honored and revered in the highways and byways of the Second Ward and Southwark.

Edward Webb, proprietor of *The Pennsylvanian*, the Democratic organ in Philadelphia, was an active Democratic politician in these stirring times. He held the position of Prothonotary of the Courts for some time.

At this time, 1863, Samuel J. Randall entered into Congressional life, and represented the First District from 1863 to 1875, when a portion of it-the Third and Fourth Wards—was incorporated into the Third Congressional District, which he represented until his death on April 13, 1890, serving consecutively seventeen years, most of the time a district in which Southwark was entirely included. Hon. Richard Vaux was elected to represent the unexpired term, and, in the few months he served, made for himself a national reputation by his able speech in opposition to the infamous "Force Bill." William McAleer now represents that portion of Southwark in the Third Congressional District.

Southwark has in its boundaries portions of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards. Along the river front, from South street to Greenwich Point, numerous warehouses, grain elevators, sugar refineries, railroad depots, the old Navy Yard, ex-

tending from Washington avenue to Reed street, being occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad for traffic and freight business, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having extensions to same locality; at Reed street the immense Spreckles' sugar refineries, McCann's plant for the same industry; Bailey's rope-walk; to the south the Pennsylvania Salt Works, the Greenwich Point wharves for the shipment of coal and oil, and the Girard Point elevators and numerous other buildings, used for various industries, dot the banks of the Delaware throughout its river front. The district is built compactly from its northern limit (South street) to Snyder avenue on the south. and east to the Delaware scarcely an open space in all that territory to be seen not occupied by buildings, some of them of grand dimensions. It contains within its limits numerous churches, schoolhouses, dispensaries, hospitals. private residences of imposing architecture have been of late years built in the southern portion of the district, the central part being almost entirely devoted to business progress, Second street, almost its entire length, and Passyunk avenue being the principal business thoroughfare for retail traffic. In its confines there are forty-two churches. Baptist, 7; United Christians, 1; Evangelical Association, 1; Lutheran, 5; Methodist, 9; Presbyterian, 5; Episcopal, 8; Catholic, 5; other denomination, 1.

In 1835 the Pennsylvania Assembly authorized the Commissioners of Southwark to "purchase a lot of land in that district to be kept open for a public square forever in the same manner that the public squares in the city of Philadelphia are kept open."

The Commissioners purchased a lot belonging to the Miller estate, between Third and Fourth streets and extending from Washington to Federal, containing two acres and two roods; the Commissioners called the ground Jefferson Square. It was improved after consolidation, 1854, by the city of Philadelphia by planting trees, sodding and making walks, the whole being enclosed with an iron fence, which has since been removed, making it one of the handsomest "squares" in the city. On Queen street below Fifth another breathing place—a small one-has been added to the park area of the district. Another of larger proportions-the ground between Third

and Fourth and Morris and Tasker streets-(late the property of the Morris & Tasker Estate)—has been purchased by the city, and will in the near future be placed in order as a public park. At the extreme end of Broad street is League Island, separated from Greenwich Island by the Black Channel. This ground was purchased by the city of Philadelphia and presented to the United States Government as a Navy Yard. For years, through adverse legislation, it had been allowed to remain of but little use to the Government. Of late its immense advantages, surrounded as it is by fresh water, for the laying up of our iron vessels, has been aeknowledged, and extensive improvements are promised. The benefits accruing to Philadelphia, and especially to the workmen of Southwark, will be incalculable.

The march of improvement has left but few of the old landmarks remaining. Famous Old Sweede's Church, erected in 1700, on the site of a log structure, which did service for the Swedes since 1677, still stands. It is now under Episcopal control and is the oldest church in Philadelphia. In the graveyard adjoining are stones recording deaths as far back as 1612; many of them are weather-worn and illegible. The old Washington Market, on Bainbridge (Shippen street) located in perhaps as unsavory a portion of the district as any, still obstructs that highway from Third to Fifth streets.

The old Navy Yard at the foot of Federal street, another and interesting place in the history of Southwark, has disappeared. It has a history of two wars to commemorate it to the people of the district. Its site is now occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Sunday Market, which occupied the space from Prime to Marion street on Moyamensing avenue, which commences at the intersection of Second and Christian streets, has just been torn down, and the street paved with Belgian blocks, making it a wide and important avenue to the southwest. The low lands, south and east of Snyder avenue, are rapidly being filled up and placed in the market for improvement. The Methodist Hospital on South Broad street is a large and imposing structure, an account of which will be reserved for a future article. The old boundaries of Southwark to-day contains more inhabitants than any of the other districts of Philadelphia. The

boundaries of the District of Southwark, as outlined in this sketch taken from original papers, would be impossible to locate on the maps of the present day. Looking over ancient maps in the Ridgway Library we were unable to find where Passyunk avenue ever touched Moyamensing avenue. That some road may have led from it to the latter seems probable.

District of Moyamensing

Moyamensing was originally a tract of ground on the fast land of the neck lying between Passyunk and Wicaco. It was granted by the Dutch Governor, Alexander d'Hinoyossa, on fourth month, third day, 1664, to Martin Clensmith, William Stille and Lawrence Andries. The title was confirmed in 1684 by Wm. Penn to Lassey Andrews, Wm. Stille, Andrew Bankson and John Matson. Moyamensing township included this ground and Wicaco, except such parts of the latter as were included in Southwark. It extended from about Seventeenth street and South over to Passyunk road, and down the same to the Buck road (which ran diagonally from Seventh and Oregon to Twenty-first and Reed streets), and over to the Delaware below the built-up portion of Southwark.

By act of March 24, 1812, the inhabitants of Moyamensing were incorporated by the style of "The Commissioners and Inhabitants of the Township of Moyamensing." By act of April 4, 1831, the township was divided into East and West Moyamensing. The name Moyamensing is said by Acrelius to signify "an unclean place" or "dung heap," which was adopted from the fact that at one time great flocks of pigeons had their roost in the forest, and made the place unclean for the Indians. The township was one of the earliest created after the settlement of Philadelphia.

By act of February 13, 1833, the township of Moyamensing was divided into four wards. The First ward, north of Carpenter and east of Seventh street; Second ward, from Seventh to Eleventh north of Carpenter street; Third ward, north of Carpenter west of Eleventh street; Fonrth ward, all that territory south of Carpenter street. In 1848 a new ward was added—the Fifth—which composed all that territory west of Broad street. Elections for the Fourth ward were held at Mahlon Gilbert's, Tenth street and Passyunk road, and the Fifth ward voted at Daniel Young's, Buck road and Long lane. In 1848 the boundaries of Moyamensing and Passyunk were again changed—Passyunk was to begin at the Delaware river 200 feet south of the line of McKean street, and to run of that width westward to a point 200 feet west of Broad street, thence north to a point 200 feet south of Tasker, thence to low-water mark on the Schuylkill.

The boundaries of Moyamensing, as thus described (and last made), would take in all the Thirtieth ward, the Twenty-sixth ward above Passyunk road, and First ward below Southwark and east of Broad—a large space of territory and conflicting in its boundary lines with the original bounds of Southwark, and apt to confuse the reader as he attempts to reconcile them by viewing the present maps describing the locality. It contains within its boundaries many places of interest, and is for the greater part densely built. It is traversed by all the diagonal roads south of South streetnamely, Gray's Ferry road, Point Breeze avenue, Passyunk / road, Moyamensing road and old Second street. It has many churches, school-houses, industrial works, parks and cemeteries. The principal institutions are the Naval Asylum, Schuylkill Arsenal (already written of in previous numbers of THE DOWN-TOWN REcord); potters' field was located on the north side of Federal street between Eleventh and Twelfth; Macphelah Cem_ etery, and Philadelphia Cemetery, incorporated in 1827; Ronaldson Cemetery was projected by James Ronaldson in 1826. a prominent type-founder of Philadelphia. It was in former years a model burying ground in the city, and herein is interred some of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia; it is one of the old landmarks of the city which the tide of improvement has left untouched as a reminder of the old times.

South street is almost its entire length from river to river devoted principally to retail trade, and is without exception the most busy avenue in Philadelphia, market wagons, on Wednesdays and Fridays, lining the street, and bringing the products of the farmers from Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester counties to the doors of the citizens of southern Philadelphia, New Jersey and Delaware also adding their quota to the general market. At times the sidewalks (not

overly wide) are almost impassable with the throngs of pedestrians and buyers and venders. Passyunk avenue is also a great retail thoroughfare. There are many private dwellings, some of them of ancient build—large, commodious and comfortable. In the Broad street district they are of more imposing character, and contain all the modern conveniences for which Philadelphia built houses now take the lead.

Among the public institutions in the district, one, Moyamensing Prison, requires more than a passing notice. On the 30th of March, 1831, the Legislature passed an act directing that a prison for the city and county of Philadelphia, capable of holding at least 300 prisoners on the principle of separate confinement, should be erected, and to be called the "Philadelphia County Prison." The Commissioners were authorized to purchase a site, and to borrow \$150,000, at an in_ terest not exceeding 5 per cent., for the purpose of erecting the structure. In 1833 power was given to borrow \$70,000 additional, and the sale of the Arch Street Prison was provided for. In 1834 \$70,000 more was authorized. The prison cost \$360,000, the county having to pay only \$30,000 of the amount, the receipts from the sales of the Walnut and Arch Streets Prisons realizing sufficient to make up the balance. The Court of Common Pleas appointed as commissioners for building the new prison, Jesse R. Burden, Jacob Frick and Wm. G. Alexander. The Mayor's Court appointed Wm. E. Lehman, Joseph Price and Samuel Palmer. Fifteen and threequarters acres of ground were bought on the west side of Passyunk avenue near Tenth and Reed streets, the present location. When the prison came to be built it was laid out in lines parallel to Passyunk avenue, and its depth was sufficient to cut into Eleventh street and block up that highway entirely. Portions of the ground in 1838 was assigned as a parade ground for the use of the military. It was not popular with the volunteers and was rarely used, being improperly laid out.

The corner stone was laid in 1832, on April 2d; architect, Thomas U. Walter. It is built in the castellated Gothic style, and recedes 50 feet from the line of the sidewalk. The centre building is supported by parapets pierced with embrasures; on each side of the building

are wings, receding to feet and 50 feet wide; access to the prison is by gates, 10 feet wide and 17 feet high, secured at the top by wrought-iron port-cullis. There are 408 cells, each 9 feet wide, 13 feet long and 9 feet high; the entire front of the prison is 310 feet, and its depth between the yard walls 525 feet. Debtors' Apartment was erected as a separate building, and was built in the Egyptian style, Up to 1841 imprisonment for debt was one of the institutions of Pennsylvania justice; after its abolition this building was utilized for the confinement of witnesses and other purposes. In 1834 the Legislature passed an act abolishing public executions, and since that time all executions have taken place within its walls. Since 1839 to 1894 there were 23 executions, among whom were Arthur Spring, 1853; Anton Probst, 1866; Gerald Eaton, 1869; John Hanlon, 1871; George Twitchell, who was to be hung on the same day as Gerald Eaton, for the murder of his mother-inlaw, Mrs. Hill, committed suicide in his cell the night before he was to be executed, the poison having been conveyed to him by outside parties.

In August, 1861, thirty-eight rebel prisoners, captured on board the rebel privateers, Petrel, Jeff. Davis and Enchantress, were confined in Moyamensing Prison. They were subsequently sent to Fort Delaware as prisoners of war.

On January, 1855, what came very near being a serious calamity happened in Moyamensing Prison. A great flow of gas escaped from a defective flue. Thirty of the prisoners were found in a state of unconsciousness. With the exception of one inmate they were all resuscitated. During the cholera in the summer of 1832 the Moyamensing Hospital was most actively employed, the number of admissions being 120, of which 116 were cholera cases, the number of deaths being 29.

Another public building of local importance was the old Commissioners' Hall, of Moyamensing. The Commissioners of Moyamensing met in 1812. About 1833 a movement was made to provide a proper hall for the use of the district officers, and a lot of ground was purchased on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth street, commenced in August, 1833, and was finished in November, 1834, and was un-

til 1855 the only voting place in the district. During the cholera of 1866, the building not being in active use, was selected to serve as a hospital for cholera patients, in case the epidemic should be severe. Protests were made against the proposed service. No attention being paid to them, on August 4th, 1866, it was set on fire and the interior destroyed. The walls were in good condition, and the property was purchased by the Catholic congregation of St. Paul's Church, Christian below Tenth, rebuilt, and since that time has been used for school and religious purposes in connection with that church.

Here the citizens of the district on election day, as at Southwark, voted, and here were so many met to deposit by ballot their presence for the different candidates. Much excitement and many fierce and bloody fights (political and firemen's) often occurred.

When the commission for building a county prison purchased ground for that purpose, they bought a much larger tract than was necessary. The ground purchased stretched from Passyunk avenue to Thirteenth street. There being no use for this ground, it laid vacant until about 1838. The inspectors of the prison devoted the ground to the Volunteer Militia for parade purposes, but it was seldom used by them. In 1854 it was vested in the city of Philadelphia.

After many years Councils, by ordinance, resolved that the portion of the ground lying between Wharton and Reed and 12th and 13th should be enclosed as a public square. It was afterwards called Passyunk Square, and appropriations having been made for planting grass and trees, it has become an ornament to that section of the city. There has lately been purchased for park purposes a square bounded by 23d and 24th and Wharton and Tasker, which will in due time be laid out as a public square and will add much to the beautifying of this section of the city and will stimulate much - need improvements thereabouts.

The paid fire department was an active, even, if at times, a turbulent organization. Many outrages happening in that section of the city were laid at their door, whether true or otherwise. Certain it is that they were at all times a factor in the disorders so prevalent in the district, but, it must be said, mostly on the defensive.

On April 17th, 1859, John Capie was shot at a fire at Twelfth and Shippen, and died on the 20th of same month. Robert Thompson, an adherent of the Moyamensing hose, was arrested on charge of shooting Capie, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, jury being out a week. He was afterwards pardoned and he enlisted in the army. Of his future life we know nothing.

On February 8th, 1865, a disastrous conflagration occurred at Ninth and Washington avenue. Fifty dwelling houses were burned. Several persons perished.

Political, firemen's and race riots were of frequent occurrences in the district. On October 14th, 1834, a riot occurred on Christian street, above Ninth. "Robb's Row" was burned. On July 1st, 1835, houses inhabited by negroes in the neighborhood of Eighth and Shippen were attached and sacked. "Red Row" was burned down. August 1st, 1842, the abolition riots took place.

On October 23, 1844, many Millerites from the district repaired to a field near Darby, where, in their ascension robes, they waited for the end of the world.

A serious riot occured on the night of the general election, October 9th, 1849, ending with murder and arson. An old wagon, on which combustibles were placed and set on fire, was dragged by a party of men from the lower end of Moyamensing, up Seventh street as far as St. Mary's street, and down the latter. The neighborhood was inhabited mostly by colored people, who frequented a tavern at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary's street, called the California House, the proprietor of which was a mulatto and his wife a white woman. The negroes attacked the wagon. The occupants retaliated. The latter attacked the California House, which was defended by the colored people. The attacking party succeeded in effecting an entrance and set the place on fire. The police officers were driven off. The firemeu responded to an alarm of fire. The Hope Fire Company attempting to go into service, the members were beaten off, their engine taken from them, run up St. Mary's Street and abandoned. The Good Will Fire Company was received with a volley of fire arms, and one of their members, Charles Himmelwright, was shot and killed. John Hollick, a member of the same company, was

wounded and afterwards died from the effects. The riot raged throughout the evening, when the State House bell was rung, calling out the military. After seeing things quieted they marched back to the Mayor's office and were dismissed. The next day the riot was renewed, and the mob commenced renewed attacks on the colored people. The Phœnix Hose Company was assaulted and the members compelled to fly. The Robert Morris Hose carriage was seized, taken from the members and run into Moyamensing. The Diligent Hose Company had its hose cut and injured. The military again marched on the ground and stationed a cannon in front of the California House. The military were there for two days. Beside Himmelwright and Thomas G. Westergood, a fireman who died in the same month, Jeremiah McShane, an Irishman, was shot and killed while looking out of a window, and John Griffith, a colored boy, lost his life. There were nine whites and sixteen blacks taken to the hospital. Many more were injured.

At this period the district of Moyamensing was particularly afflicted with gangs of ruffians under the names of "Killers," "Blood Tubs," "Bouncers," etc. The police arrangements were ineffective. The firemen of the district were also in deadly enmity. An alarm of fire was as likely to be an incendiary attempt, in order to lure a hostile company into ambush, as a genuine fire. Fights between rival fire companies were of frequent occurrence. Many instances might be given of these fierce encounters. The Fire Department of these days were voluntary organizations, and much rivalry existed between adjoining and often times far distant located fire companies. The Moyamensing Hose, No. 27, a volunteer fire company, located in the district, had perhaps a more extensive and bitter autagonism among the companies of the city than any other organization. It was especially obnoxious to the Franklin Hose, an organization composed of followers who antagonized No. 27, both on religious and political grounds, the latter company being composed of descendants of foreign and Catholic citizens. The Shiffler Hose Company, situated at some distance, Reed below Second street, whose constitution would not permit a foreigner or Catholic to become a member, was another antagonist of the "Moya;" the Harmony Engine another; the Good-Will Engine, Broad and Race streets, whose principal antagonist was the Fairmount Engine, Ridge road above Wood street; the old "Fairy," that Bucky Greer, one of its members, wanted painted "any color so she's red," was also not friendly; so that between them all, the "Moya" had a pretty lively time. The Moyamensing Hose was organized July 22, 1837, Wm. McMullin being its first president, and, throughout the whole period of its existence up to the introduction of the Paid Fire Department, it was in constant conflict, when not engaged in the laudable efforts of extinguishing fires, with the numerous associations in the Volunteer Department who were its antagonists. On February 8, 1865, a disastrous conflagration occurred at Ninth street and Washington avenue, which originated in a coal oil establishment.

Fifty dwelling-houses were burned several persons perished in the flames. The streets were filled with snow and banked up the burning coal oil, forming a sea of fire. A fireman, Samuel Fleetwood, an adherent of the "Moyamensing Hose, was burned to death. Many ascribed this fire to incendiarism, and the "Moya" Hose, which had to take all the blame for occurrences of this kind in the neighborhood, was unjustly charged with the crime, Fleetwood being accused as being one of the incendiaries.

The officers of the United States Government met with much opposition, during and after the war, in their efforts to collect the revenue tax on whisky. Many raids by the Government, in which the marines from the Navy Yard were called upon, were made on the illicit distilleries. James J. Brooks, a Government detective, was brutally assaulted on September 6, 1869, and laid at the point of death for several weeks. Hugh Mara, James Dougherty and Neill McLaughlin, adherents of the Moyamensing Hose, were arrested, tried and convicted for the crime, Mara and Dongherty being sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Mara died in prison and Dougherty met a violent death afterwards. At one of the anni: versary celebrations of the Moyamensing Hose Mr. William McMullin, president of the company, was shot by the above mentioned Hugh Mara, and at the time was thought to be mortally wounded He afterwards recovered.

In 1852 a fight between the adherents of the "Moya" and Franklin took place on a Sunday afternoon at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, and extended to Elev enth and Catharine. A man named An_ drew Gillis was killed. In 1858 the Moyamensing Hose, while attending a fire in the southern part of the city, was attacked by the adherents of the Shiffler Hose, and their carriage taken from them and run into the Delaware at Reed street wharf. The same day the adherents of the "Moya," to the number of a thousand, armed and determined, proceeded to the place where the carriage was thrown in the river, raised it and brought it through the streets of Southwark and Moyamensing in triumph home. The Shiffler Hose-house, being in the immediate neighborhood of the wharf, was thought to be in danger of an attack, and was prepared to repel any assault made upon it. It was not molested, nor did the members of the Shiffler attempt to capture again the "Moya."

An election riot occurred on October 10th, 1871, in which Isaiah Chase and Octavius V. Cato, both colored, were shot and killed and about seventeen men were wounded. The Mayor requested the military to be io readiness, but the riot was quelled by the police. Frank Kelly was accused of the murder, tried and acquitted.

Although this riot did not occur in the district, one of the victims, Cato, was a resident of Moyamensing, then in the Fourth Ward, living on Sonth above Eighth. It caused much excitement at the time and engendered much bad blood between the whites and blacks. Cato was a teacher in one of the schools and was very prominent, politically and otherwise, among the colored people of the lower section of the city.

The above are but a few of the occurrences happening in this locality and denoted a spirit of turbulence and disorder, which, happily, the introduction of the paid fire department has entirely obliterated. Although the fire organizations were held responsible for many of these outrages, it was principally the "runners" or "hangers-on" of the various companies that precipitated the outbreaks. To-day, though many of the old volunteers who "run wid der machine" are of the present fire force, disorder at fires is a thing of the past.

The parades of the firemen in those days were of the grandest and most imposing character. Weeks and weeks were devoted to the painting, decorating and renewal of the apparatus and the equipments of the members. None of the parades of later days bear any comparison to the magnificent displays as made then by the volunteer firemen of Philadelphia. Every three years these parades took place and the fire companies of the lower districts vied with one another as to which company would make the best appearance and turn out the most men. In the parade of October 16th, 1865, there were in line 102 hose carriages, 57 steam fire engines, 11 hand engines, 12 hook and ladder trucks, 26 ambulances, including 30 companies from other cities. Although many of these occurrences happened long after consolidation, it must be remembered that the paid fire department had not yet been inaugurated, and many of the adherents of a great number of the companies were of a restless, wild and lawless nature, and constant brawls and conflicts were the order of the day at all alarms of fire. Some of the most respectable names, however, in Philadelphia's history may be found enrolled on many of the rosters of the Volunteer Fire Department. Among them are found the names of Alexander Henry, John Price Wetherill, James Page, Peter Fritz, Dr. Benj. Rush, Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Edward Shippen, Chief Justice; Thomas Mifflin, Governor of State; Jared Ingersoll, John Cadwalader and others.

The district of Moyamensing contained many prominent men politically within its borders, among whom we may note William Laughton (the Cardinal), who now is one of the Board of Revision of Taxes, and who was at all times a leading Democrat in city and district affairs; James Hagan, Alderman, late member of Select Council and member of City Democratic Committee; Thomas Daly, once Commissioner of the district, and father of Thomas Daly, now surveyor of First district; Joseph E. Enue, many years Recorder of the city; William McMullin and Lewis C. Cassidy.

A history of Moyamensing, even in the most condensed form, without reference to the latter two gentlemen would not be complete by any means. William McMullin is probably known personally to-

day to more people in Philadelphia than any other of its citizens. By report there are none who have not heard of him. From one end of the State to the other he has perhaps been more generally conspicuous at State conventions, Democratic gatherings and party conferences than any man in this broad common-For fifty years his name has been constantly before the citizens of his native city, both as a fireman and active Democratic politician. In all that time, no city, district, ward, State or national convention was ever complete without the name of William McMullin being on its lists. A born leader of men, his activity and his impulsive nature found him foremost in all conflicts, either of a political or association nature. Many details might be given of his activity and daring while member of the Moyamensing Hose. As a politician, his record would take a volume to recount. Suffice it that to-day, as in his early manhood, his interest in the political world is as keen and his influence is as unbounded as in former years. He has run the gamet of abuse, ridicule and opposition from within and without his own party, and here in the district in which he was born, has lived all his life and resides to-day, he is as supreme in a political sense as if he were monarch of all. His varied life (now over 70 years) has been past in one continuous strife of one kind and another, which would have enfeebled most men, but his step is as quick and his perceptious as acute as He represents in Select Council the Fourth ward of the city and is one of the real estate assessors. He was Alderman for many years and was the lifelong friend of Samuel J. Randall and Lewis C. Cassidy in his early career, and materially aided those gentlemen in their political aspirations. At one time he was the uncompromising foe of William Mc-Aleer; to-day he is his warmest advo-A life-long Democrat, lie was ejected from the councils of the city committee, and as an Independent Democrat he was elected to Select Council, defying the magnates of the party to defeat him. To-day, he is entrenched in the hearts of the people, be they white or black, Democrats or Republicans, who form a constituency no mandates from headquarters can appall, and who sustain him at all times and under all circumstances. No politician that we know of has for such a length of time held so much local renown and success as Wm. McMulliu. Apart from being in his day one of the most active of firemen and politicians of Moyamensing, he was in time of need a good soldier; he is the hero of two wars, the Mexican War, 1848, and the late Rebellion, 1861. In the latter Mr. McMullin started out after "Jeff. Davis' head." If he didn't bring it home, he brought back what was of much more consequence to him-his own, and he wears it lively yet for an old

The late campaign for Congressman in the Third District (1894) again brought into play the political activity and wonderful hold he has in the political fealty of the voters in his district. Although a Democrat, and desiring personally to act in accord with the recognized rules of the party by supporting the regular candidate of that organization, selected to abide by the decision of his constituents and openly and successfully electioneered for the Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. McMullin is now somewhat advanced on the "shady side of forty," but bears his age with the sprightly step of a thoroughbred. In 1837 he was old enough to be elected the president of the Moyamensing Hose Companý. In 1894 he is young enough to have made two baloon ascensions (1893-94), to represent his ward in Select Councils, to be a Real Estate Assessor, and to be a thorough business man and active politician. Socially he is a warm friend and genial companion, steadfast in his friendships, loyal to his friends and generous to a fault. Politically, we believe he has no more to answer for than the average politician. The man who has Wm. McMullin for his advocate can have no more determined or honest pleader, and the poor and worthy are never turned from his door. The writer, as Mr. McMullin told him at Allentown, knows him for "a hundred years."

Continued bage 146

From, Roeved Date, Och, 22 1894

WARINERS' CHIRCH IS SEVENTY-FIVE.

Anniversary Exercises Held in the Front Street Edifice.

REV. HENRY LEE'S SKETCH.

Work Done for the Advancement of Sailors and Landsmen by the Auxiliary Society-Novel Church Decorations.

Seventy-five years ago, in 1819, an energetic man began to work for the advancement of the temporal and spiritual welfare of sailors ashore and afloat at this port. He was known as Father Joseph Eastburn. Yesterday, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Eastburn Mariners' Presbyterian Church, Front Street, above Pine, was observed with ceremonies and thanksgiving, in which seamen and landsmen joined with much feeling.

Rev. Henry F. Lee is pastor of the church. When others were inclined to think that the usefulness of the Mariners' Church was at an end, ten years ago, he took hold of its work individually, and confidence was renewed. Simon Simonson and William L. D. Frasch are the church's elders. George Griffiths is the treasurer, and the trustees are George Griffiths, John H. Atwood, Philip H. Strubing, Frederick Weber, Robert Anderson, George S. Pickell, W. L. D. Frasch, Isaac Fitzgerald, and W. C. Peters.

The church was decorated in an elaborate an unique style yesterday. Its walls were brightened by a hundred flags of the nations of the world. The pulpit was draped with the Stars and Stripes. Around the sides and about the altar were anchors, spikes, cordage, and other articles from aboard ship, and the air given the place was decidedly nautical.

Rev. Mr. Lee conducted the service yesterday morning and read a historical

review and outlook. Rev. Dr. W. M.



EASTBURN MARINERS' CHURCH.

Rice had a word to say from the Presby-

Rice had a word to say from the Fresby-tery of Philadelphia congratulating the church on its work.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. William C. Stitt, of New York, secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, who is known all over the country for his friendship for sailors, made an address. Rev. Dr. Robert Hunter, of this city, also spoke. The Farnagut Association and Naval Veterans, Post 400, attended in a body, and some of their members talked to the sailors in a pleasant informal way.

WORK OF THE AUXILIARY.

To-night Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, will address a public meeting in behalf of the work for seamen, to be held in the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Spruce Streets. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Seamen's and Landmen's Aid Society. Mrs. Henry L. Rex is president of the auxiliary, and the other officers are Mrs. Matthew Newkirk, Mrs. K. B. Berry, Mrs. E. Freeman, vice-presidents; Mrs. Samuel Dickson, treasurer; Mrs. A. Lee, secretary, and Mrs. John Campbell, corresponding secretary, This society, in supplementing the work of the Mariners' Church, has in tent years entertained. Church, has, in ten years, entertained 158,000 seamen in its reading rooms. Five hundred thousand tracts were distributed as were 1,000,000 magazines, and 2000



Rev. Henry F. Lea.

Bibles. Eight services a week were held, which were attended by seamen of thirty nationalities, 8000 of whom were aided in temporal affairs. Fifteen hundred seamen were fed and lodged by the society in the past year. It is proposed to enlarge

the present reading room by occupying the storeroom on the first floor.

Hev. Mr. Lee, in his sketch of the history of the Mariners' Church, began with the efforts of Rev. Joseph Eastburn, in 1819. Father Eastburn, as the sallors called him, was not well educated, but he had a hold on the visiting seamen's affections. He first preached the gospel to them in a sail-loft at the second wharf above Market Street. His eloquence and above Market Street. His eloquence and earnestness soon drew many mariners, young and old, to the place. In spite of the fact that he was 72 years of age, he was energetic, and soon had a flourishing Sunday school organized. He was supported in those days by such prominent Philadelphians as Dr. Richard Rush, Richard Dale, Robert Rallston, Dr. Archibald Alexander, and Dr. Ashbel Green. Five years were consumed in completing a church on Water Street, above Walnut. Large congregations of seamen and others Large congregations of seamen and others living in the vicinity regularly attended the services. In 1867 the present site on Front Street, above Pine, was pur-chased, and work was begun on the edi-fice in November, 1862. The Seamen's

From, Lodger/ Phila Par Date, (106,22 1894.

A VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF SALEM GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

Its History Revlewed in a Sermon by the Rev. Nicholas Gehr, Pastor Emeritus-Programme of Services During the Week.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Geroman Reformed Salem Church, Fourth street and Fairmount avenue, the Rev. F. W. Beriemann, D. D., Pastor, began yesterday, and will be continued every evening this week, execpting Saturday. The anniversary sermon' was delivered by the Rev. Nicholas Gehr.! Pastor Emeritus of Zion German Reformed Church, Sixth street and Girard avenue, at the morning service, who took for his text, Deuteronomy, chapter viii, 2: "And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee." The sermon was a review of the history of the church, which he divided into three parts.

He first spoke of the start of the parent church, carrying his hearers along the way of the church's progression. He next epitimized the companionship of those who had by their faithfulness and work built up the church, its missions and its numerous off-shoots, embracing nine German Reformed churches in Philadelphia which are all daughters of the Salem Church.

Mr. Gehr concluded by ascribing the gain.

Mr. Gehr concluded by ascribing the spir-itual success that has attended the German Reformed Church to the divine leadership of

God, by whom all things are made possible.

The church was beautifully decorated in yellow and white. An imposing arch spanned

the pulpit with the Inscription: "1810-1894, Salom's 75th Jähriges, jubilaum." Portraits of the Rev. H. Bibighaus, Pastor of the church from 1824 to 1851, and the Rev. J. G. Wichle, Pastor from 1836 to 1881, were suspended from

The pulpit and platform were embowered in a mass of ralms, ferns and white and yellow asters. The white and yellow decoration were continued round the galicries, on which were shields inscribed with the names and years of service of its most popular Pasand years of service of its most popular Pastors, including, besides the two already enumerated, the names of the Rev. F. W. Van Der Sloot, 1819-1824; the Rev. A. Rahn, 1852-1855; the Rev. Edward Speidel, 1855 to 1856, and the present incumbent, the Rev. F. W. Berlemann, D. D., from 1881.

A quartette of the oldest surviving members of the choir—Mr. Henry Goldbeck, Mr. Herman Wischman, Mr. Christian Abendorth and Mr. Daniel Abendorth—sung the "Sabbatfeier" of Franz Abt.

The Alexis Brass Band played at the morn-

· The Alexis Brass Band played at the morning services, and the choir rendered Jackson's "Te Deum," Mozart's "Gloria" from the Twelfth Mass, Bortniansky's "Gloria in Excelsis" and an adaption of "How Beautiful is Zion."

At the evening services the choir sung the following German selections: 'Bishleter hat der herr gehofer,'' 'Klerchweich Psalm und-Antiphore'' and 'Danket unsern grossen Gott."

The Rev. Philip H. Dippell, of the Zlon Reformed Church, Sixth and Girard avenue, preached to a combined congregation from the majority of German Reformed churches in Philadelphia, taking for his text the first four verses of the 98th Psalm, which he likened unto a new song, a jubilec sung to the honor and glory of God.

This evening services will be held at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the "Young People's Association." Dr. Philip Vollmer will deliver the address. This evening the Sunday school will hold anniversary services. Addresses will be made by the Rev. George A. Scherr, and the Rev. W. F. Dunstrey. Wednesday evening, "The Ladies' Aid Society." Address by the Rev. J. B. Forster. Thursday evening the choir will have a celebration. Mr. William Hluke, Licentiate of day evening, reunion of the confirmed. An address will be made by the Rev. E. A. Hofer.

"BRICK CHURCH," KENSINGTON

NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THIS HIS-TORIC METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Celebration Begun Yesterday to Continue All the Week-History of the Congregation.

The services in honor of the 90th anniversary of the historic Kensington Methodist

Episcopal Church, Marlborough and Richmond streets, were begun yesterday morning and will continue during the week, concluding on next Sunday evening. Yesterday morning, at the 10.30 service, a sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. McAllister, of Alexandria, Va. who also preached at the even andria, Va., who also preached at the even-ing service. At the 4P. M. service the sermon was by Rev. W. Downey, Ph. D. To-day there will be a reunion of church societies; on



REV. DR. W. C. WEBB,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Prof. Joseph Morrow will entertain the congregation with pletorial exhibitions, and on Friday there will be an old-fashioned love-feast.

The services will conclude on Sunday with a sermon at the morning service by R.sv. W. C. Webb, D. D., Pastor; Rev. C. H. Woolston, at the 4 o'clock, and Rev. Isaac Naylor, at the evening service.

History of the Church.

The ancient building is located within a short distance of the famous Penn Treaty Tree at Hanover and Beach streets, and here, nearly a century ago, the modest foundation of religious worship was laid by a small band of devoted followers of Christ, who formed themselves into a church society, which subsequently grew into what is now the Keusington Methodist Episcopai Church.

This church society was formed in June, 1801, by about 60 members, who severed their connection with the old St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fourth and New streets, who called their congregation "The United Society of People Called Methodists." The new society was divided into four classes. The class located in Kensington was presided over by John Hewson. Their place of meeting was then in an old double two-story yellow brick building on "Sheep's Hill," Queen and Crown streets, now known as Richmond and Crease streets.

Troublesome Times.

Iu 1802 the Union Methodist Episcopal Church was formally recognized by the Bishops as a separate Society, followed by the appointment of Rev. George Roberts as preacher, under the charge of Bishop Asbury. This led to the abolishment of the Kensing-This led to the abolishment of the Kensington class by the Union Society for a short time, but it was again formed, with Rev. J. McClasky, of St. George's Church, as minister. The sturdy little band still continued their meetings at Sheep's Hill, enduring many trials and persecutions on account of their poverty, and number. Oftlimes their services were broken up by the roughs of the neighborhood, who would

congregate in the vicinity and throw stones on the roof and through the windows. While indulging in these "pleasantries" the crowd would occasionally carry away the gates and rip down portions of the fence.

In order to avoid these annoyances the de-voted congregation held their Sunday meet-

lngs beneath the wide-spreading branches of the grand old Penn Treaty tree, large logs from the adjoining shippard serving as

benches.

In 1803 Rev. Solomon Sharpe and Rev. Thomas F. Sargeant alternated in ministering to their wants. Two years later the trustees of St. George's Church secured the site of the present church, at Queen and Marlborough streets, then known as Point road and Meeting House land. A little, qualut brick building was erected, containing a gallery extending around to the pulpit. So close to the preacher were the front pews that he could reach over and shake hands with the This building was the third one people. This building was the third one erected by the Methodists in Philadelphia, the first being St. George's, the second the Ebenezer. For many years it remained unplastered, but the congregation began to thrive, and in July, 1809, the "Brick Church" was placed in charge of the trustees of the Vernington congregation, subject to condition Kensington congregation, subject to conditions mutually agreed upon, but in September of the same year the ownership was surrendered to the Kensington congregation, and a few months later Rev. Thomas Everard was the. congregation, appointed Pastor over which then numbered 45.

In the following year a circuit was formed by the Union and Kensington Churches, continuing until 1813. The annual Conference of that year appointed R2v. Silas Best as a regular minister at the Kensington Church. Rev. William Williams succeeded him, followed by R2v. Sylvester Hill. Spiritually the church was doing noble work, the membership increasing to 177 in work, the membership increasing to 177 in 1816, but finances were low. The debt had Increased so much that the storekeeper refused to trust them for a pound of candles. Nothing daunted, they struggled on, having at times some of the leading clergymen as Pastors, and a year later secured a charter

and elected efficers.
In 1822 the first Sabbath School Association was organized by Pastor Rev. William Smith, with a membership of 150, which increased in two years to 232. Much of this prosperity was said to be due to the fact that reading and spelling were taught among other things.

When Rev. George G. Cookman took chargs of the church the congregation had increased to 251. That was in 1816, and one year later the East Kensington Benevolent Society was organized for charitable church

work.

Rev. William A. Wigzins assumed the pastorate in 1833 and enlarged the church, the membership having increased to 516 and the Sunday-school to 276. Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin, Rev. Charles Pitman and Rev. Bartholomew Weed participated in the ceremonies of dedication of the new church July 2ist, 1833. During this year the gallerles were divided off fo; men and women respectively, and the salary of the Pastor was fixed at \$400.

Rev. James Neili was appointed Pastor in 1844, and became prominent by his earnes advecacy of the Bible in the public schools Four years later Port Richmond was a tached to Kensington, and Rev. J. B. McCullough was considered Porter He was followed by Rev. A. appointed Pastor. He was followed by Rev. Al-gred Cookman, one of the editors of the Methodist Hymn Book. Five years later the prescul church building was erected, during the pas torate of Rev. Pennell Coombe.

Rev. Robert H. Pattison, father of the pres ent Governor, was appointed Pastor, but was shortly after chosen Presiding Elder. In 188 a Young Men's Christian Association was formed, and shortly afterwards a handsome building was erected, adjoining the church,

for their use.

Varied fortune attended the church until 1800, when Rev. Dr. William Swindells took charge, remaining for three years. During his pastorate the church debt was almost wiped out, a handsome parsonage secured, the membership increased to \$25 and the Sunday school roll to 1125 members. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. W. C. Webb, the present Pastor. Superintendent of Sunday School A. H. McFadden has occupied his position since 1872, the oldest members being sition since 1872, the oldest members being Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bennett, who became members in 1831.

The Siloam, Port Richmond, Summerfield and Simpson Memorial Churches owe their organization to the influences originating in the "Brick Church."

WHERE SEAMEN WORSHIP.

The Mariners' Presbyterian Church Cele-brates its Seventy-fifth Anniversary. F. The Mariners' Church of Philadelphia, at

Front and Pine streets, celebrated its seventyfifth anniversary last evening. More than the usual number of sallors were present, with about 100 members of Naval Post, No. 400, G. A. R., and the Farragut Association and a number of persons prominent in Presby-

Rev. Henry F. Lee, the Pastor of the Mission; Rev. Dr. William C. Stitt, of New York, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society; Rev. Willard M. Rice, of Philadelphla, and several other ministers assisted in

the ceicbration.

In the morning the Pastor delivered an historical sermon. The celebration will be continued this evening at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Spruce streets, when Rev. John Hall, D.D., LL.D., of New York city, will open a brief service, at which several laymen and the Pastor of the mission will speak of the work Pastor of the mission will speak of the work. that is being carried on.

From, Sedger ! Phila Pa, Date, Och 22 1894

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sermon by the Pastor, the Rev. Henry Boas Rankin-A Sketch of the Flourishing Congregation.

The jubilee of the Broad Street Baptist Church, corner of Brown street, fell yesterday, and the fiftleth anniversary sermon by the Pastor, the Rev. Henry Boas Rankin, was preached in the morning from the same text that was used at the corner-stone daying 50 years ago: Nehemiah, iv, 6: "For the people had a mind to work."

The church was beautifully decorated with white chrysanthemums and other potted plants, and there was a large congregation present. The preacher drew from the history of Israel some conclusions as to the condi-tions of success in church work. Jerubbabel rebuilt the aftar; Ezra introduced moral retorms and insisted upon personal rightcous-ness, while Nehemiah built the walls of the city and taught a wholesome national pride. The altar, said the preacher, is no longer material, but a secret place of worship in the heart, while principles are now more important than precise statements. He gave glowing testimony to the energy of the people who founded the church, many of whom helped to dig the ceilar and carry the stones

The Bible school celebration was in the evening, when there were addresses by Colonel Charles H. Banes, the Rev. George A. Peltz, D.D., and Master Paul B. Detweller. This evening there will be a fraternal inter-denominational gathering, when addresses will be made by the Rev. John H. Munro, D. D., Central Presbyterian Church; the Rev. H. S. Hoffman, D. D., of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Our Redecmer; the Rev. Jacob Todd, D. D., of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. C. H. Woolston, East Baptist Church, and the Rev. Wm. Dayton Roberts, D. D., Temple Presbyterian Church. To-morrow evening there will be a young people's meeting; Wednesday evening, the church organization will bave a reunion; Thursday there will be a reception by constituent members to present members, ex-members and friends; Friday, a meeting for prayer and praise, and an address by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D.

A Sketch of the Church.

Until 1888, when the Eleventh Baplist Church was established on Twelfth street, above Race, the geographical centres of Baptist operation had been east of Eighth street, south of Fairmount avenue, west of Eighth street, south of Chestnut street, and the number of churches was limited. The First Church, cstablished in 1693, was alone for 105 years be-fore the Second Church was established on Budd street, in 1893. The Third and Fourth Churches were established in 1809 and 1810 rechurches were established in Issael 1810 respectively; then another period of 14 years elapsed before the Flifth, or Sansom Street Church, was founded, followed the next year by the Spruce Street Church. Thirteen years of development ensued, when again, in 1838, the extension spirit prevailed and the Tenth and Eleventh Churches were established. After this the growth in numbers was more rapid, 1841, 1842, 1843 each witnessing the planting of a Baptist church, but they were all south of Chestnut street.

Standing at the corner of Broad and Brown streets, 50 years ago, one would bave bad an unobstructed view for mlles to the northwest, only farm land, under cuttivation and well offined, meeting one's eye. Broad street was opened as far 'out into the country' as Monument Cemetery, and the street, now such a representative specimen of paving, was a dirt road north of Fairmount avenue. At this time building operations were active along Tenth, Eleventh Twelfth and Thir-teenth streets, but very few buildings were to be found so far west as Broad street. A few houses were clustered on 'Green H.II,' along the line of Girard avenue, and Francisville had established itself geographically and fastened itself by act of the Legislature.

The members of the Tenth Eaptlet Church,

observing that there was no church in all this district, resolved to establish a Sunday Bible school, hoping that it might develop into a church at some future time. The field to be covered by this mission was "Spring Garden," "Green Hill" and "Francisville." In May, 1842, the rehool was organized in the house standing on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Melon streets, with 30 scholars and 10 teachers. Mr. W. W. Rafield and William Hutchinson being the first superintendents. For two years the school continued to work as a mission of the Tenth Baptist Church, but in June, 1844, the desire to have an independent life possessed the laborers, and the first called inceting to consider the advisability of establishing a church was label. 22 persons being progent

nave an independent life possessed the laborcrs, and the first called inceting to consider
the advisability of establishing a church was
held, 22 persons being present.

On Wednesday, July 10, the number having
grown to 56, they adopted a Covenant, Articles of Falth and By-laws, and one week later
the Tenth Church granted letters of dismission. July 18th a Council of the Biptist
Churches met and approved the action of the
new body, and July 23, 1844, the Council met
again and constituted the church under the
name of "Broad Street Church," When the
church was constituted there were 67 members, of whom four still retain their membership in the church: Deacon Henry Mowrey
and his wife, Mary Ann Mowrey, Mrs. Mary
Ann Wharton and Miss Ann D. Lyhoff.
September 8 was a great day for the young
church, when Rev. J. Lansing Burrows be-

September 8 was a great day for the young church, when Rev. J. Lansing Burrows became efficially Pastor, 78 of the members of Sansom Street Church coming with him to the new field, so the church numbered 147. On October 11, 1841, the corner-stone was laid at Broad and Brown streets; then the days of service began. The assets of the new enterprise were \$20, donated by the Bible School, and \$1500 in subscriptions. The members of the church and Sunday school dug the cellar, oarried brick, mortar, lumber and other build-

leg-materials.

The first Pastor was a man of great zeal and courage, accomplishing what he undertook, and retiring in September, 1854. During his ministry 732 members united with the church, and at its close there were 446 still connected. Dr. Burrows lived to see the church he had led into its first campaign enter its fiftieth year. Ite passed to his rest during January of this year. The Eev. Prof. Henry Day succeeded to the pastorate in January, 1855, and ministered to the church for about five years, closing his labors in 1859. During this period 170 members were added. When he retired the number was 457. The Rev. P.S. Henson, D. D., succeeded to the pastorate on January 31st, 1861. These six and a half years were among the most glorious of the church's history. Four hundred and elghty-three united with the church during Dr. Henson's ministry, and when he resigned the total membership was 762. Dr. Henson's leaving was incidental. The meeting house had become too small to accommodate the people, and, as it seemed limpossible to incroase the housing capacity, a colony swarmed, and finally was lilved at Broad and Master.

Dr. Ellas Lyman Magoon became leader of the church January 1st, 1853. During his pastorate of 17 years, 396 names were added to the list of the church, and when he retired from the ministry coincidentally with his leaving the pastorate of the Broad Street Church, the membership was 44). The Rev. Clarence A. Adams, D. D., assumed charge of the church on May 1st, 1886, and served as Pastor until November 8, 1889. These three years were years of growth, and 214 names were added to the roll. When Dr. Adams retired from the pastorate there were 501 mem-

bers enrolled.

The present Pastor, the Rev. Henry Boas Rankin, was called December 16, 1892.

The church, from its beginning, has been a missionary church.

The church has sent from its numbers seven men into the ministry. Dr. C. C. Bitting

who is connected with the Publication Society, holds a place in the denomination and the country. He was one of the boys who, 50 years ago, helped to dlg the cellar, and carried bricks, mortar and lumber to help lu tho rection of the house.

From, Pross Phila Pa-Date, Oct, 28"/894,

WILLIAM PENN'S HEIR IS HERE.

Captain Stuart Views the Scattered Fragments of His Estate.

THE PENN NAME IS EXTINCT.

Some Philadelphia Ground Rents and Tracts in Luzerne County Are Left — How the Titles Descend.

It is rather odd that Captain William Dougal Stuart, of Tempsford Hall, Bedfordshire, England, who is the heir to the Pennsylvania estates of William Penn, or so much as is left thereof, should happen to be in Philadelphia to see the colossal staue of his great ancestor torn limb from limb, after suffering ruthless decapitation at the hands of the city of Philadelphia. Such indeed is the irony of fate, and when Captain Stuart arrived in this city on Thursday, William Penn had "lost his head," an event which it will be generally denied, happened during the lifetime of the great proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania.

What became of these vast possessions which included the entire State of Pennsylvania and by what rights the heirship of the considerable properties still left in this State has descended to the young English officer, at present in Philadelphia, forms a long yet interesting story. Captain Stuart, who is accompanied by his wife to whom he was recently married, came over from English several weeks ago, not to make any "claim" to mythical estates or to "look up" anything in particular, but



SOLITUDE, THE HOME OF JOHN PENN IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.

simply to take a survey of his inherited property and at the same time investigate sundry titles which need some clearing up. Business and pleasure are combined in this trip, and after his mission in Pennsylvania has been accomplished, Captain Stuart and Mrs. Stuart will travel extensively through this country, visiting Canada after they leave here.

Of the vast wealth of territory cace owned by William Penn there are left only scattered fragments which have survived the two centuries of descent and disintegration. Last week was passed by Captain Stuart in and around Wilkes-Barre, a portion of the State where are located most of what remains of the old Penn manors, which were reserved to the family when the Revolu-tion caused most of the great territory to revert to the State. The principal properties in the center of the State are in Luzerne County; a remnant of an estate in Sunbury Manor, embracing about 1500 acres; a tract of land in Plymouth Township; several small tracts in Salem Township, from which no revenue is derived; some reserved mineral rights in different parts of Pennsylvania; a tract of 1000 acres along Harvey Creek in Jackson Township; a large extent of wild woodland in Salem Township back of the classic burg of Schickshinny.

THE PROPERTY IN THIS CITY.

The property in Philadelphia consists of about three dozen ground rents, in what was the manor of Springettsburg, adjoining the city on the north and one irredeemable ground rent on improved property on Race Street near Twenty-first. With some revisionary rights in property granted by Penn for

public buildings this is the sum total of the property which now is the possession of Captain Stuart.

He obtained this inheritance through the female line, the last of the Penns, Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, great-grands on of the famous Quaker, having died in 1869. Captain Stuart is an unassuming young English gentleman, of about thirty years of age, who has seen many years service in the English army, principally in India. He saw hard fighting, in an expedition into Burmah, against the Dacotis, but is now a civilian again. His father, Colonel William Stuart, died in December, 1893, and his grandfather, William Stuart, in whom the entailed estate vested at the extinction of the male line of Penns, died in 1874. To trace the history of the estates of William Penn, is therefore not so dry and involved after all. For only three-lives brings one back to the great-grandson of William Penn, whose mountainous likeness in bronze, is even now being elevated far higher than that plain and just Quaker would probably have cared

There is no descendant in this country of William Penn by his second wife, through whom the Pennsylvania estates descended, and Captain Stuart will find none to claim kinship in his own line in Philadelphia. William, the son of the first wife, Guilelma Maria Springett, was made heir to the Irish estates of William Penn, pere, and a descendant of this line is Colonel Peter Penn Gaskell Hall, United States Army, of 906 Spruce Street.

As in building a chimney, to begin at the top and work down, is not the most admirable method of finding out what has become of the territorial riches of the Penns, and through whose hands they have passed. It is not such a formid-

able plunge into genealogy, after all. In England the name of Penn is known only as belonging to a mighty naval hero, whose son is looked upon as a dissenting Quaker, whose acquisitions in America did not entitle him to very much giory. Admiral Penn, Knlght, is a prominent figure in English history of the seventeenth century, but English people are rather surprised to find that the famous son, who turned Quaker, is the only member of the family ever heard of in America.

SOME OF THE PROPERTY LOST.

During the lifetime of William Penn, through careless and dishonest management of his agents, and through in-trigues of shrewder or more influential men, a considerable part of the province of Pennsyivania was lost, but there was left, the most magnificent territory ever heid by one man, under the King's charter in America-a very kingdom of unbounded resources and future. But it seemed to Penn that his estates in Ireland and England, which he had inherited from the Admirai, were worth more, with their income of 1500 pounds a year, than the American possessions, and accordingly, as has been said, the son of his first wife, was willed these home estates. The Irish estate, has dwindled away to nothing, and the ruins of Castle Shaun-a-garry, near Cork, is included in this inheritance. The castle is now owned by Peter Penn Gaskeil, who lives in London.

The second wife of Penn, was Miss Callowhili, whose memory is preserved in the name of a Philadelphia thoroughfare. She bore three sons, John, Thomas and Richard Penn, and by the father's will, was left "the lands in the province of Pennsylvania and its territories (now Delaware), to trustees for his children by his second wife, in such portions as she should think fit." When Penn's she should think fit." When Penn's widow died in 1726, her surviving children agreed that one half of "Pennsylvania and its territories," should be conveyed to John Penn, the oldest son, in fee simple, and the remaining one half to Thomas and Richard in fce, as tenants in common. Now, the government of the province had been devised by Penn's will in trust to the Farls of Oxford Mortiin trust to the Earls of Oxford, Morti-mer and Paulet.

mer and Paulet.

It was 1742 before the last of these trustees surrendered said government to the three brothers. Numerous family settlements and suits had been settled up by this time, and John, Thomas and Richard now had undisputed sway and ownership over Pennsylvania. The three entered into an agreement to entail the entered into an agreement to entail the estate in this wise; Each of them upon his death would devise his share in Pennnsylvania to his eidest son "in tail male.' with the remainder to the other sons in like manner, and if any should die without male issue, his share was to go to the survivors and their heirs, as appointed.

John Penn visited Pennsylvania in 1734, and looked over the mighty stretches of wiid country, which seemed then a good deal of a white elephant. He died twelve years later and left his half of Pennsylvania to the broken mighty will be the stretches of the stretches with the stretches with the stretches and left his half of Pennsylvania to the broken mighty will be the stretches with the stretches with the stretches with the stretches will be stretches the stretches will be stretches the stretches will be stretches and the stretches will be stretches and the stretches will be stretches and the stretches are stretches and the stretches are stretches are stretches and the stretches are stretches are stretches are stretches and the stretches are stretches are stretches are stretches and the stretches are stretches and the stretches are st vania to his brother Thomas for life, remainder to the first and other sons of homas, "in tail male;" then in the event of the succession getting so far, which "remainder" means in easy language, to Richars and his sons, in the same way. Thus Thomas was the heir of John for life, and he married Lady Julianna Fermor, who left behind a son named John. Richard also married, and named his son John, or "John the Eider," to prevent confusion. Thus, at the deaths of the two sons of William Penn, John the son of Thomas, owned three-fourths of Pennsylvania, and John, the son of Richard, one fourth. The the son of Richard, one fourth. The daughter of Thomas Penn, Sophia Margaretta, married Archblshop Stuart, Primate of ail Ireland, and it was this un-lon that brought the descent into the Stuart line upon the extinction of the Penns.

THE LAST PROPRIETARY GOVER-NOR.

John, the son of Richard, was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1771, and from 1775 to the beginning of the war. He was the last Governor of the province of Wiiiiam Penn, and when the Revolution began this John Penn re-tired and died in Bucks County in 1798. He was a man of quiet and schoiarly tastes and strikingly different in character from John Penn, the son of Thomas, who would never have been picked out as the grandson of the religious and sober-minded proprietor. He was a virtuoso, a builder and an ornamenter of fine residences. He was a great man of fashion and making no pretensions to the religious conviction of his great ancestor. John Penn was quite a figure of a poet and published two vol-umes of his verses, which he was wont to take great delight in reading. He built a great house in Kensington Garden and a noble mansion at Stoke, near Windsor. He was made Governor of the Island of Portland, west of the Isle of Wight, and here he built a great castle of a house. At his magnificent residences he entertained with lavish hand, kept up tremendous establishments and occu-pled himself in the pursuits of a liter-ary man and a gentleman of the world.

A fine portrait of John Penn hangs in the Pennsylvania Historicai Society's building, at Thirteenth and Locust Strects. In a scariet coat and lace waistcoat he looks the beau-ideal of an Lng-lish gentleman of the highest type, with rather the look of a scholar than of the biuff and hearty kind of his time. His features are rather delicate, clearly cut and expressing sweetness rather than force. The forehead is high and the eyes dark and winning. He ilved as he looked, in that his time was much given to study. However, John Penn found time to distribute a large share of the property inherica from his father, and when he died the Penn estate in America was considerably diminished.

His father, Thomas Penn, had come to Philadelphia, living here for eight years, between 1732 and 1740, as gover-nor of the great estate. A curious and interesting paper was drawn up by Thomas Penn, and afterward completed by Dr. Frankiin, in 1759, which gives a minute calculation of the supposed worth of the proprietary estates in Pennsyivania, and makes the total value ten million pounds sterling. Twenty years later the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an aot for vesting the estate of the late proprietaries in the Commonwealth. As the estate originally consisted of the entire soil of the province, it was, as has been said, "by far the largest estate that was forfeited in America, and perhaps that ever sequestered during a solution of the common sequences."

tered during any civil war in either hem-



THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM PENN, NOW IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.

tisphere." The outbreak of the Revolution made the governing of an American province by an English proprietor, whose charter came from the Crown, a state of affairs entirely impossible. By this act the proprietors' private estates, including the "tenths" or manors, were preserved to them, and the sum of £130,000 was required to be paid to the claims and legatees of Thomas and Richard Penn on the termination of the war, "in remembrance of the enterprising spirit of the founder," and of the expectations and dependence of his descendants. These manors were what was left of the private estates of William Penn, and the fragments that still remain are the property of his helrs, which Captain Stuart is engaged in looking after.

ESTATES DEPLETED BY THE REVO-LUTION.

The amount of money secured by the State between 1781 and 1789 from the escheated lands of the heirs of William Penn appears by the Comptroller General's account to have been £824,094 sterling, which shows that the Revolution put the Penn heirs very considerably out of pocket. In addition to the compensation voted by the State of Pennsylvania, the English Parliament, in 1790, granted an annuity of £4000 to the oldest male descendant of William Penn, by his second wife, to indemnify the family for the loss of territorial rights in Pennsylvania, consequent on the Revolution.

This handsome annulty of \$20,000 was pald to the heirs of Penn until within a few years, when Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister, the late Colonel William Stuart being the recipient. The fierce attacks of the Radical party upon this class of reservable annulty grants resulted in the stoppage of the Penn grant. The annulty was compounded for about twenty-five years of its value and with

this handsome compromise the English Crown considered that its duty was done by the memory of its late subject, William Penn.

This digression was intended to show that the dashing and courtly grandson John Penn had a handsome fortune in his Pennsylvania inheritance when he came over here early in the last century. He built a mansion, which he cailed "Solltude," on a tract of thirty-three acres, belonging to the family, in what is now Fairmount Park. The quaint and comfortable residence on the west bank of the Schuyikill was a favorite home for John Penn in his literary pursuits, and it is said that especial care was taken to prevent intrusion while the governor of the province was engaged in writing poetry in his study. An underground passage still exists at Solitude, between the detached kitchen and dining room. In 1252 a sale of the property was made to the city of Philadelphia, and the last of the original Penn deeds surrendered. But of Solitude, more anon.

JOHN PENN'S DEATH.

John Penn died in 1834, in England, and his younger brother, Granville Penn, succeeded to the property. Granville was a scholar and writer of no little distinction. He was called the most learned layman in England, and passed his entire life in literary pursuits. He inherited Stoke Park and the Pennsylvania interests from his brother John, and when Granville died, in 1844, all his property and small remaining proprietary interests in this State fell by inheritance to his son, Granville John Penn, great-grandson of the great founder. In 1845, Granville John resolved to see the State of Pennsylvania, which was more than his father had done, and six years later the "heir" finally made the voyage. He was received in Philadelphia with the respect due his station. The gentlemen of Philadelphia

joined with each other to do him hon-or, and a public dinner was given him by the Mayor and Councils of the city. At the public reception extended to Granville John his speeches are said to have been remarkable for classical taste

have been remarkable for classical taste and dignified delivery.

Granville John returned the attentions shown him by an elegant collation under tents at his country place, "Solltude," which was still the property of the family. He was splendidly received in every part of Pennsylvania which he visited and in a tour through the West, He gave to the Pennsylvania Historical Society the original belt of wampum, the priceless relic of William Penn's treaty with the Indians. It was his desire that the city should become owner of the house and grounds on the Schuylkill and that they should always be called "Solitude" in remembrance of his family. The city bought the property in 1852, and in June, 1873, it passed by lease into the hands of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, within wbose inclosure the ivy-covered mansion now stands.

The home of Granville John Penn was

The home of Granville John Penn was at beautiful Stoke Park, close to the home and church of the poet, Gray, and when Penn died in 1867 he was laid to rest in the great family vault in "Gray's Church," which inspired the immortal elect.

THE ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

THE ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

Granville John Penn died suddenly and left no legal will. He passed away with his will unsigned in his hand, with nobody by him except a man-servant. By this omission of the signature all the property descended to his brother Thomas, a gentleman in clerical orders, and a man of most extensive reading and research, but unfortunately declared a lunatic by an examining board. This, therefore, threw his estates into chancery, and after the death of Thomas, his property went to his nearest kin, who proved to be William Stuart, Esq.

This happened because the family of Richard Penn had become extinct in 1863, and the succession went back to the descent of the Thomas Penn's daughter, who married Archbishop Stuart. Thus, by the death of the children of Thomas Penn and of the descendants of Richard, all the shares of the Penn estates vested in the Stuarts, and with the death of the last Thomas Gordon Penn, in 1869, all "four-fourths" were centered in Colonel William Stuart, whose father had succeeded to part of the inheritance.

Captain William Dougal Stuart, is a

heritance.

father had succeeded to part of the inheritance.

Captain William Dougal Stuart is a man of wealth and not all dependent upon his remnants of the Province of Pennsylvania. His two country places are Tempsford Hall, Bedfordshire, and Aldenham Abbey, Herts. His town house is in Berkeley Square, London.

Occasionally legal complications arise in property in Pennsylvania which prove that the heirs of William Penn are not mythical. The Penn estate once owned the site on which the city of Easton is built and gave to the new town two squares of ground to erect thereon a court house and a prison. In the deed it was stipulated that a red rose was to be paid at every Christmas to the head of the family forever, thus reserving a consideration. Red roses were scarce at Christmas in Paston in those early days, by the way. In course of time the city fathers of Haston wished to remove their prison and court house and employ the ground as a public square. As the gift could not be diverted from its original purpose without consent of Penn's heirs, when Granville John Penn came over in 1851 application was made to allow the change. A liberal check was sent to "save trouble" and presumably to compound the annuity of red roses

and was accepted for granting the use of the grounds for the new purpose. The matter cropped up in the courts again at a much later time.

Prior to the Revolution the agents for the Penn estate were Lnyford Lardner, Richard Petus and John Penn. In 1776 Tench Francis became the agent and was succeeded by Benjamin Chew and Edmund Physick. In 1801 John Reynell Coates had charge of the Penn interests and served until 1815 when he was succeeded by General Thomas Cadwalader, of Philadelphia. He was followed in turn by his son Generai George Cadwalader. During the agency of Coates William Rawle and his son acted as counsel for the estate. During the agency of Generals Thomas and George Cadwalader, the late Judge Cadwalader acted as counsel until his elevation to the bench. Henry Randell followed by Edwin Chase succeeded him, and in 1886 W. Brooke Rawle was made both attorney and agent for the Penn heirs. Mr. Rawle accompanied Captain Stuart last week on his trip through the western part of the State.

Date, Nov. 17 1894,

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

TO-MORROW IT WILL BEGIN TO CELE-BRATE ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY.

The First Methodist Church in Philadelphia and One of the Oldest in the World -A Brief Historical Sketch.

The celebration of the 125th anniversary of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth and New streets, will begin to-morrow and continue until the 26th inst. Special services will be held in the church on Monday and Wednesday evenings of next week, and a platform meeting on the following Monday evening, at which Professor W. H. Bosweli, President of the Philadelphia Conference Historical Society, will preside, and the speakers of the evening will include the Rev. T. B. Neely, D. D., L. L. D.; the Rev. S. W. Thomas, D. D.; the Rev. L. W. Gehrett, Presiding Elder; the Hon. John Field and Mr. John

St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church is one of Philadelphia's oldest historical buildings, and is said to be one of the oldest Methodist courches in the world. It Ante-dates the famous City Road Chapel of London,

England, by some years.

The flag of Methodism was first unfurled in Philadelphia by Captain Webb, who, in 1768, in a sail ioft hired from a Mr. Croft, near the drawbridge which spanned Dock creek, and on the site of which the buildings 248 and 250 Delaware avenue now stand. Here he led a community of seven people. One year later they moved to Loxley's Court, a small thoroughfare running from Arch street to Cherry, near Fourth street.

On November 28d, 1769, they bought the present edifice, which had been erected by

some members of the German Re ormed congregation, who, becoming financially embarrassed, were for a time imprisoned for the "Provincial Assembly." It was purchased by a weak-minded young man for £700. His father, chagrined at the purchase, and not willing to make a public exposure, sold it to one of the Methodists for £650, Pennsylvania currency.

sold it to one of the Methodists for £650, Pennsylvania currency.

It was estimated that the building had cost up to that time £2000. The Rev. Joseph Pilmore the next day (Friday) preached the first sermon in the association's new home from the text, "Who art thou, great mountain?" The church was subsequently called St. George's, and was formally deeded in September, 1770, to Richard Boardman, Joseph Pilmore, Thomas Webb, Edward Evans, Daniel Montgomery, John Dower, Edmund Daniel Montgomery, John Dower, Edmund Beach, Robert Flizgerald and James Emer-son. Regular church services were held in the huilding from this time on, with the exception of a short period when it was used as a riding school by the British army. The Methodists worshiped in the First Baptist Church, on Lagrange street, until the army top Pulleddelphia when they reassembled in left Philadelphia, when they reassembled in their own church. They covered half the earthen floor with a wooden one and put up

earthen noor with a wooden one and put ap a square box on the north side for a pulpit. Bishop Asbury, colored, labored earnestly for its completion. In 1772 he raised £150 on its debt, and in 1782 he took a subscription of £270 for its ground rent. About 1791 the galleries were completed, and the congregation had grown so that they were filled at every service. In 1798 Bishop Asbury met the trustees to raise a subscription to complete the

The old church has been the scene of many stirring revivals, and from it have sprung directly or indirectly all the Methodist churches in Philadelphia. The present Pastor, the Rev. R. Turner, will preach the sermon at the evening service to-morrow, and the pulpit will be filled by the Rev. Charles P. Whitecar in the morning. On the following Sunday the Rev. S. McBurney, D. D., of the New England Conference, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. J. Henry Smythe, D. D., LL. D., will deliver his sermon, entitled "The Wonderful Name," in the evening. The old church has been the scene of many evening.

In the Post Rooms.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Post has adopted the following:

Whereas, The Great Commander has seen fit to call from among us the father and organizer of our Division, ex-Gov-ernor Andrew G. Curtin. Therefore, be

Resolved, That we deplore the loss we have sustained by his death, and the care and affection manifested by him for us from the time we enlisted until the end of his life was returned by us with sacred feelings of respect and regard. The inspiring voice that called us to arms is now hushed in death, and we lament that we will hear its cheering tones no more.

Resolved, That we in common with a bereaved people lament his death. The

sorrow is ours, but his name and fame belong to his patriotic countrymen and will be revered forever. Resolved, That a copy of these reso-lutions be sent to his bereaved family.

JOHN N. REBER, Adjt.

mauloun Ja. Date, Nov. 16 1894.

HIS BONES EXHUMED

An Interesting Ceremony at the Old Dunkard Burying Ground.

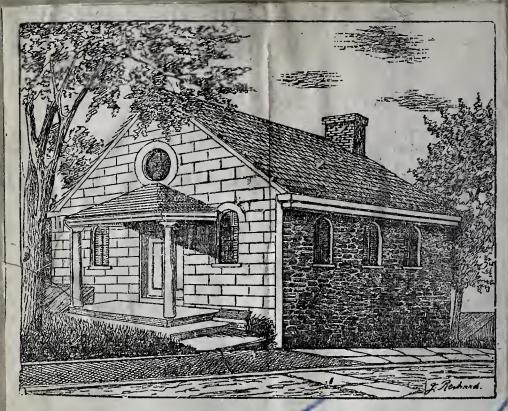
THE DUNKARDS IN GERMANTOWN

One Hundred and Seventy-one Years Since the Sect Was Founded Here by Alexander Mack, Whose Remains Were Removed to Another Resting Place on Tuesday Last-Descendants Who Were Present.

One hundred and fifty-nine years ago. Alexander Mack, the founder of the Dunkard religion in America, was buried in the Concord burying ground, on Main street, above Washington lane. Tuesday last a number of the descend-ants of this distinguished divine took part in the ceremonies attending the removal of his bones to the Dunkard bury ing ground, where his son, Alexander Mack, the second, was buried, at the advanced age of ninety one years. The son took up the work where the father left off, and carried it along for more than half a century. He died in 1803.

There were only the larger bones of the body remaining, which, with six square coffin handles found in the grave and some earth, were placed in a smallsized square coffin, furnished by Kirk & Nice. A remarkable circumstance in connection with the removal of these remains, is the fact that this same Alexander Mack was buried from an undertaking establishment that stood on the site of the present Kirk & Nice build-The Knorr family, who were undertakers, were always cognizant of the facts, and there are papers in possession of old Germantown families to substantiate what we have said. It is probably the only undertaking establishment on the world that has been conducted on the same site for so long a period.

Alexander Mack was born at Schrisheim, Germany, in 1679, and educated a Calvanist. In 1709, with eight souls, he organized the church in Northern



THE OLD DUNKARD HURCH.

Prussia, which gradually increased in strength and numbers, spreading to different provinces, until about the year 1719, when, driven by persecution, some twenty families, with Elder Peter Beeker as their leader, embarked for Philadel-phia. They settled in Germantown, and organized their first church capacity December 25, 1723, at the house of John Gomery. Services were held at the private houses of the members. That evening they observed the love feast and holy communion, the first held in their new asylum.

In 1729, Alexander Mack and thirty more families arrived, which so in-creased their meetings that the houses at times could not accommodate the

worshipers.

In 1732, Christopher Sauer (or Sower), the famous printer, being a man of con-siderable means, built a large roomy house on Main street, on the site where No. 4653 (old No.) now stands, with the special purpose of accommodating the brethren with a convenient place to hold their meetings. He, therefore, fitted up some kind of a chapel in the second story, the adjoining partitions being fastened with hinges to the joist so that when necessary they could be swung open, thus plenty of room being furnished. Here they met for a number of years, during which time the property came in possession of Christopher Sauer, Jr., whose increasing family and growing business required all the room of the nouse, and thus in 1760 the brethren were obliged to look for other accommodations for their meetings.

This brings us to the origin of the resent meeting house and graveyard.

There was among them a poor brother by the name of John Pettikoffer, who had a lot of ground then about two miles above Germantown, and who had by begging procured the means to build a house thereon in the spring of 1731. After a settlement was once commenced there, other houses were rapidly built in the vicinity, mostly by poor people; which soon gave the isolated place the appearance of a village, and as the means for building were procured by begging it was called Beggar's Town, or in the German Bettel Housen. It is so designated in a number of old documents. By the rapid increase of population, however, the two places have long since been united and are now only

known as Germantown.

After the death of Pettikoffer, the property came into the possession of Elder Peter Schilbert. Knowing the brethren's want of a suitable place to hold their meetings, he kindly made the Church a present of the house and eight rods of ground for a burying place. It was legally conveyed by a deed of trust to Christopher Sauer, Alexander Mack, Peter Leibert and George Schreiber, trustees, under date of August 12, 1760 The partitions were then torn out and the whole house turned into an audi ence room. Here they held their meetings until, in 1770, the necessity of increased accommodations decided them to erect a building for public worship exclusively, which was completed and dedicated July 1, 1770, the records say, without any outside aid. It was a substantial building, about thirty-two feet square, with an attic for storing the requisites for love-feasts.

In this building, without material alteration, the brethren have worshiped for over 100 years, until within a few years, when it was thoroughly repaired, carpeted and internally somewhat modernized. At this writing, 1894, it is apparently good for another 100 years. During the Revolutionary War, when all the properties belonging to Christopher Sauer were confiscated on the charge of his being a Tory, it very narrowly escaped being sold, because it was partly deeded to him, the attic being occupied by him for storing the sheets of his unbound publications. Amongst the latter were about 1000 copies of his justissued quarto Bible. The trustees, Messrs. Fox and Leibert, remonstrated with the officers and saved the building, on the plea that it belonged to the Church and was only deeded to Sauer in trust, and that he only by permission occupied the loft. The officers, however, seized the printed matter, several tons of which were thrown out and some of it used for cartridges, some as litter for their horses, and the balance was scat-tered to the winds.

On the completion of the meeting house, the old Pettikoffer house was turned back again into a dwelling for the wardens of the Church to reside in. No graveyard was attempted until 1793, when the yellow fever raged so fearfully in Philadelphia that many thousands became its victims, so that places could hardly be found to bury all the dead. Therefore the brethren thought it expedient to open a subscription to raise funds for a graveyard. They did so, and speedily completed it. But as it was intended for all the members and their descendants in Germantown and Philadelphia, it filled up so fast that they feared they would soon be crowded for room.

An effort is being made to enlarge the building for Sunday-school purposes, it being small for the number of children to be accommodated. The pastor, we understand, has a number of valuable records and relics which should be preserved, and for which some sort of a fire proof building is needed.

The members of this church at the present time prefer to be called "The Brethren," instead of the Dunkards. They claim Dunkard is not a good English word. The words Tunker and Dunker have largely obtained, coming from the German Dunken, meaning to dip, from their former baptism, which is and always has been, trine immersion.

The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. G. N. Falkenstein, assisted by the Rev. D. T. Meyers, of the Philadelphia Brethren Church.

For the first time in the history of the church, missionaries have been sent to India. They left some weeks ago, and their arrival at Bombay is expected about the time of the removal of the remains of the founder of the church to the Dunkard burying grounds.

Among the descendants present were: Fourth Generation—Caroline Ecker, Mrs. D. M. Z. Sanderling, Joseph Johnson, Franklin Johnson, Mrs. Anna Margaret Tully, Jacob Z. D. Davis, of San Francisco.

Fifth Generation—Mrs. Caroline Rittenhouse, Mrs. Mary Rittenhouse, Mrs. Geo. W. Beitel, Mrs. George F. Ecker, Mrs. Mary Supplee, Miss S. Ecker, Dr. W. H. Sanderling, Miss Anna M. Ecker, Sarah R. Ecker, Mrs. Amanda R. Solly, William Charles Tully, Mrs. Arabelle Gayhard, Mrs. Clementine R. Roberts, John C. Sanderling.

Sixth Generation—Miss Belle E. Sanderling, Miss Z. Vaughn, Samuel L. Gayhard, Mrs. George F. Ecker, Jr.

Seventh Generation—Elizabeth A. Gayhard.

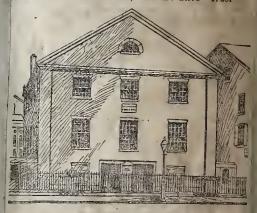
From, Coldger Phila, Pal Date, Nov. 184/894,

OLD ST. GEORGE'S.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES
HELD YESTERDAY.

Sermon by the Rev. Charles Pitman Whitecar in the Morning, and by Rev. Richard Turner, the Pastor, in the Evening.

The services in honor of the 125th anniversary of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below New, began yesterday morning. The interior of the historic old edifice was gaily decorated with ropes of evergreen testooned about the galleries, and looped up with bows of yellow and blue, the civic colors. Against the wall, over the aliar, was a large green star, beneath which, in green letters, was the date "1769."



OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Seated on the platform were the Pastor, Rev. Richard Turner, Rev. Charles Pitman Whitecar and Rev. Thomas Snowden Thomas. The

service opened with the singing by the congregation of the hymn, by Charles Wesley, brother of the founder of Methodism, "See how great a flame aspires, kindled by a spark of grace."

This was followed by a fervent prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Thomas, after which auother of Wesley's beautiful hymns wassung, the open-

ing verse of which was:

"Jesus, Thy name high over ail, In heil or earth or sky, h.
Angels and men before it fail, And deviis fear and fly.

The sermon which followed was preached hg Mr. Whitecar. It was the preacher's semicentenniai address, and contained many in-

teresting reminiscences.

"I realize to-day," he said, "that I am one among the fathers, that is, in Israel, and approaching the terminal point of life's journey. For sixty-five-and-a-half years, not consecutively, however, I have been an attendant upon, and a joint worshiper in, the services at these altars, with the thousands who in other days joined in the triumphs won for Christ within these walls, and shared in the bliss and experience of those who successfully assailed the gate of the kingdom of heaven, and by faith and prevailing prayer selzed it as their own, and realized the fulfilment of the promise and entered luto the possession and joy of sins forgiven through faith in the Son of God: I think I can safely affirm that none here this morning began to surround these chancel rails so long ago as 1.'' St. George's Church, the preacher said, in

those former days was not as they saw it now. He showed a draft of the church as it appeared when he was a boy, and described the rude pews, the sanded floor, the old-fashioned wood stoves, and the hig pulpit with its green

cushion for the Pastor.

"My introduction in St. George's Church," he coutinued, "was in the summer of 1827, when I was presented for baptism. Rev. Samuel Merwiu was the officiating Pastor-a man whose walk and conversation and intercourse with men was so urbane, his character so immaculate, his Christly, loving kindness so generously diffused, that he was universally known as 'The Christian Gentleman.''

Rev. Mr. Whitecar told of his admission to the Sunday school connected with St. George's and held in the old conference room at a very early age. Samuel Hudson at that time was general Superintendent. Later, he said, he was transferred to a class taught hy James Morgan, and was afterwards placed in a department which met in Crown street, and of which Rev. John McClintock, Sr., was superintendent. He remained there tili 1838, when he was sent to Dickinson College. He never returned as a scholar, as in 1845 a secession of members residing in the Spring Garden District occurred, and a new Methodist Episcopai Society was formed, which the preacher's parents joined.

"The standpoint from which men look upon ilfe," said Mr. Wnitecar, "gives to the landscape either a bright and Joyous coloring or a sad one. We have here on this occasiou not to stand in the shadows, but to recall past joys, to note the events of the past and our hopes for the future; to speak of men and their work in the past and to be stimulated by their faith, their hope, their courage, to continue the work of godliness so well begun by them, and to carry the Ark of the Living God further on than to the house of Obed Edom, and, with joyous song, mutual confirmation and strengthening to set it down amid sougs of rejoiceful triumph at the door of the Hoiy Place, in the spiendid temple on high, where the living Christ will place it in its place of permanent abiding, and where we shall greet the splendid army aiready passed over, and enter in with them to the home-coming of the Lamb and his Bride.

"This is an hour of retrospection—as we sweep the horizon of 68 years in our relations to God in Methodistic development. We ask in amazement, what hath God ask in amazement, wrought?"

A view of the misery and sin so prevalent, Rev. Mr. Whitecar said, of the prisons, asy iums, mad houses, and the like, impelled one to declare "surely the former days were

better than these latter days."

"But, my pessimistic friend, halt!" he continued. "Come up with me to Pisgah's topmost crag and stand with me where Moses stood. What do you see? The little one has become a thousand; aye, ten thousand. Where there were but corporais' guards in my and your youth, officered by good, true, worthy men, to-day, after a lapse of 60 years, there are not only full companies of Christian soldlers, but regiments, battalions, brigades, divisions and full army corps, fully officered and eugineered by skilled workmen, sworn to inveterate and eternal hostility to sin, with unsheathed sword, led on by the hrave and true, the embattled hosts of our Christ, marching on for half a century over rehelllous territory. Canals have been cut through the Dutch Gaps of Rebeldom against God by the indefatigable Butlers of the army of the Lord, and the atmosphere is hazy with the smoke ascending from the rulns of the cities of sin. Jesus reigns. From where we stand we can trace the line of company camps in Philadeiphia, covering the The electric corporate limits. has - supplanted tailow candle, oll and gas, and truth, rightcousness, and purity are marching hand in hand to the conquest of the nation. Yes, God is marching on! The man who to-day stands bathing in pessimistic waters is a moral obstructionist; he who is a prey to the vulture of agnosticism and claims ignorance is an imhecile. The man who shuts his eyes and refuses to mark time or keep step with the advancing army of progress, who denies that the world has made progress in an advance of purity, justice, cleau thoughts, holy ambitious, upright walking and chaste conversation, who denies that life is more noble and Godlike, is a fool and unworthy of the divine likeuess he bears! Is there not a greater area of territory under moral cultivation? Do not the sowers of good seed cover more acres?"

The preacher referred to the growth and work of such religious bodies as the Young Men's Christiau Association, Society of Curistian Endeavor, Epworth League, etc. The conflict now going on between China and Japan, he said, was a conflict in behalf of civilization and Christianity against stoild

paganism.

Rev. Mr. Whitecar said his Methodistic ineage extended back 97 years, his grand-father having heen converted in 1797 under Rev. Richard Sneath, who was admitted to the Conference when 43 years old, and was stationed in Bethei Circuit, New Jersey, which extended from Cape May to Raritan river, who subsequently preached in St. George's, and died October 24, 1824.

Mr. Whitecar spoke of the Rev. Samn Merwin, above referred to, whose son, J. B Merwin, he thought, yet survived, and was a memher of the New York Conference.

"My first personal recollection of Metho dist Pastors," he said, 'hegins with Rev. George G. Cookman in 1832. He was asso-clated with Fraucls Hodgson, William Cooper and Jefferson Lewis."

The preacher gave reminiscences of the centeunial of Washington's birthday, the visitation of the cholera and the founding of the

Western, or Brickmakers', Church.
Rev. Mr. Merwin was associated in 1826, he said, with Levin Prettymau, Robert Sutton and E. Cooper. The latter was superintendent, and in 1827 the latter office was held by

J. Ledman and S. Dougherty.

Rev. George G. Cookman, the preacher said, was stationed at St. George's from 1832 to 1834. In those days there were bickerings and contentions in the Conferences and Boards, many of them disgrace(hi in the extreme. Cook-man was an Englishman, born in Hull-on-Tyne, and had all the prejudices for Wesleyan customs. American Methodists were comparatively few in those days. The majority in St. George's were Irish and English. National differences and hitternesses overleaped all proper bounds. Cookman desired to introduce the Wesleyan system of stewards into the conomy of St. George's. He was attacked by the Irish faction, Rev. Mr. Whiteear said, among whom were Thomas and Archihald Wright, salt merchants, at Vine street wharf; Alexander McCook, soap boiler; Archibald McCrelish and others. Such animosities were engendered, such passions raged, that the Quarterly Conference sions raged, that the Quarterly Conference and official meetings resembled a free fight at a modern political primary or nominating convention rather than a gathering of numble Christian men lahoring for the conversion of their children.

Cookman was transferred to Baltimore and never returned to Philadelphia. Eight years afterwards, that is, 53 years ago last August, he was jost at sea. In after years, Rev. Mr. Whitecar sald, he heard the men who had opposed Rev. Mr. Cookman speak of him

with loving sympathy.

The preacher told of the General Conference of May, 1832, which held its session in Phila-delphia, in Unlon Church, then a part of the delphia, in Union Church, then a part of the old Whitefield Tabernacle, Fourth street, below Arch, Bishops Soule, Roberts, Hadding and McKendree presiding. On Tuesday, May 22, he said, two Bishops were elected. James Osgood Andrews and John Emory. Andrews was the moving cause of the great disruption of the Church in 1844. Emory's son, Robert, was a professor in Dickinson Coilege, and it was a fier this son that Governor Pattison was was after this son that Governor Pattison was named.

Rev. Mr. Whitecar gave a graphic description of the Bishops present at this conference, which was the last which Emory and Mc-Kendree attended. The latter died a year or two later, his dying expression being, "All is

In 1832, the preacher said, was added the first Methodist Episcopal church outside the

Philadelphia circuit, namely, the Fifth Street Church, of which Rev. J. Rusling was Pastor. Rev. Mr. Whitecar had many more remt-niscences which he would like to have given, but time would not permit.

The services closed with the singing of the

Doxology.

The Evening Service.

The chief feature of the evening service was the sermon by the Pastor, the Rev. Richard Turner, which was preceded by a prayer hy the Rev. John Henry Smythe, D. D. The Pastor took his text from the 14th verse, third chapter, of the Gospel of St. John, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man he lifted up. The discourse treated of sin and its penalties and redomption and its benefits. The world, Rev. Mr. Turner said, is suffering and dying in consequence of sin. Universal sin explains universal suffersin. Universal sin explains universal suffering. The remedy, he said, was suggested in the text—Christ lifted up on the cross. A proper conception of sin was the true hasis for a conception of Christ and His work.
"We yield to none in reverence for the incarnation, but we must not stop at the manger.

From the manger Christ looked to the Cross. That was the end for which He came into the world. All eyes were fixed upon the Cross. It was not a truth, but the truth of Christianity; not a part of the gospel, but the gospel itself."

The Pastor of St. George's Church. Rev. Richard Turner, the present Pastor of St. George's Church, was born in England, near Birmingham. He became a church inember early in life, and entered the minis-try in his native country in 1864. Coming to America he joined the Philadelphia Conference, and since that time has had charges at Spring City, Harmer Hill, Williamstown, Rexborough, Minersville, Mahanoy ;City, Norris Square, Philadeiphia; Mount Zion, Manayunk. From the last-named place he was transferred to St. George's during the present year.

An Interesting Old Church.

St. George's is an interesting old church, the appearance of which would attract the attention of any one having an eye for ancient buildings. Like many other of the early houses of worship erected in this country, it has a gabled front. The piastered fagade is painted a sombre grayish brown color. A tablet fixed to the wall on the left of the entrance hears the inscription: "In memory of Rev. John Dickens, the founder of the Methodist Book Concern of the United States, who died in 1789 while Pastor of this church, and whose remains are interred in the rear of this building."

In the centre, dividing the two main entrances, is another time-worn tablet to the memory of Rev. Ezekiei Cooper, born Fehruary 22, 1705, in Maryland, and who entered the ministry in 1784. The inscription states that "he travelled and preached the Gospei through all the States on the seaboard he-

tween New Hampshire and Georgia, and died in the 63d year of his ministry, aged 84."

A slab in the front wait to the right of the entrance says: "The first Methodist Conference in America, consisting of 10 members, was held in this church, July 14, 1773."

Ahove the lower middle window is a marble slab inscribed: "St. George's Church. Founded A. D. 1763. Purchased by the Methodist Society A. D. 1769. Remodelled A. D.

The church has a membership of about 175, with several hundred scholars in the Sunday school. Mr. Joseph Paul is Superintendent of the latter. In counection with the church also is a Christian Endeavor Society, having about 100 members, with Mr. Barton Gaskill as President, and a Dorcas Society, the President of which is Sarah Starkey.

The foliowing gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees of the church: Barton Gaskili, Joseph H. Swain, J. A. Thompson, William S. Hill, George Richards, Joseph A. Paul, William J. Hatzfield and Nicholas T. Hart.

Date, Nov, 24"/894,

WALLINGFORD, Nov. 19, '94.—Dear House-hold:—I have been much surprised that there has been no comment in any Philadelphia newspaper (so far as I have seen) on Secre-tary Carlisle's statement as to the burial

place of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. It will be remembered that the Secretary said in his address at the recent celebration at Batavla, N. Y., that Robert Morris was buried in an obscure graveyard on Second street, Philadelphia, with no tombstone or other monument.

The enclosed cutting from the New York Churchman, which has taken much notice of the celebration and its subject, seems to throw more light on the question of the

burnal place.

"A correspondent writes: In your issue of October 27 you do not 'name the place' where the great Robert Morris is burled. In the churchyard adjoining the now sadiy dismaniled Church of St. Peter's (I think), Whitemarsh, Taibot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland (where the writer used to worship nearly 40 years ago) lies, even with the ground, an old, large, brownstone tablet, in memory and eulogy of Robert Morris, finan-cier of the American Revolution. The writer has always supposed the honored body to lie beneath the memorial tablet, and revisited the spot just six years ago."

Can any of your colonial investigators tell us anything about it l

[The Household has communicated with Robert Morris's granddaughter, Mrs. James Darrach, of Germantown, who writes as fol-

lows:
Dear Mrs. Hallowell:—I, as well as Mr.
Whitney, was impressed with the inappropriate term used by Secretary Carlisle in his

Batavia speech.

Robert Morris, the financier, lies in the old family vault in Christ Church graveyard. It has a large stone slab inscribed with his name, and also his wife's, Mary White Morris (sister of Bishop White, the then Rector of Christ Church). The last interments made in the old vault were of their youngest son and his wife, Henry and Eliza Morris (my father and mother) and it is not probable it will ever again be opened. The Robert Morris mentioned in the clipping was the finan-cler's father, and the first to come to this country, sending to England for his son when but a lad of 13 years.

I regret to say his grave is in a sadly dilapidated condition, but there bas been a recent enterprise among his descendants to have it renovated. I am, very truly, yours,

SARA MORRIS DARRACH. J

From, Delger 100,26"/894.

COLONIAL WARS.

INTERESTING SERVICE AT OLD CHRIST CHURCH.

Anniversary of the Capture of Fort Duquesne-Distinguished Persons Present-Sermon by Rev. Dr. Stevens.

The first annual service of the Society of Colonial Wars was held in the chapel of Old Christ Church, Second street, above Market,

yesterday afternoon, the 136 h aumiversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. The edifica was handsomely decorated with flowers, flags and festoons of red and white bunting, the colors of the society.

The members met in the cloister of the church and marched in a body to the pews in the middle alsie. The bandsome National, State and city flags carried were loaned by Mayor Stuart, who was prevented by a previous engagement from being present.

There was also carried a fac simile of what most excellent authority gives as the ancient colonial flag of Pennsylvania, beionging to the Society, viz., a flag of yellow slik, bearing 'a llon erect, a naked scimitar in one paw, the other holding the Pennsylvania escutch-con and motto Patria.''

The service was under the direction of the Chaplain General of the General Society, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., who is ninth in descent from Major General John Mason, commander-iu-chlef of the forces of

the coionies in the Pequot war, 1637.

The Chaplain General was assisted by the Rev. E. Gaines Nock, Assistant Rector; the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, grandson of Sur-geon Hugh Hodge, Fourth Battalion Penn-sylvania line, Chaplaln of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; the Rev. W. W. Silvester, S. T. D., of the Church of the Advocate, member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars; the Rev. Summer-field E. Snively, M. D., Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; the Rev. T. William Davidson, Secretary of the Board of Missions, and the Rev. J. M. Bellisson, of the Divinity and the Rev. L. M. Robinson, of the Divinity School.

Invited guests included Frederick J. do Peyster, fifth in descent from Abraham de Pcyster, Chief Justice and Member of the Royal Council, 1695, Governor General Society of Colonial Wars; T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Lleutenant Governor New York Society; Gouverneur Mather Smith, M. D., of the New York Society; the Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church and Chaplain of the Connecticut Society Colonial Wars; General Joseph Lancaster Brent, ninth in de-General Joseph Laneaster Brent, ninth in descent from Sir George Calvert, first Baron of Baitimore, Lleutenant Governor Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland; Howland Pell, Secretary General; Madison Grant, of the New York Society; General E. Burd Grubb, Governor of the New Jersey Society; Wilter Chandler, Deputy Governor of the New Jersey Society; W. G. Davles, of New York; Malcolm Macdonaid, Deputy Governor General, and other officers of the neighboring eral, and other officers of the neighboring State societies.

The choir, composed of members of the Orpheus, Eurydice and Madrigal Scoletics, who had kindly volunteered, had been trained under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross, choirmaster of Holy Trinity Church. The organist was Mr. Andrew Wheeler, Jr. The service was fully choral, the prayers intoned by the Rev. G. Woo'sey Hodge. Hodge. The ushers were the following members of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars: John Hill Brinfon, Jr., eighth from Andrew Ward, Assistant Governor of the Colony of Connecticut; George Brooke, Jr., fifth from Major Robert Farmer, Thirty-fourth Foot, Cumberland Regiment; Thomas Willing Baich, fifth from Colonel Joseph Shippen, in the expedition against Fort Duquesne; Thomas Hewson Bradford, M. D. fourth from Captein William Bradford, Philadelphin Association; James Welch Cooke, fifth from Governor Nicholas Cooke, of Rhode Island; William Churchhill Houston, Jr., eighth from Patroon Cornells Melyn, Province of New Netherland; David Lewis, Jr., ninth from Nicholas Newlin, Provincial

Council of Pennsylvania; Isaac Starr, Jr., alnth from Colonel Edward Ryng, Governor of Annapolis, Nova Scotla; William Wayne, Jr., sixth from Captaln Isaac Wayne, Provincial forces of Pennsylvania; Philip Howard Brice, ninth from Edward Lloyd, Governor of part of the Prov-lnec of Maryland under Lord Bultimore.

The Governor of the Penusylvania Society Is the Hon. William Wayne, fifth from Capt. Isaac Wayne, Provincial forces of Pennsylvania. The committee having the celebra-

tion in charge were:

James Mifflin, Chairman, Deputy Governor of the Pennsylvania Society, fourth from John Mifflin, Commissioner for the defences of the Province of Pennsylvania; Gaorge Cuthbert Gillesple, Secretary, and William Macpherson Hornor, Treasurer of the Penn-

sylvania Society.

The members of the Society are: John Armstrong Herman, Thomas Harrison Montgomery, Thomas Chester Walhridge, Edward Hopkinson, J. Rodman Paul, William Hopkinson, J. Rodman Paul, William Mifflin, James Large, Edwin North Benson, Charles Henry Jones, William Flaher Lewis, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Thomas Biddle, M. D.; Andrew Cheves Dulles, Edwin Swift Balch, Edward Shippen, M. D., fifth from Colonel Joseph Shippen, in the expedition against Fort Duquesne; Alfred Devereux, John Thompson Spencer, James Lawrence, Larden Thompson Spencer, James Lawrence Lard-ner, Peter Penn Gaskel Hall, sixth from Wm. Penn; George Champlin Mason, Jr., Edward Clinton Lee, ninth from John Alden; Henry Morris, M. D., Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, S. Davis Page, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Norris, Edward Shippen, flith from Col. Joseph Shippen, in the expedition against Fort Duquesne; William Henry Egle, M. D.; John T. Lewis, Jr.; George Washington Norris, John Hill Brinton, M. D.; Stevenson Westhers Ing. Sleaver Borons, Samuel White Crothers, Jas. Siecum Rozors, Samuel Whitaker Pennypaoker, LL. D.; John G. Watmough, Charles F. Lennig, William Henry Ktapp, M. D., William Lyttleton Savage, Frederick Devereux, Franklin Platt, Richmond Legh Jones, Joslah Granville Leach, Richard Alsop Cleeman, M. D., John Woolf Jordon, Richard Strader Collum, Hon. Thomas Francis Biyard, John Marston, Washington Bieddyn Powell, Henry Kuhl Dillard, Charies Williams, Hon. E. Burd Grubb, John Henry Ilvingston, George Gilpin, Edwin Atlee Barber, Frederick Prine, Wilfred H. Muaroe, Oliver Hough, Edmund J. Lee, William John Potts, Samuel W. Levis, William S. Stryker, Henry Levis, Clement Aetlon Grisom, Howard Williams Lloyd, Richard Stockton Hunter, Crothers, Jas. Sleeum Rozors, Samuel Whita-Williams Lloyd, Richard Stockton Hunter, Malcolm Macdenald, George Brooke, Jr., Hon, Ward Marston, Rev. William Walter Silvester, D. D., Charles Evert Cadwalader, M. D., Jonathan Willis Martin, Lawrence Taylor Paul, Alexander Benson, Charles Este, Henry

Representatives of various hereditary-patriotic societies were present, among the Colonial Dames being Mrs. Nioholas Biddic, lonial Dames being Mrs. Nioliolas Biddle, Mrs. J. D. Winsor, Mrs. James Mifflin, Miss A. H. Wharton, Mrs. R. B. Ellison, C. W. Hornor, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Esther Starr, Mrs. J. Randall Williams, Mrs. W. Bacon Stevens, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Mrs. Wi liam Mifflin, Mrs. Rodman Wister, Mrs. Alfred Whelen, Mrs. T. Hewson Bradford, Mrs. Jaines DeW. Cookman, Miss Helen Tyler, Miss Helen Morton, Mrs. Theodore Etting, Mrs. H. Scott, Miss Rodney, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Helen Morton, Mrs. Theodore Etting, Mrs. H. Scott, Mlss Rodney, Mrs. George Emien, Mrs. George Mason, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Charles Churchman, Mrs. George Pearce, Mrs. M. Wcst, Mrs. A. C. Dulles, Mrs. C. A. Dulles, Miss C. A. Brown, Mrs. A. T. Freidley, Miss Lisle, Mrs. I. Lundy, Miss Emlen, Miss Diliard, Mrs. Frederick Packard, Miss Perot, Mrs. James W. Cooke, Mis. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Miss Emlly Hallowell, Miss M. Wharton, Miss I. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Lloyd.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Stevens, from the text "Know that the most High ruleth in the Kingdom of men, and glyeth it to whomsoever He wills."—Deutorsom (1) He sold that it was fittle. glveth it to whomsoever He wills."—Deuteronomy, iv, 32. He sald that it was fitting hy this celebration to recognize the God of nations. We have in the Biblo the people brought out of captivity and made a nation. Surely here in this land we are able to speak of the God of nations and pray he may lead us yet. The Anglo-Saxon race is the mightlest the world has yet known. It was in Holstein, in the North known. It was in Holstein in the North Country, that we find them first. They made the British land something it had not been. The capture of Fort Duquesne was the completion of the founding of Pennsylvania, and that led to the capture of Quebec, on the North. That victory meant the and of French, power That victory meant the end of French power on our soil, Col. Washington led the advance which really captured Fort Duquesne. God made our uation from the colonies. It is worth while that societies like that of the Colonial Wars should keep alive the nobleness of the centuries. There are dangers and foes yet. We freed the slaves, but at the cost foes yet. We freed the slaves, but at the cost of blood. We to-day have people coming here from all parts of the world. We must mould this emigration into Americanism as it is. Our fathers fought against tyranny and conquered. Whether tyranny comes from one or many, it is tyranny still. Here in our neighboring city there was a struggle of right against wrong.

The recessional hymn was "Praise, My Soul, the King of Heaven."

From, Sold ger Phila. Pa Date, Nov, 27"/894

OLD MARRIAGE RECORDS.

Proposed Collection of Those Kept by Aldermen Prior to the Passage of the Law o! 1860.

Mr. Reeve L. Knight, for many years an extensive carpet merchant on Chestnut street, but who retired from active husiness about 10 years ago, has just placed in the Registration, Bureau of the Board of Health the marriage record kept by the late Alderman Charles. Isard, of Southwark, whose office was, many years ago, at the soutbeast corner of Third and Catharine stroets. It comprises official duplicate copies of 158 marriages by that official from May 5, 1846, to February 14, 1856, and, upon his retirement from office, passed successively with other documents into the possession of Aldermen Richard McCloskey, Francis A. Devitt and William G. Buchanan, all of whom aided Mr. Knight in tracing it, and chearfully gave their company to the and cheerfully gave their consent to its deposit with the Registration Bureau of the Board of Health. The book is an important connecting link in the chalu of title to descending property, and an invaluable aid to the widown and complant of the widown and complant of the state of t the widows and orphans of soldiers in proving their rights in cases of pension claims. It was in one of the latter class of cases that Mr. Knight became interested in proving the marriage of an old friend whose name was spelled erroneously in the War

Department relords, and to prove the justice of her claim. Mr. Knight was compelled to search many records that threw no light on the subject, to cover many miles in walking and riding, to interview and correspond with numerous people, without result, or only to learn that the persons sought for who might be able to assist him had either died or removed from their old homes. Through exalderman Buchanan, however, he was at last able to discover the long-desired record, which was promptly forwarded to Washington.

Prior to July I. 1860, when the Legislature passed the present Registration law, and the more recent act for the taking out of marriage licenses, the only records of marriages by Aldermen were kept in blotters, which were usually turned turned over at the expiration of an incumbent's term to his successor, along with his law books and office furniture, or were thrown away or destroyed as valueless. Mr. Knight's patient and unselfish search has convinced him that the incoming Legislature should pass an act at an early day requiring the collection of all such records prior to July 1, 1860, now in existence, and then deposit them in the custody of a designated office or its Incumbent in every county of the State not now provided with such a depository. The necessity of this is so apparent, Mr. Kuight thinks, that there should be no difficulty in securing its passage.

Phila, Ou,
Date, Nov, 27"/894,

An interesting relic in the shape of a Philadelphia directory for 1791, is cwned by Detective Jones, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, whose home is at Wilmington, Del. It was compiled by Clement Biddle, and printed by James & Johnson, at No. 147 High, now Market street. At the time of its publication, Philadelphia was the seat of the Federal Government, and it contains, among other things, the names and residences of the principal Federal officials. The first of these is President George Washington, Philadelphia, No. 190 High street. The entire American tariff law of that period is printed upon four small pages. It is interesting to note, in view of the recent discussion upon the subject, that pig tin was then admitted free of duty.

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DOWN-TOWN

Something of Its History and Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Former Leading Citizens

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Another Moyamensing boy was Lewis C. Cassidy. Though born in New York city, in 1829, he may well be termed a Philadelphian, his parents coming to Philadelphia when he was three months old. He received his rudimentary education at the Moyamensing Public School, Eighth and Fitzwater, and graduated at the High School in 1847, when he commenced to study law in the office of Benj. H. Brewster and was admitted to practice in 1850, beare he had attained his majority. In-1851 her was elected a member of the Assembly, where he was appointed secretary of the Law Committee. In 1852 he was elected solicitor of the District of Mayomensing. In 1856 he was elected District Attorney for the city, when but 27 years of age. His election was contested by William B. Mann, and after holding office for one year was displaced.

The act of April 23, 1857, which was passed with the intention of compromising the contest between Wm. B. Mann and himself, provided that there should be two District Attorneys. The judges of the Quarter Sessions, Oswald Thompson, president, refused to recognize the act, and they decided in favor of Mr. Mann. In 1860 he was elected delegate to the Charleston Convention, and was an active supporter of Stephen A. Douglass. During the war he was in favor of suppressing the rebellion. He was an uncompromising opponent of the Fugitive Slave Law, and had one of the public schools (James Forten) named after a well known colored merchant. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1873, and ranked among the ablest of that body. In January, 1872, he purchased The Day and made it an afternoon paper. It was of short duration. As lawyer he was at the head of his profession. A distinguished member of the bar once said of him: "He is the ablest criminal lawyer in Pennsylvania, and one of the best in the United States." He never lost a capital case in all his career. One of the most remarkable of his many successes was in the celebrated Oskins case, who was acquitted, on the plea of insanity of the charge of killing his wife. In that a physician was testifying to the perfect sanity of the prisoner. Mr. Cassidy asked him if he did not certify to the sanity of a Mr.—some years ago in a similar case. The witness said he did. "Where is he now?" asked Mr. Cassidy. "In an insane asylum," replied the doctor. It was this faculty of taking advantage of the weak point of his adversaries that von him his renown as a great criminal lawyer.

At the commencement of Mr. Cassidy's career, Westcott Thompson's history of Philadelphia enumerates the leaders of the Democratic party as Lewis C. Cassidy, William McMnllin, James R. Lndlow (afterwards jndge), Brinton Coxe, Daniel Dongherty (silver tongued), Stephen S. Remak (one of the first Park Commissioners), John C. Bickle (at one time representing Sixth Ward in Se'ect Council), and George W. Biddle. Mr. Cassidy, throughout his whole career, never faltered in his allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party, and his administrative ability has upon more than one occasion saved it from defeat. Wm. F. Harrity, Judge James Gordon and Governor Robert E. Pattison studied law as well as politics in his office, former repaying him with the greatest ingratitude, the latter remaining his stannch friend until he died. During Mr. Pattison's first term as Governor he appointed Mr. Cassidy Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania. His record in that position is a matter of history, and a glorious record it is of honest administration and public service. commonwealth in his death lost a good citizen, and the Democratic party a faithful adherent and safe adviser.

PASSYUNK TOWNSHIP.

Passyunk is variously spelled in early documents, and was the name of an ancient village here, and afterwards a tract of land of 1000 acres, given originally by Queen Christina, Angust 20th, 1653, to Lientenant Swen Schute and wife for good and important services rendered to the King of Sweden. Passyunk was the first tract above the marsh land in the neck, which has since become fast land. The limit of the township extended from the Sonth street city line along the Schuyl-

kill and the Delaware and back channel to a point beyond the eastern end of League Island, whence it ran north by west and struck the city line at South street, between Schuylkill, Fifth (Eighteenth) and Sixth (Seventeenth) streets. Passyunk means a "level place," "a place below the 'hills.'' There were no villages in this township, but it was at one time a favorite place for country seats. It was traversed at one time by the Federal road, from the Delaware to Gray's Ferry, by a portion of Moyamen. sing road, across to Greenwich Island, Passynnk Road, Long Lane and Irish Tract Lane. These boundaries were. when laid ont, in the extreme south and west part of the land below the city limits, a tract of land but little inhabited, and in the lower portion all swamps. Passyunk, as confirmed in 1667 by Governor Nicholls, and granted to the Ashmans, Carman, Williams, etc., was snrveyed to contain 1000 acres, and the quit rent was fixed at ten bushels of wheat every year.

DOWN-TOWN

Something of Its History and Biographical
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Leading Citizens

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Passyunk, nnlike Southwark, Moyamensing and other districts, was not an incorporated district, but was classed as a township, with Blockley, Kingsessing, Roxborough, Germantown, etc. During 1853, and for many years previous, movements in favor of consolidating all the outlying districts and townships were almost continuous. One meeting at least in favor of consolidation took place every year. The question worked itself into local politics. The friends of consolidation discovered that in the early part of their campaign that many, if not all, of the members of the Philadelphia delegation in the General Assembly were secretly, if not openly, opposed to the measure. At the election in 1853 candididates in favor of the measure were elected, and on the 2d of February, 1854, the Consolidation act was passed, and Passyunk, Moyamensing and Southwark, as well as all other districts and townships in the county of Philadelphia were incorporated in the city of Philadelphia.

The passage of the Consolidation act was the cause of great rejoicing. Robert T. Conrad, Whig and "know-nothing;" was elected first Mayor of the consolidated city over Richard Vaux, Democrat, by over 8400 majority. At that time the full amount of the city debt was found to be \$17,108,343,79, of which over \$8,000,ooo were railroad subscriptions. was wiped off the map of Philadelphia the two districts of Southwark and Moyamensing and the township of Passyunk. By the last lines of said township (1848), almost all the section of the city below Tasker street, from river to river, was included in its boundary. Even to-day, vast portions of it are under farm culture, and much of it is low and marshy ground. What is usually called the "neck" is en-Many roads tirely within its limits. leading from the built-up portion of the city traverse this district in a southwesterly direction, notably Passyunk Road, Rope Ferry Road, Point Breeze avenue, all leading directly to the Schuylkill River, where industries of great magnitude and importance are located, such as the Point Breeze Gas Works, the Atlantic Oil Refining Works, Girard Point Elevator, etc. Point Breeze avenue (Long Lane) traverses the territory from 20th and Federal to the gas works and oil work on the Schuylkill; Rope Ferry Road from 18th and to Penrose Ferry to the same stream; Passyunk Road, from Broad and Mifflin to Point Breeze. The Rope Ferry Road, as stated above, courmences at Passyunk avenue and 18th, and leads to Penrose Ferry or the Rope Ferry, which was a consequence of the establishment, in 1742, of the pest house, or hospital, on Fishers' Island, on the west side of the Schuylkill. The opening of Rope Ferry Road through the neck probably followed immediately afterwards. In an act of the Legislature passed March 31, 1806, this was called the lower ferry, and Gray's Ferry was denominated the upper ferry. An act of Assembly passed April 9, 1853, authorized the incorporation of the Penrose Ferry Bridge Company. They put up a brige there, which soon proved to be weak and dangerous, and a new one was thrown open to the public on June 30, 1860, although it was not converted into a free bridge until some years subsequently. On July 7, 1876, the centre span fell into the river, and on January 20, 1878, another bridge was completed.

Previous to 1853, the crossing at this place had always been by scows, guided or pulled by ropes, whence the old name "The Rope Ferry."

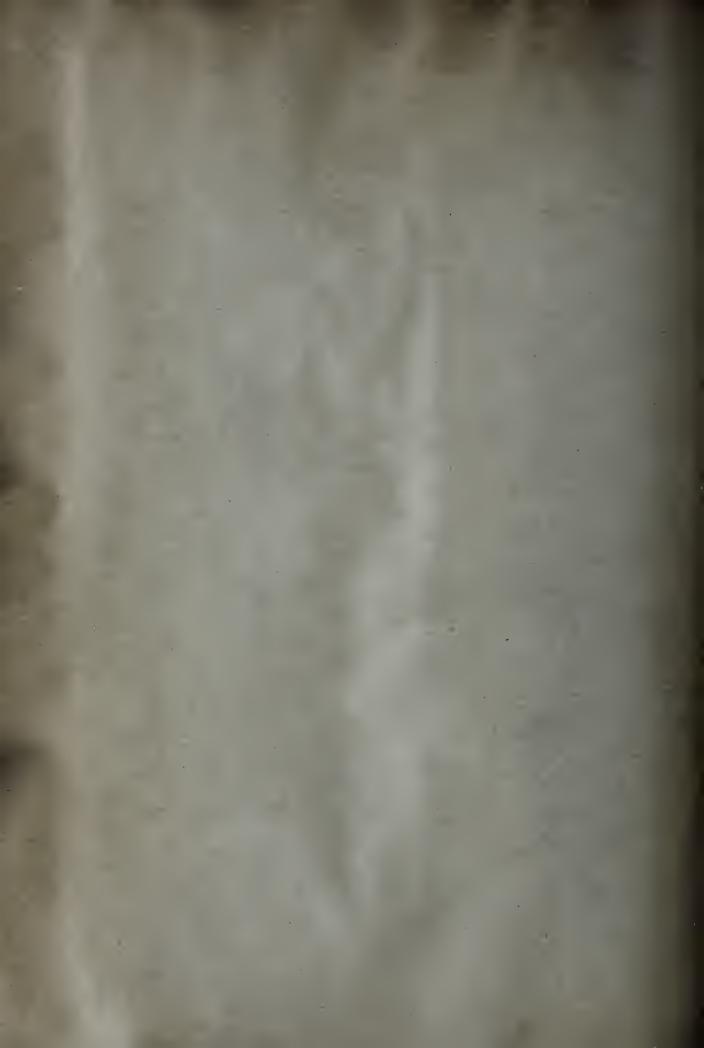
Moyamensing road, starting at Second aud Christian, and running southwesterly to Penrose Ferry road at 20th street; Passyunk road, starting at South street above Fifth and running southwesterly to Point Breeze, where are located the Atlantic and Philadelphia Coal Oil Refineries; Long Lane (Point Breeze avenue), running from 20th and Federal streets southwest to the gas works at Point Brecze in the river Schuylkill; Magazine lane and Beggartown road, running from Schuylkill river over to Greenwich Island and into League Island road, which is a continuation of old Second street, where it connects with the old Buck road at Seventh street; Jones' lane, extending from Greenwich piers westward to League Island road at Ninth street; Point House road, from Swanson and McKean to Greenwich Piers; Stone House lane, extending from old Second street to Jones' lane, thence to Greenwich Point; Gallows' lane, running from the Schuylkill river, below Magazine lane, southeasterly to Penrose Ferry road; Puddle Hole lane; Maiden's lane, running from 24th and Mifflin southeasterly to 29th and Snyder avenue; old Buck road, now almost entirely obliterated by buildings, which ran from 7th and Oregon to 20th and Recd were all on the original maps. So that this section was well supplied with roadways for traversing to and from all sections. Many of them at the present day are even in primitive condition, the march of improved paving not having reached these localities.

In early times this township, sparsly inhabited, was dotted with numerous streams and water ways, nearly all them having disappeared entirely. them were Dam Creek (obliterated) ran into Hollander's Creek in a direction south by west and had its source near the Buck road; Hay Creek, the eastern part of Hollander's Creek, extended from Holt or Hell Creek into the Delaware at some distance north of Greenwich Holt Creek flowed into Hol-Island. lander's Creek west of Dam Creek. It formed a curious loup in the upper portion, which encircled a piece of ground that might be called an island. Litt'e

Creek was north of Logue Creek and emptied into the Schuylkill. Malebone's Creek emptied into Hollander's Creek; one branch of this creek rose near 15th and Sansom, another branch at 17th and South.

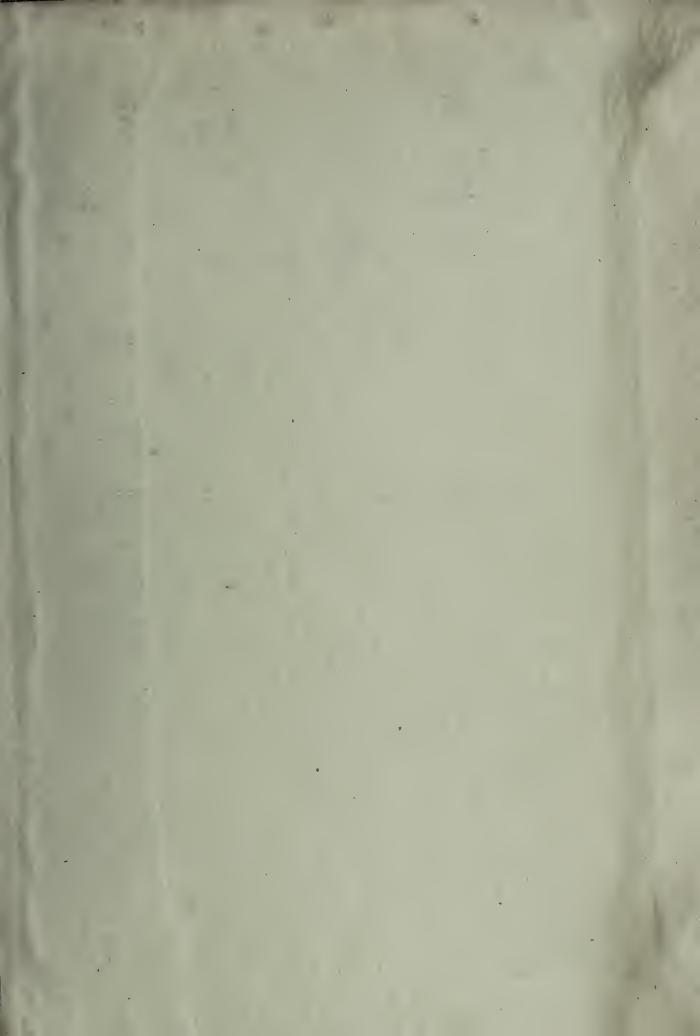
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